

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XXIII. NO. 54.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE SPECTATOR

Fred S. Walker

The President has blocked the pneumatic-tube steal. He evidently objects to the Government going into the junk business.

—WSS—

Why should the packers try to feed the soldiers garbage when they are gouging the public for 50 or 100 per cent profit?

—WSS—

Senator Wadsworth represents New York—that is, except the women. Does he want a plain or a glossy finish?

—WSS—

Miss Rankin is the girl who uncovered something rank in the Bureau not so very long ago. All others take notice.

—WSS—

"Fifteen tons of bombs dropped by British," says a headline. We know a feller who could hit the Kaiser at least once if he had that much to drop at him.

—WSS—

Those Senators who gave the clerks the extra hour in order to keep the little bonus in the bill should be selected to conduct the peace negotiations. They would give the Kaiser the Panama Canal to keep him from taking the return of Kaio-Chow.

—WSS—

Mister Borland can now devote his time to the river and harbor improvements.

—WSS—

Profits in the leather business five times as much as in prewar years explain why the merchants try to square themselves as to the high prices of shoes. And Nelson Morris said that a child could be clothed for \$20 a year. But Nelse has a good job now.

—WSS—

Ben Johnson has all the landlords on his neck because he is delaying the rent-profiteering bill.

—WSS—

The price of air-mail stamps have been reduced to 16 cents. Cheaper than the telephone and swifter than the telegraph. Another argument against Government ownership.

—WSS—

The packers admit errors in rotten-beef shipments. That's real nice of them—after the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Justice, and the Army and Navy get the goods on them.

—WSS—

The Huns are getting hun-gry, but wait until next winter.

—WSS—

Another headline says, "Bombing of Huns done by system." Mix a little nitroglycerine, mustard gas, and T.N.T. with the system to make things interesting.

—WSS—

Wonder how much excess profits Dr. Nash had left from the sale of his food hoard after he paid his \$1,000 fine?

—WSS—

A straight 5-cent nickel fare on our street cars would be much more convenient and profitable for the conductors.

—WSS—

President Wilson certainly torveted the Borland submarine.

—WSS—

How much meat did the packers sell to make \$140,000,000 at a profit of a quarter of a cent a pound?

—WSS—

We now have a lady judge in the juvenile court. Sounds almost like an invitation.

—WSS—

The experts at the Bureau of Standards know how to telephone from a piece of graft.

—WSS—

The Steamer Charles Macalester is taking a tip from the street railways and packing them in the aisles. Just so the old tub don't lay down. Remember the Slocum.

—WSS—

Will the President also have to veto the District bill to keep the half-and-half provision in?

—WSS—

The District is now collecting its own garbage. The garbage man in Germany is out of a job.

—WSS—

Did Mister Borland ever hear of the 20-cent mileage which members of Congress are so fond of?

—WSS—

Parkview now has the first school post office in the world. J. G. McGrath, first mayor of Parkview, is the P.M.

—WSS—

If you had profits of \$140,000,000, would you object to an eighty per cent income tax?

—WSS—

Mr. Wilson's veto of the eight-hour atrocity will remind the clerks of Teddy's famous gag order.

Shipbuilding Makes Record

June Launchings Biggest Yet—Splash of 100 Yesterday

The big splash of July 4, when approximately 100 American ships were launched in celebration of the day, would have been a much larger splash if many of the shipbuilding concerns had been permitted to hold back their ships for the celebration. Instead Director General Schwab urged the shipbuilders to make all possible speed with their products, and the ships launched July 4 were those which could hardly have been made ready for the water a day sooner.

The June production of shipping in the United States sets a new record for this country and probably for the world. The British yards have been speeding up and expanding their facilities in meeting the demand for ships, and are putting through what the pre-war times would have been a remarkable program.

They are at the apex of their production while the United States shipyards are only beginning to come into operation, and if the tonnage produced in the United States for June exceeds that of the British yards for the same month, it marks the beginning of the leadership of the United States in ship production—a leadership that will never be relinquished as long as the nation endures.

There were completed and delivered to the Shipping Board in June steel and wood ships totaling 280,400 deadweight tons. Of this output the steel ships total 262,900 tons, the wood ships, 17,500 tons. These figures not only establish a new record of production for the United States, but come within approximately 15,000 deadweight tons of the world's record for any month. This record was made by the British yards in May.

In the American records of production only seagoing tonnage is listed, while the British totals comprise all production. The American figures relate solely to the output for the Shipping Board. The British count the small craft, or vessels built for private interests. On the same basis of computation the American production for June undoubtedly will exceed the production of the British yards, and this leadership will increase by leaps and bounds until it is past overhaul.

The June production for the Shipping Board exceeds that of May, the previous high-water mark in American shipbuilding, by 21,159 deadweight tons. The first million tons of shipping was delivered to the board during the June production, and the following table shows the ever-increasing strides in the production of American ships (in deadweight tons):

January, 88,507; February, 123,625; March, 172,611; April, 160,286; May, 259,241, and June, 280,400.

This brings the total 1918 production to date up to 1,084,670 deadweight tons for six months. The 1919 program will call for approximately this production each month, and if the British production should expand beyond all expectation, the United States will be building two or three large ocean carriers to Great Britain's one when the Shipping program is in full swing.

COPPER MANAGERS

FINANCE I. W. W.'S

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Arizona state council of defense, attended by Arizona mine managers, a trade unionist dared the copper companies to favor a government investigation of the charge that they had paid the expenses of I. W. W.'s.

The challenge was not accepted. The mine managers denied that they were responsible for industrial unrest and reduced copper production in Arizona.

Charges and counter charges were made, when H. S. McCluskey, organizer of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, hurled this deft at Charles E. Mills, general manager of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company:

"I challenge you, as a member of the executive committee of the state council of defense, to make a motion asking for an impartial board, appointed by the Taft-Walsh commission, to investigate the labor situation in Arizona and the charge that your company has paid the fare of I. W. W.'s into Arizona."

"Will you make that motion?" asked McCluskey. The mine manager's reply was an emphatic "No."

The American's Creed

WILLIAM TYLER PAGE

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equal, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag (and to defend it against all enemies.—

Women's Trade Union League Delegate Thrills A. F. of L. Convention.

The National Women's Trade Union League, of whose Washington Committee Mrs. Gifford Pinchot is chairman, was represented at the convention of the American Federation of Labor at St. Paul by the national vice president of the league, Miss Melinda Scott, of the United Hat Trimmers. Miss Scott was also a member of the American Labor Mission to Great Britain and France. Her report and address to the convention as fraternal delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League was one of the outstanding events of the sessions. "That's the best man we've had up there yet," was the comment of several men in the hall as Miss Scott concluded her speech to resounding applause.

Miss Scott said: "Mr. President and Delegates: I want to bring to you from the National Women's Trade Union League greetings to the men and women of labor. The business of the Women's Trade Union League is to organize women into trade unions and to arouse public opinion to a sense of responsibility to the working men and working women. Now more than ever do we need, not only the Women's Trade Union League, but every red-blooded man and woman of labor to work more determinedly than ever and to put more effort into the organization of women. More and more women are coming into industry, more and more women are taking the places of men, and what we have got to teach the women is that they must value their labor power, that they must not take a job at less wages than the men are receiving. If we are to have the country for democracy, we have got to have those jobs for those men when they come back, and we have got to see that the women do not underbid the men while they are away."

We have seen in Europe, where the necessity is great for the women to enter the industries, women doing all kinds of work, and we know that women are going to enter industry here; but the thing we have to remember now is that up to this time there has been no need for women to go into these industries, there has been up to this time no shortage of man power, but the plea of shortage of man power has been used in this time of war to get cheap labor. There may be a time later on when women will have to go into these industries, but until then we have got to be on the job and we have got to see to it that the women are taught—and you men can do much toward that end—that trades unionism is quite respectable. Until a short time ago we women were taught that it wasn't quite the thing to belong to a trade union. Our home training, our church training and our school training have not taught us that we should take our places by the side of men and that we should put a proper value on our labor power, that we should not underbid the men. It is only the trade union movement that is teaching women that she must stand on her own feet.

There never was a time when women did not work; they have always been in the industries. They were working in the homes, but with the introduction of machinery women went out from the homes into all kinds of industry, and they are there as a force women of labor must now see to it that they get the right kind of training. They must not say, as they have said heretofore, "We are women and we can not expect to get as much as men."

Of course, we must get as much as the men if we do the same kind of work. If we do as good work as a man, why not get as much pay? Then we have got to get as much pay as the men, because we can not injure our brother workers. We have got to demand the same pay as men for the same work, and any man who stands in the way of women joining their trade unions, it seems to me, is taking the nose off his own face. Where the women are in your industries—and they are coming in and will probably come in larger numbers—the thing to do is to take them into your unions and make them fight with you for equal pay for equal work.

We found in some places in this country and in Europe where we regretted women coming into industry. We were told, "There is no earthly reason why women should not do this work. In some cases they are as strong as men." I will admit that some women are as strong as some men, but we must remember that the women are the potential mothers of the future race, and we have got to take care of the future generation; we have got to see to it that women are not put into trades that will injure the future generation. We are prone to say that the wealth of the nation depends upon the health of its people. We must take care of the health of the people. We must teach women that they must join the labor movement, and after this convention and during the war we are going to put more and more effort into it. We know the efforts the American Federation of Labor has put forth this last year; we know the efforts the Women's Trade Union League has put forth to organize women, and we must all together, men and women, strive for this one thing.

And we have something else to work for, and that is that more and more we have got to be on the job against child labor. Now that the Federal law has been declared unconstitutional it behooves us men and women of labor to see to it that the children of the workers have a better chance and a better opportunity than some of us ever had. We know as working women what it means to have to work in our childhood, we know what it means for the children of the workers to be deprived of their childhood and of their play time of life. Many of the children of the workers do not know what a green field looks like; many of them have been deprived of an education, and no matter what they gain in life, nothing will ever make up to them for being deprived of their play time in life. See to it, then, that the children of the future may have a better time than we had. They must be kept in school and not sent out into the industries. The thing for us to do is to see that the fathers of the families get decent wages so the children may be kept in school, given an opportunity to grow mentally and physically and be prepared for the serious duties of life.

"And we are only going to do this by standing together, men and women of labor. There are other people who will help us, but we must depend upon ourselves as workers and not leave the thing to somebody else. And men and women are going to stand together in the future more than they have ever done in the past, the women, not behind men or before men, but standing shoulder to shoulder with them in the march of progress that is going to make for the betterment and the uplift of humanity."

Federal Employees Union Starts New Campaign

New Members Are Enrolling in Great Numbers

The National Federation of Federal Employees is growing by leaps and bounds.

Constant streams of applications for admission to the federation have been flooding the office at the A. F. of L. Building, Ninth and New York avenue northwest since the agitation concerning the Borland amendment arose.

During Monday and Tuesday 3,400 requests for membership were received at the office of H. M. McLarin, president of the federation.

This is in addition to the 2,000 new members gained at the great mass meeting of Sunday, where Miss Jeanette Rankin and others spoke against the Borland amendment.

Next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the usual weekly entertainment of the federation, Representative Keating, of Colorado, will speak. Representative Keating has always proved a staunch friend of the Federal employees, and all will wish to turn out to hear him. The entertainment will take place at the New Masonic Temple, Thirteenth and New York avenue northwest.

WAITRESSES' UNION HOLDS REGULAR MEETING

Myrtle Macdonald Resigns Her Office as Business Agent

At the regular meeting of the Waitresses' Union, Local No. 803, Tuesday evening new members were initiated and business of routine nature was disposed of.

Organizer Henley, of New York, is in Washington, and these girls are now under his personal supervision. It is believed they will be increased in membership to an appreciable extent.

Myrtle Macdonald, who has been actively engaged in organizing these girls since the union's inception, resigned her position as Business Agent. She has gone to Philadelphia, where it is expected she will be of exception value to the movement on foot there to more thoroughly organize the girls of that city. Miss Macdonald has shown a remarkable ability while in Washington, and her efforts have more than been appreciated by those with whom she has been associated in this work. It was with sincere regret that her resignation was accepted.

COMPANY NEARLY ALL UNION

Ambrose Beatty, of Oklahoma City, here on a visit, says that Company C, Twenty-ninth Regiment Engineers, at Camp Devens, Mass., is almost 100 per cent unionized. Fifty per cent of the company are members of the International Typographical Union who enlisted from different parts of the country.

TRADE COMMISSION'S CHARGES AGAINST PROFITEERS:

That profiteering by American business exists, in some cases to an alarming degree;

That the five big meat packers have "preyed unconscionably upon the people";

That Morris & Co., packers, reaped profits during 1917 equal to the entire net capital and surplus combined and made 263.7 per cent on the \$3,000,000 outstanding capital stock;

That the other packers profited some 27 to 47 per cent;

That steel mill profits in some instances ranged from 100 to 319 per cent;

That the profits of the United States Steel Corporation rose from 2.8 per cent in 1914 to 24.9 in 1917;

That the average profit of the copper industry in 1917 was 24.4 per cent, against 11.7 in 1913, a normal year;

That the New Jersey Zinc Company, alone of the zinc manufacturers, reaped 56 per cent profit in 1917;

That twenty-three coal mines in Central Pennsylvania averaged a margin of 90 cents a ton in 1917, against 20 cents in 1916;

That leather profits increased as high as five times over pre-war years;

That flour millers made "unusual profits" with average earnings said to be 38 per cent of their investments;

That canned milk, salmon, and other food producers made exorbitant profits.

Bureau Women Ask McAdoo Larger Wages

Results of Conference with Director to Go to Secretary

A wage scale based on the recent appropriation made by Congress for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was discussed at a conference between Director Wilmett and representatives of the Women's Union of the Bureau Tuesday afternoon. The result of this conference will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for approval. Until this is passed upon, the actual raise in salary each employee will receive will not be known.

Director Wilmett advised against the move that the Women's Union had been considering of taking up the matter of a further increase of pay for the women employees of the Bureau with the War Labor Board. At this time, he said, the board would be able to do nothing more than to recommend that Congress take up the matter again and pass a large appropriation bill.

"This means that there will be another fight in Congress next fall," said Mr. H. H. McLarin, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, which is supporting the Women's Union in their fight for increased wages.

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS

The adjustment of 39 industrial disputes during the week ended June 22, 1918, is reported by the Department of Labor. This is the largest number reported since the beginning of the year. It was pointed out, however, by the director of conciliation, that this does not indicate an increasing tendency toward strikes, but merely indicates that a larger and larger percentage of the disputes which occur are being adjusted by the Government. Only a trifle over a fourth of our cases last week were permitted to reach the strike stage and the tendency is more and more to call in the department before a strike is threatened. Every simple controversy settled is a strike nipped in the bud. Of the 39 adjustments only 11 were of strikes and two of threatened strikes. The most important settlement was that of the strike of machinists at the Curtiss Aeroplane Company in Buffalo. While only 300 men actually quit work, 15,000 were indirectly affected.

TAYLOR SYSTEM DEFEATED

The House forced the defeat of the Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill to permit the payment of bonuses to shipyard workmen for "speeding up." It was sent back to conference. The bill as passed by the House prohibits the use of the stop watch in shipyards. The Senate agreed to this, but inserted the section allowing the establishment of the bonus system. Both of these provisions are part of what is known as the Taylor system.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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John B. Colpoys

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918.

Tammany Hall has opened a school for the instruction of women in the duties of election officials, and the women will have one-half of Tammany's allotment of places on election boards.

During less than thirty-three years' use in national trade unionism, the scope of the union label has extended from a single industry so that it now includes more than fifty crafts in North America, whose products enter into almost every article of household and personal use.

A bill to permit French women to vote at parliamentary and municipal elections has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by Louis Martin, Senator for War. Combatting the idea of the supposed indifference of the French women who are satisfied to let their husbands vote for them, Senator Martin is making the point that widows and the mothers of sons fallen in the war should have the right to express themselves.

The report of the Federal Trade Commission disclosing the huge profits of our large corporations should impress Congress with the necessity and reasonableness of enacting an 80 per cent excess-profits tax in the new revenue bill. It is time that our representatives on the Hill were asking the moneyed interests to bear their share of the war burden, and the profits tax will deter them from exacting the enormous profits which have heretofore been all too prevalent and will yield a large revenue for the war chest and obviate the necessity for such large issues of bonds.

The War Labor Board last week at the plant of the General Electric Company, at Pittsfield, Mass., sounded the death knell of the individual contract for workmen and has affirmed the right of labor to collective bargaining. Such a decision could be expected from Mr. Walsh, but coming also from Mr. Taft this conclusion indicates that contact with actual conditions among the working population of the country has given Mr. Taft a good idea of what the laboring man has to contend with, and that while he represents the employers on the Labor Board he is also able to recognize oppression in whatever form it presents itself.

Where does the governing power reside? In passing the Keating child-labor bill, the House and Senate declared the public policy of the people by whom they were elected and whose will they represented. The president not only approved but requested the passage of the act. The Supreme Court, imbued with ideas of judicial supremacy and the rights of capital over labor handed down from John Marshall and a court impressed with the necessity of protecting slavery, set the act aside, thereby invalidating the expressed will of the people, five members of the court exercising more power than all the rest of the country. This republic is not founded on a government of the people, for the people, by the Supreme Court, and the enactment of the Owen bill re-enacting the child-labor bill and pulling the teeth of the Supreme Court will be effective and should be speedily adopted.

Mr. Borland can now go back to his devoted constituents and tell them that he is the man who tried to throw a monkey wrench into the wheels of the Government in Washington and was prevented from being successful by the firm stand of President Wilson in vetoing the entire bill and sending it back to Congress for re-enactment eliminating the pernicious eight-hour clause. If Mr. Borland will direct his unusual persistence toward the enemies of the Government who are robbing both the Government and the people, instead of aiding the high cost of living to oppress the Government workers, he will be able to attract more attention and do the people a real service. Perhaps the tremendous profits of the packers will interest Mr. Borland, and if he can assist in assuring the public and the Army and Navy a supply of food at reasonable prices he may have some justification for returning to the next Congress.

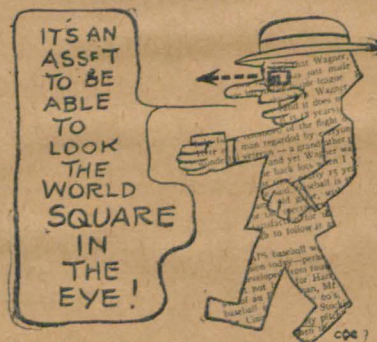
The Federal Trade Commission's report on profiteering among our home-grown patriots is surely enough to convince even the most conservative that all of our enemies are not in Germany serving the Kaiser. His Inferior Majesty is being aided as much by the greed of our corporations as by his men on the field. While the packers were, on the one hand, trying to sell the Government rotten meat to feed the soldiers and sailors, on the other hand they were juggling their books and exacting a profit on their business on a scale unthinkable in normal times. Steel, leather, copper, coal, flour, and canned goods also returned the manipulators huge profits, all of which were squeezed from the ultimate consumer. There are two ways for the Government to insure fair dealing for the public at large and lay a restraining hand on the greediness of the monopolists. One is to take charge of the business of the companies, and the other is to levy an excess-profits tax so heavy that it will leave no inducement for these Teutonic sympathizers to bleed the American people while we are fighting for democracy "over there." Which will it be?

The Borland amendment has been eliminated, for the present at least, and it is hardly likely that it will ever become law during the present administration. It is, indeed, fortunate the Federal Employees' Union exists, for without the fight waged by it and

without the support of Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor—with which the clerks are affiliated—who is there that would have presented the case to President Wilson, to whom, of course, should be given the gratitude of the many workers affected. In fact, all members of trade unions should be gratified to realize that in these trying times we have at the head of our Government a man of such fairness toward labor as Woodrow Wilson. But had there not been some concerted, organized effort, there is no one that would have shouldered the cause of the Government employees. Certainly, judging from past performances, there is none on the Hill that would have handled it. So much as to who did it. Now, Mr. Clerk, is it up to you to sit contentedly down and wait until the next time, and then start running around in circles and praying "for a square deal"? It is not; you see what organization can do, and you owe it to yourself and your fellow to become a part of your Federal Union. Do it now; don't be a slacker.

Largely because of the efforts of their organization, the Federal employees have again defeated the unfair measure of Mr. Borland. Why can not the members of Typographical Union get some where with the scale proposition for the G. P. O. They have the support of Public Printer Ford and they surely have capable officials. We believe the reason is that the members themselves do not make enough personal effort that might show to this end. They can not expect to have anything handed them; a concerted effort of some strength is necessary to show Congress the necessity. Special meetings to pass prettily worded, mushy resolutions, patting first one and then another on the back, will accomplish no end. We agree with the gentleman that said at a recent meeting, "We are getting nowhere; I move we adjourn." Whether it was to prevent the passage of any further useless resolutions; whether it was to awaken the union to its own affairs, or whether it was just to save time, it was a good motion. The union as a union of all its members should do something to put its case squarely before Congress, and if nothing avails, the matter should be given over to the President for his consideration. There is no doubt he will be in favor of Government printers working for at least the scale of newspapers of Washington.

A couple of years ago the street car companies in Washington tried to break up a union of their employees, but the Capital Traction Company had at its head men who were able to perceive the justice and fairness of permitting the organization of its employees, and they signed an agreement with the union and ended their troubles and have been able to pretty well take care of the vastly increased business since the war started. The Washington Railway & Electric Company on the other hand, with Clarence P. King at its head, imported strike breakers and succeeded in getting rid of a large majority of its most efficient employees, and when the era of high pay for strike busting took away the nonunion men the company was left at the mercy of Mr. King and his crew of union-hating officials. Since that time the public has been subjected to every conceivable brand of inconvenience, which even the removal of Mr. King has failed to ameliorate. In paying the cost of the strike the company has charged off half the bill to the Potomac Electric Company, a subsidiary, thus maintaining the dividends of the railway company and depressing the profits of the electric company, but the Public Utilities Commission has frowned upon such a crooked piece of business, and the railway company will probably be compelled to bear all the expense of Mr. King's folly. The city already has engaged the services of a traffic expert and a corps of assistants to show the railroads how to manage their lines, and the money spent for this purpose should also be charged to the companies, including also the expense of an office and clerical help for these men. There is no good reason why the public should pay for a service which enables the corporations to return an increased profit. Neither company has placed upon its lines any new rolling stock in three years, although both now claim to have ordered new cars, which are expected in the fall. These companies should be required to improve their service, pay a living wage to their employees, repair their tracks, and make some effort to better conditions generally or the Government should relieve them of their responsibility by operating the traction service of Washington by the people and for the people.



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Legislative—Daniel Hassett, Frank

Kidd, N. P. Alifas, D. J. O'Leary

and N. C. Sprague.

Adjustment—E. L. Tucker, James

J. Murphy, J. P. Cain, Harry Hollo-

man and Miss Florence Etheridge.

Contract—John Hartley, William

W. Keeler, Henry Miller, John

Webber and Charles O'Connell.

Resolution—John Lorch, W. N.

Huttie and W. H. Wessels.

Credentialed—Same as Executive

Committee.

Laws—N. N. Huttie, W. H. Ryan

and D. C. White.

Organization—J. C. Clark, Chair-

man; C. E. Shephard, Frank Cole-

man, Mary Ganzhorn and J. W.

Reynolds.

Auditing—C. C. Conlter, Nora B.

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Toone, Chairman; Sam De Nedrey

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Tom's Bits



Vernon Wakefield, a messenger in the night proof room, who has been absent for several days, returned to work recently.

George P. Dowell, a reader on the day side, who has been absent on account of illness, is again at his desk in the day proof room.

Edward J. Wood, who has charge of the supply section, night, has been granted 3 days' leave and will put the time in on his farm near Rochester, New York.

Miss Anna Bowden, daughter of Foreman of Printing Plotter Bowden, received slight injuries as the result of a street car accident at the plow pit on North Capitol street last week.

Charles L. Nace, an employee of the hand section, night, has undergone a serious operation at Sibley Hospital. He is improving and expects to be out in a week.

There seems to be no doubt that the printers, pressmen, and bookbinders will get their wages increased before Congress takes a recess. The officers of No. 101 have been working very hard to accomplish this result.

Dr. James R. Armstrong, for many years a proof reader on the day side, and at one time assistant foreman of the day proofroom, has resigned from the office and accepted a position with the Commerce Department.

Guy A. Long, recently of the Linotype section, day, who entered the military service, has been transferred from Camp Gordon to Camp Sheridan, near Montgomery, Ala. He is the son of Frank Long, a well-known proof reader on the night side.

Miss Helen Stenner, daughter of Robert E. Stenner, an operator on the night side, has left for an extended visit to relatives in California. Miss Stenner was accompanied by her grandmother, Mrs. Kirkendall, who has been visiting Washington relatives for several months.

"Tony" Suess, an operator on the day linotype side, has resigned. He is a first-class amateur baseball player, having done all the catching for the printers' local team. "Tony" worked on the Post for many years before coming to the Government Printing Office.

William R. Abbott, timekeeper of the monotype section, night, has been away from the office for the past week. He may have to undergo an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Abbott is greatly missed by his fellow employees in the monotype section, as he is a genuine optimist, always being cheerful. Charles O. Doten is filling Mr. Abbott's position in his absence.

Recently met O. A. Reed, formerly a machinist in the linotype section of the printing office, now connected with the sales department of the Intertype corporation. Mr. Reed seems to be making a wonderful success of his new calling, appearing always to be in the most cheerful mood. He reports that business is fine and dandy. His territory now includes Washington, besides Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina. Go to it, Oscar.

In the passing away of Comrade William H. Livermore last week the Government Printing Office loses one of its old-time employees. Mr. Livermore was 71 years old and had been employed in the office for 47 years. He lost a leg in the Civil War, enlisting when he was only 14 years old. He was a member of the Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry. He was born in Tioga County, New York. Mr. Livermore was a reviser in the day proof room.

The Federal Employees' Union certainly won a great victory on account of President Wilson vetoing the Borland measure in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill increasing the hours of clerks, etc. from 7 hours to 8. The clerks have been enjoying a 7-hour day for over 20 years. It is now the time for the members of the Federal Employees' Union to get together and raise a fund, with other members of organized labor and have the best speakers of organized labor enter Mr. Borland's district this fall and let the people there know what an enemy of organized labor he has been. By relegating Mr. Borland from Congress would prove that organized labor is a power in this country not to be trifled with. Now is the accepted time, fellow workers. The officers of the Federation of Labor should see that Mr. Borland is not returned to Congress from Jackson county, Missouri.

THOS. J. McDONOUGH.

MASSMEETING FOR COOKS AND HELPERS

A mass meeting will be held July 8, at 719 Sixth street, for Cooks and Helpers of the hotels and lunch rooms of this vicinity. The purpose of this meeting will be to awaken interest in organization for this class of labor. A large assemblage is looked for. Organizers John J. Henley, of New York, and L. A. Sterne, of Washington, will address the meeting.

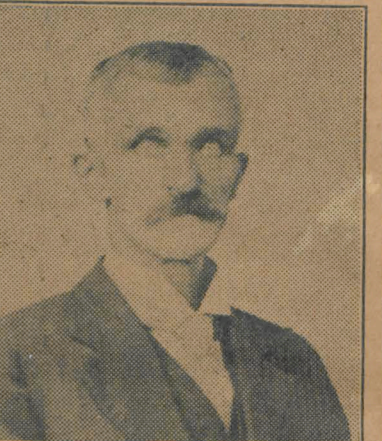
ELEVATOR OPERATORS HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED

The elevator operators of Washington have been organized into a new local by Organizer L. A. Sterne, who reports progress in this new field.

Cigarmakers' Notes

We are now ensconced in our new hall, Waiters Union Hall, 719 Sixth street, N. W. We meet the second and fourth Thursday in each month. At our last regular meeting, June 27, we had election of officers, with the following result: President, John H. Wingate; Vice president, Mrs. Rebecca Perry; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Walter Whitehead; Financial Secretary, Fred J. Dahler; Treasurer, F. W. Spiess; Sergeant at Arms, George A. Moore; Trustees, John H. Wingate, Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Lydia Arnold (the above constitute our executive board). Finance Committee, Sam Collins, John H. Wingate and Charles J. Hueter; Delegates to the Central Labor Union, F. J. Dahler, W. Whitehead, George A. Moore, Miss Ethel Beavers and Mrs. Rebecca Perry; Label Custodian, F. W. Spiess. This is the first time in the history of No. 110 that we have had ladies represent us as officers and delegate to the Central Labor Union. We are proud of the same, for, were not our mothers ladies? Some good seems to have been done in one of our local union shops, as room was made for another cigarmaker; thanks for the calls for union cigars some of you union men have insisted on. During the early part of the year 1886 we had a clause in our constitution compelling every cigarmaker to work only eight hours per day (each local had the privilege of setting their starting and quitting time) and selecting the first Monday in September as Labor Day and an International constitution fine of \$2 for any member who worked on Labor Day. Previous to that time as far back as I can remember, it was customary in cigar shops for cigarmakers to quit on Saturday from 1 o'clock on and very few worked after 2 o'clock, so you can see by the above (which is authentic) we are the originators of a few of the labor laws. The Cigar Makers International Union seems to be foremost in about everything except wages. We are very much underpaid, through no fault of our own. Insist on our only weapon (the blue label), and see if you can't build us up and make us 50 per cent stronger. I had an argument with a local cigar dealer, and he wanted to know why such and such a shop can't get the label on his goods. Of course, I had to tell him the exact reason, which is, all must belong to our union, get our scale of prices, and then they can receive labels for all the cigars made in said shop. I also informed him to accept no other excuse, but the label on goods. Demand the union label on goods that you purchase, and don't let any dealer bluff you; your sure proof is the union label.

FRED J. DAHLER
Financial Secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union, No. 110.



WAITRESSES HEAR PRESIDENT EDWARD FLORE

At a get-together meeting held at 719 Sixth street, N. W., June 29, the Waitresses' Union, Local No. 803, had the pleasure of hearing President Edward Flore, of H. and R. E. International Union. It proved to be quite an enthusiastic affair, L. A. Sterne presiding.

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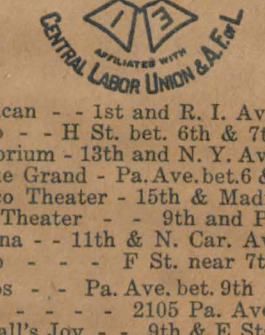
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Belasco Theater - 15th & Madison Pl.
Bijou Theater - 9th and Pa. Ave.
Carolina - 11th & N. Car. Ave. S.E.
Casino - F St. near 7th N.W.
Cosmos - Pa. Ave. bet. 9th & 10th
Circle - 2105 Pa. Ave. N.W.
Crandall's Joy - 9th & E Sts. N.W.
Dixie - 8th & H Sts. N.E.
Dumbarton - 32d & O Sts. N.W.
Elite - 14th & R. I. Ave. N.W.
Empire - 910 H St. N.E.
Empress - 9th bet. D & E Sts. N.W.
Favorite - H St. bet. N. Cap. & 1st
Florida - 15th St. & Fla. Ave. N.E.
Garden Theater - 423 9th St. N.W.
Gayety Theater - 513 9th St. N.W.
Grand & Starlight Park.
Happyland - 7th bet. L & M N.W.
Home - C St. bet. 12th & 13th N.E.
Knickerbocker - 18th & Col. Rd.
Leader - 507 9th St. N.W.
Liberty - N. Capitol & P Sts.
Loewe's Columbia - F near 12th
Lyric - 14th St. near Park Rd.
Maryland - 624 9th St. N.W.
"M" Street Theater - M St. near 32d
Mid-City - 1223 Seventh st., N. W.
Navy - 8th St. bet. D & E S.E.
Olympic - U St. bet. 14th & 15th N.W.
Palace - 312 9th St. N.W.
Park View - Ga. Ave. & Pk. Rd.
Plaza - 434 9th St. N.W.
Poli's Theater - 15th & Pa. Ave.
Princess - 1112 H St. N.E.
Raphael - 9th St. bet. N & O N.W.
Regent - 18th & Cal. Ave. N.W.
Revere - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd.
Savoy - 14th & Columbia Rd.
Sennet - 324 Pa. Ave. S.E.
Strand - 9th & D Sts. N.W.
Stanton - 6th & C Sts. N.E.
Stanton Park - 219 4th St. N.E.
Truxton - N. Capitol & Fla. Ave.
Virginia - 614 9th St. N.W.
Victoria - 7th & E Sts. S.W.
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Women's Auxiliary, No. 15, of Columbia Type-graphical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, H. Evans, 304 Fourth St. N. E.

[Where not otherwise specified meetings are held at night.]

Barbers' Union: Meets every Second and Fourth Monday.

Bakers and Confectioners: No. 115: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month; first Thursday at 7:30; third at 4 p.m.

Naval Lodge Hall, 4th and Pa. Aves. S.E. Secretary, C. P. Rodger, 434 1/2 St. N. W.

Association Hall, Agent, J. G. Schmidt, 512 F St. N. W., Third Floor.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 32: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 747 Vermont St. N. W.

Bank Note Engravers, No. 1905: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Perpetual Building Tuesday at 8 p.m., 11th and E Sts. N. W.

Secretary, C. K. Young, 3653 13th St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 34: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Moose Hall, Seventh and G Streets Northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave.

Barbers' Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Cadet Armory, O St. N. W., Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; O St. N. W., Secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Blacksmiths and Helpers, Local 217, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 650 Pennsylvania Avenue southeast. Secretary, C. A. Gibson, 418 Tenth street.

Blacksmiths, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 11th and E Sts. N. W., Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 42: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Tuesday, 10 p.m., C. E. Miller, 19 Quincy place northwest.

Folding and Gathering Machine Operators, No. 7: Edw. L. Randall, Sec. Cherrydale, Va.

Steam and Water Workers Union, No. 489: Meets first and third Sunday of the month at the Secretary, T. Guilfoyle, 26th and G Street Northwest, near northwest.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building 1438 S. E. Secretary, G. W. Scherier, 43 Sexton Place Northwest.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. W. Hays, 425 G St. N. W.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 628: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Washington Hall, 11th and E Sts. N. W., Secretary, Harry C. Disney, 536 10th St. S.E.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Secretary, H. C. Scherier, Chas. T. Krause, 14th and I Sts. N. W.

Carpenters and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W., Secretary, Wm. Chaudron, 787 Vermont St. N. W.

Chauffeurs and Hack Drivers Union, Local No. 115: Meets the first and third Saturday of each month, G. A. R. Building, 1412 Pa. Ave. S. E., Secretary, Wm. E. Kelly, 500 S. E. Eighth street, 945 Pa. Ave. northwest.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Wednesday, 706 Seventh St. N. W., W. Wasserman, Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. W.

City Firemen's Union, No. 15565: Meets second Sunday of each month, Hall, 1101 E St. N. W., 7:30 p.m., Sec., Wm. E. Kelly, 500 S. E. Eighth street, 945 Pa. Ave. S.E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Secretary, Edw. Northangel, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, No. 148, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Twelfth and H Streets N. E. Secretary, T. E. Finnell, 16 Eleventh St. N. E.

Electrotype Moulders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 11th and E Sts. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1458: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 110 Sixth st. n. w. Secretary, E. M. Nichols, 3506 G St. N. W.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth Street N. W., second and fourth Thursdays of the month. Secretary, Chas. F. McGee, 224 E. St. N. W.

Engineers, Hoistmen, No. 77: Meets every Monday, 205 John Marshall Place S. E.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every second Tuesday at 8 p.m., Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 845: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Employes' Union, No. 2: Meets second Friday of each month, Perpetual Building Association Hall, Florence E. Smith, secretary, 1400 A. E. B. Building.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude McNally, 14th and I Sts. N. W.

Federal Guard and Watchmen's Union, No. 14964: Secretary, Jacob D. Nelson, 1013 Maryland Avenue S. W.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, 7th and G Streets, Seventh street n. w. (fourth floor), B. Gents, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Glaziers Local No. 982: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, H. C. Turner, Mt. Rainier, Md.

Graded Teachers' Union: Meets first and third Friday, Central High School building.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, 720 North Capitol St. N. W., Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

Government Chauffeurs' Union No. 695: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Eighth and E Street. Secretary, R. B. Page, 2200 Channing street northeast.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. M. Bowers, Twentieth and Twenty-first and L and M streets northwest.

Ice Cream Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Union, Local No. 11: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Typographical Temple, 425 G street northwest. Secretary-Treasurer, J. Neff, 614 1/2 North Capitol St. N. W.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, Local 63: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Painters' Hall, John Marshall Place and Pennsylvania Avenue, northwest. N. A. James, secretary and business agent, 606 10th Street Northwest.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesday, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S.E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 12th St. N.E.

International Brotherhood of Painters: Meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., Flynn Hall, Corner 8th and K Sts. N. W., Secretary, F. M. Leithner, 918 M St. N. W.

Laborers Protective Union, No. 15037: Meets the second Tuesday of each month at the Cadets' Armory, 708 O street northwest. Secretary, E. E. McCormick, 1433 30th St. N. W.

Laundry Workers, Local No. 110: Meets first Friday in each month, Winifred Hall, 11th and E Sts. N. W., Secretary, Moten Jefferson, 550 Twenty-fourth street northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets first Friday in each month, Naval Lodge, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S.E. Secretary, W. N. Rutled, 1430 A St. N. W.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 193: Meets first Thursday, 1204 Pa. Ave. N. W., Secretary, Chas. Franier, 1020 1/2 6th St. S.E. Marble and Slate Carriers, Local No. 12: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Harding, 1729 First St. N. W.

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 119: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, H. Hoff, 2227 10th street northwest.

Mill Workers Local No. 104: Meets every Tuesday at Painters' Hall, 704 Sixth street northwest. Secretary, Robt. Reichard, 171 Third-fourth street northwest.

Moving Picture Makers' Union, Protective Union, Local No. 154: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, third floor, Secretary, G. King, or B. A. Spence, bring, Business Hall, 11th and E Sts. N. W.

Painters, Local No. 161: Headquarters Kennedy Building, Eleventh and G Sts., N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, Pa. Ave. N. W., Phone 2663. Secretary, Wm. C. K. B. Building.

Navy Yard Helpers, Meets 2d Sunday and Friday in each month, Donohoe's Hall, Pa. Ave. S.E. Secretary, Albert Bird, S.E.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, John Marshall Place. Secretary, Wm. Z. 806 Tenth St. N. E.

Painters, Local No. 420: Meets every Friday at 430 Ninth street northwest. C. Maiden, Secretary, 1735 F street northwest.

Patent Drafters, Local No. 10: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 1735 F street northwest.

Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 17: Meets the Monday of every month, Red Room, New Ebbitt, 8 p.m., Secretary, Jas. Godfrey, 1741 S street.

Plate Pressers, Local No. 1: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Raymond R. Burrows, Clarendon.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, 11th and E Sts. N. W., Secretary, Robt. J. Barrett, Ninth St. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets every Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple on the Fourth and E Sts. N. W., Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets the fourth day of each month, Typographical Temple on the Fourth and E Sts. N. W., Secretary, J. J. Railway, Carmen, Pride of Potomac Lodge No. 313, Brotherhood of: Meets at Northampton Temple, Eighth and F streets northeast, first and third Wednesdays.

Refrigerators, Local No. 10: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 St. E. N. W., Secretary, J. J. Railway, 419 St. E. N. W.

School Custodians and Janitors' Union, No. 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, 785 North Street N.W.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 102: Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, 205 John Marshall Place S. E., Secretary, James P. McArdle, 1209 S. St. street northwest.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Thursdays at 8:30 p.m., Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W., Secretary, H. Fiddeson, 61 R. I. Ave. N. E. (Apt. 6.)

Stone and Building Laborers Union, Local No. 1: Meets first and third Friday nights at Cadet Armory, 708 O street northwest. Secretary, F. Holmes, 1101 I Street S. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and third Tuesdays of each month, at Jones Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, 1008 Ninth St. N.W., Secretary, E. Tracy, 19 Girard St. N.E.

Street Carmen's Union, Division 659: Meets every Tuesday at Temple first and third Thursdays at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p.m. Financial Secretary and Business Agent, J. H. Cozeman, Room 412 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

The High School Teachers' Union of Washington, D. C., No. 8: Meets in the Music Room of the Central High School at 8:30 p.m. the second Tuesday in the months of October, December, February, and May. Secretary, L. V. Lampton, Central High School.

The High School Teachers' Union of Washington, D. C., No. 8: Meets first Sunday of each month at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, J. H. Jefferson, 1008 Ninth St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 1: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p.m., Typographical Temple.

Typographical Union, No. 58: Meets second Thursday Wednesday of each month, Mt. Rainier, Md., Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 759 Gresham Place N. W.

Wood Finishers, Local No. 1053: Secretary, J. H. Jefferson, 1008 Ninth St. N. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 430 Ninth St. N. W., Secretary, Stover D. Zea.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists and Steam Fitters, Local No. 10: Meets first and third Tuesday at 8:30 p.m., 905-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, international President; George Preston, rotary-treasurer

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LIVING WAGE DEFENDED

Walsh Says Efficiency Can Only Come With Decent Living Conditions

A writer in the New York World quotes Frank P. Walsh, of the Na- income to keep itself in good working condition we often hear it criticised "Because labor demands a sufficient tional War Labor Board, as follows: for lack of patriotism. It would be the stupidest sort of patriotism that would demand anything else. Dead workers are of no use to the nation now. Live ones are. And the more alive they are the more use they are to Uncle Sam. The highest efficiency can come only from the best living conditions for themselves and families and a living wage which will insure them a subsistence in reasonable health and comfort.

"That is why the National War Labor Board has discarded the old formulas of arbitration, which consist mainly of splitting the difference between the lowest terms each side to the controversy would accept. We are approaching the question from an altogether different angle.

"We are looking at labor not as a commodity, but as the flesh and blood of America."

THE CASE OF DEBS

Editorial, Washington Herald, July 3

When Eugene V. Debs spoke at Canton, Ohio, on June 16, he said that for the sentiments there expressed he expected to be indicted and tried. He has had his wish. A Federal grand jury at Cleveland has presented him on various counts for violating the laws of the United States which run against sedition.

Mr. Debs was not without warning. Others of this type have been tried and convicted, says the New York World. What they had said he repeated. He knew the law and he was familiar with its interpretation by courts and juries. It must be assumed that, for egotism or defiance, he came to the conclusion deliberately that it was time for him to go to jail again.

Except in some pro-German cities we do not believe that much sympathy will be wasted upon Mr. Debs. Although he has been four times the candidates of his party for the Presidency, he never has represented the intellectual elements, and today with his opposition to the war, he is separated from them more widely than ever before. He is an erratic person, given to violence, and what represents

The laws of the United States are not enacted in any spirit of levity. In time of war especially they mean exactly what they say. It is one legitimate boast of democracy that in the presence of its decrees candidates for the Presidency and Presidents themselves take no account of the possibility of

—
**BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS
 AND DECORATORS ELECT**
 —

Last Friday evening the Brotherhood of Painter and Decorators, Local No. 368, elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, George Miles; Vice-President, L. F.

Ford; Conductor, Joseph Miles; Wardens, Louis Leahmann; Almoner, C. Holtzman; Trustee, Charles McDermald, and Business Agent, Hugh Digney.

**GROCERY CLERKS TO
MEET TUESDAY EVENING**

The last meeting before the closing of the year will be held at the Gros-

Organizer Toone and Business Agent Coulter will be in attendance, and anyone desiring to get in before the charter closes should be there.

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—In dull or light finish. We are experts
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Take Advantage of Our Experience. Est. 1892
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"The Avenue at Ninth"

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Men and Boys**

SEE OUR NEW STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS

The Union Label

Once more it's time for a word on the label. I called on the paper hangers the past week, found a fine bunch of men and they have a nice hall. I noticed while waiting in the ante-room a number of empty cigarette packages, but none bore the label. These boys, like our machinists, have their heart in the right place, but they have never had an idea how important the union label is to the trade-union movement. I did not see a copy of the Trades Unionist in or about the hall. How some trade unionists get along without union news is a wonder, but they would find life much more pleasant and business more profitable if they took more interest in the work of other unions. I noticed an article in this paper stating electricians of York, Pa. (I believe) had signed up for 45 cents an hour. I was coming through Cherry Hill, Va., not long ago and saw a large sign near the railroad station that read, "Laborers wanted, \$350 per day of eight hours, lodging free." The Central Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo., now requires all delegates to present not less than six union labels on their wearing apparel, excepting those ar-

articles made on which no label is to be had. The exception, I suppose, is ladies' hats, etc. An examiner meets

the delegates in the anteroom. How many of our Central Labor Union delegates would get in? I personally know a baker who wore a shirt without the union label to work and was fined \$5 by his union in St. Louis, and we union men think because we pay our dues we are union men. A machinist asked me recently how I liked Otterfinger's cigars since they are made by union labor. I told him

had been watching the box ever since the strike was settled and just as soon as I saw a blue cigarmaker's union label appear on one I will certainly try out the contents, but not sooner. Will Brother Dahler kindly state how he knew his friend at Union Station handed him a union-made cigar out of his pocket? I am very anxious to know how to identify a union-made cigar when I can't see the box.

am particularly looking for a list of stores where I can buy union-made goods from union clerks. This was promised to me months ago. I need two pair of shoes for my children, and the only place I can find them with the label is the Douglas store.

A. A. LAFOREST.

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OLD DUTCH MARKET, Inc.

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Holland Belle Extra Creamery Butter.

Old Dutch "Special" Coffee,

WILLIAM F. BLOK, President

According to the Anti-Saloon League, This War Is
Not Being Run Just Right.

Our boys "over there" are permitted too much liberty as regards personal indulgence. Their commanders, concentrating every energy and every resource at their command upon the work in hand, appear to have overlooked the danger incurred in permitting them occasionally to quaff a glass of wine or beer. Not that drunkenness is by any means common; on the contrary, sobriety obtains among

all ranks, high and low. This is freely admitted in the report of clergymen recently returned from abroad whither they had been sent on a tour of inspection by the Anti-Saloon League. Sections of their report have appeared in the New York Sun, from which we quote:

"The American military and naval forces in Europe," says the report, "are a splendid body of

men. Taking them as a whole, they are so clean, so sober and so efficient that they bring a feeling of pride to every American who sees them and who knows the record they are making. * * *

But to be sober, morally clean, and efficient is not enough! Not for the purposes of the Anti-Saloon League. Neither our forces on land nor on sea shall longer be permitted to degenerate in themselves; that men may repeat the

to demonstrate in themselves that men may respect the decencies of life, resisting whatever of demoralization there may be in their environment, meeting every test, shirking no duty, and yet enjoy a glass of beer or wine. This state of affairs is bad for Prohibition propaganda, now so active at home, and must cease!

Our gallant men haven't played quite fair with the Dry propagandists; they have disappointed them, and incidentally

have given an all-fired jolt to their philosophy. Therefore must they be deprived of a privilege enjoyed by their British, French, Belgian and Italian comrades. The report goes on:

** * *

General order No. 77 should be strengthened at once by striking out the exemption as to light wines and beer, and prohibiting the pur-

This amounts to a demand—and the League never speaks but that it demands—that its recommendation shall set aside the judgment of the United States military authorities abroad who issued this general order No. 77 permitting our soldiers and sailors (under stringent regulations) to purchase, possess, or acceptance as a gift of all kinds of intoxicating liquors. It should also be made applicable to the Navy as well as the Army. * * *

In no other country at war are clerical or other busybodies permitted so to interfere with military regulations or military leadership! Here the patience, or supineness, as one pleases, of the public is traded upon by social theorists who, in the words of

(Y-5) (Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League.)

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XXIII. NO. 55.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE SPECTATOR

Fred S. Walker

What has become of all those potatoes we were urged to save?

At last the G. P. O. employees are to get their half holidays.

Furs for summer wear should be taxed 100 per cent a week.

The eternal circle—the profiteers after you, and you are after them.

The faster we make the potatoes grow, the faster the price goes up.

General Crowder declines promotion. Nether statue for the Hall of Fame.

Did Congress ever fail to provide money to pay their own salaries and mileage?

Two wholesale grocery houses have turned recently. Perhaps Dr. Nash didn't think of that.

A manufacturer says that women's shoes will be lower next spring. No, not the price—the shoe.

The Public Utilities Commission is to demand a reply from the telephone company. And then, what?

Not getting their desired recess, Congress can sympathize with the folks who will get no leave.

Dispatching of telegrams on trains will be a new and unusual mode of wireless telegraphy.

The appetite of the workmen seems to be the sole surviving argument for the retention of booze.

Who will have the honor of proposing the Kaiser's name for membership in the butchers' union?

A suit of clothes costing more than \$30 is to be taxed. And if you buy no suit at all you get a rebate.

Wheat and coal prices go up to meet the increased freight rates, but wages don't go up enough to meet anything.

The Fourth of July was celebrated most everywhere in the world except Berlin. But give us time; just give us time.

Mr. Hoover once testified that he figured a man needs \$4,800 a year to live in Washington—wonder if he referred to clerks and printers?

A Capital Traction car struck a fire engine at Ninth and Pennsylvania avenue. Must have been one of those skip stops.

The Virgin Islands have been voted dry by the local legislature. Baltimore should establish a jitney line and irrigate the islands.

If the women will wait until they get 40 or 50 lady Senators on the Hill, perhaps that suffrage amendment will pass.

The Fuel Administration is to insure clean coal. If we could get any coal in our cellar, we would be willing to insure it.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon is to run for Congress. That means that his constituents will be allowed to reelect him.

The bathing pools are closed Saturday afternoon and Sunday, and the new beach will probably be finished in time for next winter's skating.

"Are the packers profiteers?" asks big ads in all the papers. Do they charge this nation-wide advertising to themselves or the public?

Perhaps the Pneumatic Tube Company can interest Postmaster General McGrath in Parkview in using their worthless property.

Our blood-sucking corporations don't mind a congressional investigation, but they love the Federal Trade Commission as the Kaiser loves a Liberty Bond.

A St. Louis railway official is accused of burning a petition for a referendum on a new franchise. Now, I wonder why he objected to a referendum?

The Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Railway business has been vastly increased by the soldiers at Camp Meade and whiskey runners, and, true to the corporation spirit, they asked for an increase in rates.

Boards Unite For Needed Labor Supply

War Labor, Employment and War Industries with Fuel Heads

Nonessential industries must convert their product to war necessities or face closed doors and a suspension of operations until after the war.

The War Labor Policies Board, the U. S. Employment Service, the War Industries Board and the Fuel Administration are united on this. Between them they control the flow of raw materials, labor and fuel of the country. No industry can operate without their cooperation.

The industries which are regarded as nonessential are in most cases producers of luxuries, whose output has already been curtailed and is to be curtailed more and more.

A committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in conference with their representatives, has been advised of this decision and has promised cooperation. The Chamber has issued a circular to its members advising them of the program.

The War Industries Board has already classified the essential industries. The Fuel Administration accepted that classification and the Labor Department, on the eve of its taking over the supply of unskilled labor and allotting it to the war industries, has also accepted the classification.

But the Maryland Railway Commission and the I. C. C. both turned them down, and they will have to struggle along until the Government takes them over.

Armour & Co. is charged with concealing ownership of a dairy in Indiana. Perhaps it would be easier for the Federal Trade Commission to tell us what the packers don't own.

The Government lends money by the billion to the allies, but to China—which promises high interest and desirable concessions—some of our rich sons are asked to lend a few millions.

Miss Rankin is to run for the Senate. With Jenny and Henry in the Upper House, perhaps the printers in the G. P. O. can get a real increase next year.

A steamboat on the Illinois River drowned 100 excursionists. With the excursion boats and circus trains working full time, perhaps our sugar ration will be increased.

A man in New York bought 30 guns from the Navy Department for \$78 each and is willing to sell them to the War Department for \$15,000. This, dearies, is big business.

The clerks in some bureaus are to lose all or part of their leave. This leave is a part of their salary, and they should be paid for any portion they may be unable to take.

The Government is working hard to get clerks here, and the high prices send them right home again. Some one should look into the reason for such high prices here in the Capital.

The War Labor Board in some cases has recommended a 6-cent fare, but the wages of the local street railway employees can hardly be called a burden, except to the men themselves.

Wonder why Congress, in fixing the price of wheat, is so much more concerned as to the profits of the farmer than they are when fixing the salaries of Government employees? Can you answer that?

The public will lionize the ball players now in the Army when they return to the diamond. But how about the baseball heroes who are doing their bit in bomb-proof jobs? Will they be lionized or oyster sized?

When a corporation gets a Government contract the Government guarantees a profit to the contractor above the cost of manufacture. But when a clerk is hired he gets no assurance that his salary will leave a surplus above the cost of living.

The item for a Government coal yard in the District bill has been very much modified at the behest of the coal dealers. They said it would interfere with the domestic deliveries. Is that all it would have interfered with?

Trade-Union Woman to be Assistant Chief of New Federal Women's Bureau

The establishment of a Woman's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor, which has just been announced by Secretary Wilson, is regarded by women workers as one of the most significant acts of the present administration. It is the Government's first full recognition, says the National Women's Trade Union League, of the necessity for women's point of view in the councils of labor. There is no woman on the National War Labor Board. There is no woman even on the executive council on the American Federation of Labor.

Moreover, the establishment of a Woman's Bureau in the Federal Labor Department has brought about the first appointment of a trade-union woman to an administrative office in a national executive department. Miss Mary Van Kleeck, chief of the women's branch of the industrial service section of the ordnance bureau in the War Department, who was formerly with the Russell Sage Foundation in New York, will head the new bureau. The assistant chief will be Miss Mary Anderson, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the National Women's Trade Union League, who has been Miss Van Kleeck's assistant in the ordnance bureau.

The purposes and scope of the Woman's Bureau are outlined by Secretary Wilson in his public statement as follows:

"In recognition of the great importance to the Nation of the work of women in industry, and the urgent necessity for a national policy in determining the conditions of their employment, I have urged and Congress has now granted the necessary authority to establish a women's division in the Department of Labor. Its immediate task will be to develop in the industries of the country policies and methods which will result in the most effective use of women's services in production for the war, while at the same time preventing their employment under injurious conditions. Its large and very necessary aim will be to focus attention on the national importance of the conditions of women's work as influencing national standards and as affecting the welfare of the entire nation.

"I have been fortunate to secure as the chief of this new division Miss Mary Van Kleeck. She brings to her new work the tested training of a thinker on the various problems of women in industry as well as unusual administrative experience gained during the war as chief of the women's division in the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department. Associated with Miss Van Kleeck will be Miss Mary Anderson, one of the best-known leaders of American women workers. She has long been influential as a national spokesman for the trade-union women and since the war she has been supervisor of the women's division of the industrial service section of the ordnance bureau of the War Department, and, as such, is serving the Government with unusual distinction.

"The women's division will be charged primarily with determining policies rather than carrying on detailed administration. Because of this policy-making function of the women's division, Miss Van Kleeck will serve as a member of the War Labor Policies Board. It will coordinate work for women in other divisions of the Department of Labor and in industrial service sections of other departments of the Federal Government. It will cooperate with state departments of labor, working with and through them, in order to bring about united action by the states in national problems of women's work. The women's division will concern itself primarily with war conditions, but will be mindful of the need for observing and interpreting the tendencies in women's employment which are likely to have permanent social effects.

The women's division has been established in response to needs widely felt by all, men as well as women, who are conscious of the increasing share women must have in the industrial activities of the war. The problems of women in industry are so manifold and complex that a clearing house of thought and leadership is needed in the National Government. The women's division has been established to give leadership. To make this leadership effective, however, I confidently appeal to all for cooperation with Miss Van Kleeck and Miss Anderson—to women, individually and through their organizations, to national and state administrations and to industry generally."

The appointment of Miss Anderson as assistant chief of the new bureau is of especial interest to trade unionists, because this is the first such office given to a trade-union woman. Miss Anderson knows the labor story for she has lived it—as a stitcher in Chicago shoe factories for 18 years. During much of that time she was president of the Chicago Boot and Shoe Workers' Local, and for a year when she was working in a factory at Lynn, Mass., she was president of the women's local there. She is a member of the executive board of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and has been for seven years organizer for the National Women's Trade Union League, with headquarters in Chicago. At present she is also vice chairman of the Washington Committee of the National Women's Trade Union League.

"The need for the women's bureau and our great hopes as to what it will do," says Miss Anderson, "grow out of the fact that the peculiar problems surrounding women in industry have never received enough attention. The reason they have not received enough attention is, I think, that the woman's point of view has never been represented in the policy-making boards.

"Until traditions are broken, and men acquire the habit of putting women in administrative and consultative positions as readily and as frequently as they put men in such places, the woman's bureau has a big work cut out for it. Women have been left out of labor councils heretofore. Not even on the executive council of the American Federation of Labor are women represented. There is no woman on the National War Labor Board. The greatest thing in the future of the women's bureau will be the fact that its chief, a woman, will be a member of the War Labor Policies Board. This means that she will have equal authority with any man on the board, not only with regard to women, but with regard to men also—bringing to bear in the Government for the first time in the history of this country the woman's point of view on labor questions."

Miss Anderson expresses herself strongly in favor of writing the Government's labor standards into all Government contracts. The greatest problem of all the new bureau will have to deal with, she says, is the problem of securing equal pay for equal work by women and men. In

Profiteering Causes Clerks to Leave

Department Chief Phones Federal Employees He May Lose Twenty

Constant complaints of profiteering coming into the National Federation of Federal Employees' headquarters have made drastic action by that body imperative for the war workers in Washington.

A committee with a "punch" is to be appointed at once, according to Thomas Quinn, secretary of the federation, to call on Federal Food Administrator Hoover, Local Administrator Wilson and Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture in an attempt to get action on the resolution sent to them a day or so ago. The committee will act at once and vigorously, if no answer is forthcoming from the first appeal.

The committee is not yet named, but it will consist of officers of the union and others interested.

H. M. McLarin Joins Tankers

President of Federal Employees' Union Leaves J. S. Beach Chair

H. M. McLarin president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, has entered the tank corps and left Wednesday evening for the new tank corps camp at Gettysburg, Pa. John S. Beach is acting president of the Federation and Luther C. Steward, first vice president of the National Federation, has been elected president by the executive council of the federation to act until the convention, to be held in Chicago in September.

Mr. McLarin, with Montgomery Legg, of the War Department, is the originator of the National Federation of Federal Employees. This organization sprang into existence when Congressman Borland presented the bill requiring a maximum day of eight hours from the federal employees. This was two years ago. Mr. McLarin was elected president of the Washington union. After the development of this union the movement branched out and became of national significance. Today there are a hundred branches throughout the States. Mr. McLarin was then made president of the national union.

He has met with frequent success in getting results in conferences with department heads at the Capitol. He is also responsible for bringing into the union the laborers and in securing increases in wages.

Electrical Workers Increased

Pacific Coast Employees Secure Substantial Increase

The Universal Gas and Electric Company, operating in San Francisco, has signed a new wage agreement with the electrical workers, through the Pacific District Council of Electrical Workers, granting an increase of 80 cents a day to day workers and an advance of \$20 to men employed by the month. The minimum wage for journeymen will be \$5.80 per day, excepting cable splicers, who will receive \$6.80 per day. The new monthly wage rate will run from \$130 to \$140 per month.

scores of factories, according to her observations, women are now doing men's work for less than men are paid.

"We must focus attention on such things as this, and on the 10-hour shift that prevails for women in some factories, both day and night. Women know what such conditions mean to women—the mothers of the race. In these and all other labor questions we hope to make the women's bureau the expression of the labor woman's point of view in the Government's labor administration."

Central Labor Union Backs Mooney Meet

Committee Appointed to Stage Affair at Belasco

At the regular meeting of the Central Labor Union, President Dickman appointed a committee to arrange details for the mass meeting to be held at the Belasco Theater Sunday afternoon at 2 P. M., July 28. The committee is comprised of: Messrs. Brock, Schwalenberg, Bradingham, Nolte, Lasher, Keeler, Gise, McGilton, Tucker, Easley, James, Schaeffer, Dickman, Coulter, Toone and Spellbring.

The committee went into session immediately after the meeting of the Central body and selected President Dickman chairman and Secretary N. A. James secretary-treasurer.

A subcommittee consisting of President Dickman, E. L. Tucker and Secretary N. A. James was appointed to see Secretary of Labor Wilson in regard to the Mooney meeting.

Mr. McGilton was appointed a committee of one to prepare signs advertising the event, and Mr. Spellbring was made a committee of one on motion-picture publicity.

Another meeting of the committee will be held Monday evening.

The committee desires that all union men in this jurisdiction attend this meeting and help make it a success. It is hoped that the committee will have received at the hands of the California courts.

Car Men's New Agreements

Division 741, Railway Street Car Men's Association, of Toronto, secured a favorable decision, giving its members 7 cents per hour advance. The new scale commences at 30 and ends at 35 cents per hour after three years' service. Overtime will be paid 10 cents an hour extra. The barn men were advanced 3½ cents and the trackmen 2 cents per hour.

A wage adjustment has been reached between the representatives of the trolleyman's union of New Haven, Conn., and the Shore Line Electric Railway Company by which the new rates are fixed at 35 cents for new men and after three years the hour scale is 42½ cents. Power house, car barn and miscellaneous employees are granted an increase of 25 per cent.

Governor to Stop Profiteering

The Governor of Kingston, Jamaica, is taking steps to prevent profiteering in imported and locally produced foodstuffs, clothing, and agricultural implements. He will appoint an arbitration board for each division of the island to settle all disputes between employers and employees. The railway strike has been settled amicably.

Favor Collective Bargaining

The War Labor Board has set its face against the individual labor contract and in a decision reached at hearings held in this city has affirmed the right of labor to collective bargaining.

Action came in the case of the General Electric Company's trouble at its Pittsfield, Mass., plant. It is the first decision of its kind by the board and establishes a precedent that will rule in all such conflicts between labor and employers during the war.

Postal Operators Reinstated

Union operators who were recently locked out by the Postal Telegraph Company at Seattle, Wash., because of their union affiliations have been reinstated. Thirty-five operators were affected.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys

Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.

We read first one article and then another as to how somebody says something about higher prices in Washington than elsewhere. Is it not about time that some concerted effort is made to clip the spurs of this bunch of pirates operating here in the Nation's capital? Perhaps organized labor, acting as a unit, might be given some attention on this subject.

Miss Mary Anderson has been appointed assistant chief of the new Woman's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor, and she is the first trade-union woman to be appointed to an administrative office in a national executive office. She has for years been a member of the executive board of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and has been an organizer for the National Woman's Trade Union League in Chicago. Miss Anderson is thoroughly familiar with the needs of women in industry, and her appointment to this responsible position assures the woman worker a chance to be heard in the national industrial world.

On Sunday afternoon, July 28, a mass meeting will be held in the interest of Thomas J. Mooney, who has been convicted of bomb throwing at the San Francisco preparedness parade. President Wilson has twice appealed to the Governor of California for a new trial for Mooney, but the law of the State forbids another trial for a man once convicted of murder. Mooney was convicted on testimony since proved false, but the public service corporations of San Francisco have decided that he must be removed from the field of labor activities, and unless the Governor heeds the President's appeal and pardons him so that he can be tried on another charge Mooney will this month be executed in the interest of corporate greed. The meeting at the Belasco will be addressed by Bourke Cochran, of New York, who has investigated the case, and every union man should attend and learn the facts of the trial in California.

Now that the printers have received an increase in wages what are they supposed to meet the high cost of living, what are they supposed to do? Do they believe Congress has given them the much-talked-of square deal. During the agitation for an increase there was much debate as to ways and methods of procuring something in keeping with the times. Among other suggestions was a resolution asking for an eighty-cent flat scale. However, as the Public Printer had gone on record as supporting the seventy-five cent proposition (and his support was sincere), it was not deemed diplomatic to affront him by asking anything other than seventy-five cents flat. Running true to the form of all employers, Congress split the difference, as was to be expected, in their own favor. It generally happens that the requests or demands of employees are but partially met, so that most organizations have learned to ask enough that when the inevitable compromise is made they will have secured something worth while. Maybe next time—well, let's wait.

Recently a course of action was inaugurated by some of the coal miners of Colorado which calls for special consideration at this time. Some differences arose among the union miners which were carried to the general officers of the United Mine Workers of America. It is not necessary or interesting to discuss the causes of the differences. The fact is that the officers of the international union were unable to adjust them in accordance with the views taken by one faction. Whether there was just cause for complaint is immaterial to the point to which we address ourselves, but this fact is emphasized—that instead of continually endeavoring to win judgment and action to the view of the dissatisfied element they undertook to break away from the United Mine Workers of America and form a dual, rival and antagonistic union of miners. They then made application to the American Federation of Labor for charter. When the application was received the president of the American Federation of Labor, in refusing to issue the charter, stated to the applicants:

In reply, permit me to call your attention to the fact that under the laws of the A. F. of L. no charter can be granted to an organization of workers who come under the jurisdiction of an existing organization except with the full consent and approval of that organization.

Of course, I have some understanding of the situation as it exists and some of the reasons assigned for the action in the effort to establish an independent or dual organization, but the trade unionism recognized by the A. F. of L., the trade unionism for which we have all fought all these years, is that there shall be unity and solidarity in spirit and in fact among the workers of a given trade, industry or calling, and I would rather fight within the ranks of my union for a cause in which I believed and be defeated my whole life than to form and foster a dual and rival union to an organization particularly as the United Mine Workers has done so much for the workers in that industry. Of course, under the laws and the policies and principles of the A. F. of L., a charter such as the one for which you apply can not be granted. I therefore transmitted copy of your letter, together with carbon copy of my reply thereto to President F. J. Hays, United Mine Workers of America.

Such is the position of the bona fide organized labor movement of America. It is the result of the experience and judgment of the whole course of organized labor. It is the only consistent course which can be pursued if the best interests of the toiling masses of our country can be protected and advanced.

It may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that it was just about twenty years ago when the coal miners of America

began to emerge from a condition worse than slavery and serfdom. The tremendous struggle in the bituminous fields—in the anthracite coal regions—the sacrifices which were made—the burdens which were borne to bring light into the life and the work of the miners of America. Without attempting here to recount the struggles, the sacrifices and the achievements, suffice it to know that now the miners in the United Mine Workers of America, under the banner of the A. F. of L., stand erect in full possession of high standards of life and work and take their stand shoulder to shoulder in the front ranks of the workers of America.

It is a transformation that beggars words to describe. It is one of the achievements almost unparalleled in the history of industry of this or of any other country of the world. Who can forget the slaughter of Latimer—who fails to remember the murderous warfare at Ludlow? Who is it that would return to conditions to which only this mere reference can be made?

The mine workers of Colorado were on the upward trend, both in organization, influence, power and importance and their material conditions, hours of labor, life and work.

And now, for some reason wholly in consistent with that constructive course, by inaugurating a policy of rebellion, secession and rivalry, are the achievements of the past twenty years to be thrown back and into the scrapheap by the attempted organization and recognition of the dual, rival and hostile organization of miners? For, be it remembered that if the Colorado dissidents are to be granted a charter or recognition of any kind by the organized labor movement, national, state or local, the successes of the dissidents in establishing their organization would mean the destruction of the United Mine Workers of America. Such a movement must not and will not succeed. What is described in the foregoing paragraphs is true at this present hour among several industries.

Recently, in Chicago, a rebellious secession movement was about to be launched in the Cigarmakers' International Union of America. Agents were sent to New York who there undertook an agitation for division, secession and rivalry. At a meeting held by the dissident element in New York, a resolution was adopted demanding fourteen changes in the constitution of the international union and gave the international union officers fifteen days' time in which to reply and that unless the demands were granted a new organization of cigarmakers would be organized. Recently the representatives of this Bolshevik movement stated to the president and first vice president of the international union that they knew that the demands could not be granted. Nevertheless, they started the rival, hostile organization, conducting shop strikes, making the demands that these factories should not be regarded as international union shops.

These men are traitors to their fellow-workers and to the cause of labor, and be it said to the credit of the Central Federated Union of New York that the secession movement was roundly denounced and a resolution adopted and fully carried into effect that neither recognition nor support be given to the secessionists, that they were regarded as giving aid and comfort to the enemy, not only to the enemy of labor but to the enemy of our country.

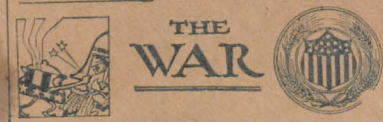
Information comes to us also that incipient attempts of the same character have been and are being made in small industries and some threaten in a few of the essential industries.

Reverting back to the action of the seceding miners of Colorado, we appeal to them, their conscience, their labor and international patriotism, to cease their efforts to divide the miners of America, or even of Colorado, to make their contentions, if they have any just cause, within the limits of the organization. If they refuse to follow the course of true trade unionists, then they are entitled to the scorn of every faithful, conscientious labor man of America. They should receive neither aid nor comfort from the organized workers of Colorado, of Denver, or of any other locality.

If ever in the history of labor unity, solidarity in action, in fact and in spirit, are necessary, now is the time.

Secession in the labor movement must be effectually crushed if the interests of the toilers of America are to be protected and advanced just as secession in our republic was overcome, for the good of the republic and the maintenance of our freedom and the ability to enter into any contest for their perpetuation.—Samuel Gompers, in the American Federationist.

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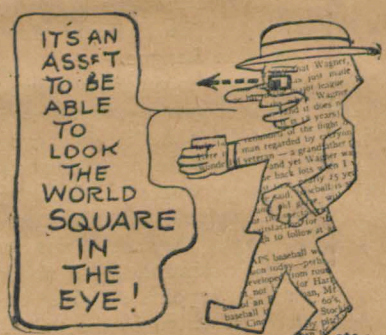
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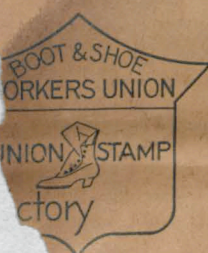
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Tom's Bits



Thomas J. McDonough.

It seems Mrs. Cummings-Story and
Mrs. Julian Heath were just 50-50 pa-
triotists.

Harry O'Donnell, a proofreader on
the night side, is on leave for a week,
due to trouble with his nose. He ex-
pects to go under an operation with
an expert on nose trouble.

J. Walker Miller, a well-like proof-
reader on the night side, asked to be
transferred to the day side and report-
ed for work last Monday morning.
He will be missed by his fellow-em-
ployees.

Dr. Samuel D. Barr, well known as
a reader on the night side, has taken
30 days' leave. The Doctor is going
to visit Philadelphia to visit a mar-
ried daughter. He also expects to visit
the greatest seaside resort in Amer-
ica—Atlantic City. The doctor is also
due to visit Cape May and New York.

Owen Carter, a proofreader of the
night force, together with his family,
spent last Sunday motoring through
the valleys of Virginia in a new car
purchased by his son. They traveled
to Winchester, Berryville, and other
parts of the State. Carter hails from
this state.

The employees of the Government
Printing Office are taking advantage
of the 30 days' leave, obtainable July 1.
The way the weather has been Wash-
ington seems to be a pretty good
summer resort. Suppose Old Sol is
getting ready to give us a dose of
Washington's real summer weather.

Thomas J. Waterman, one of the
chief makers-up in the document sec-
tion, day, under Foreman Richard
Powers, was called to the State of
Kentucky the other day, owing to the
serious illness of a married sister.
Tom is one of the most efficient mak-
ers-up in the office and is well liked
by his fellow-employees.

It seems a pretty stiff proposition
to make the legislators on the Hill
understand the benefits of a flat scale
for the G. P. O. If they could only
understand the justice of it, they
would readily grant the same to the
printers there. The flat scale pre-
vails in a majority of the printing
offices under the jurisdiction of the
International Typographical Union.

John Breen, late of the G. P. O., is
now assistant director of labor for
the State of Missouri and is at the
head of all Government employment
work in that district, and upon him
will rest the responsibility of secur-
ing the men necessary for the Gov-
ernment's war activities. John left
the Printing Office a few months ago
and seems to be doing very well in
his new work.

Robert L. Townsend, a well-known
proofreader of the night force, has
a brother-in-law who is seeking a seat
in Congress from the Third District
of West Virginia. Bob's brother-in-
law's name is Ernest Randolph, of
Harrison County. He is a friend of
organized labor, because he has the
union label on his printing. The pri-
maries are to be held August 8. Here's
hoping that Bob's brother-in-law will
be successful. He is running on the
Democratic ticket.

Understand that William P. Bor-
land has an opponent for Congress
from the Fifth Missouri District in
the person of young Mr. Bland whose
father represent Missouri in the
House. Mr. Bland's father was best
known as "Silver Dollar" Bland. What
a great victory for organized labor
it would be to defeat William P. Bor-
land for the nomination for Congress
from the Fifth Missouri District at
the primaries August 8. Mr. Govern-
ment Clerk, get busy.

Mr. John R. Riggles, a member of
the local Machinists' Union and an
employee of the Navy Yard in this city,
is a candidate for Congress from the
Fifth Maryland District, now repre-
sented by Sydney E. Mudd, of La
Plata, Md. This district includes a
part of Baltimore City, where Mr.
Riggles resides. He is a member of
organized labor and showed his sin-
cerity by having his printing done by
a label shop. Mr. Riggles goes back
and forth every day from Baltimore
to his work. The labor group in Con-
gress will add another member to its
force by the election of Mr. Riggles.
Dale Sheriff has resigned from the
Shipping Board.

THOS. J. McDONOUGH.

Cigarmakers' Notes

There is no possible way to identify
a union cigar from a person's pocket
that I know of Brother La Forest, ex-
cept by band on the cigar. A few
years ago some cigar manufacturers
used to brand the name of their ci-
gars across the wrapper, but as said
burned brand cut the wrapper very
often that system was done away
with. I accepted my friend Jones'
statement. Cigarmakers are allowed
smokers in most all cigar shops (I
have my first one to work in where it
was disallowed). If I were working
in an open shop and met a couple of
friends on a Saturday evening and of-
fered each a smoker, they no doubt
would accept the same, but after my
work was packed, stamped and put
on the market they would not smoke
any, because they could not bear the
union label. I have been told that
Offender's shop contains more
nonunion than union cigarmakers—
one reason why you don't see the union
label on the box. Union labeled goods
should be demanded more frequently
than the demand is at present. If you
go in any store where they sell union
and nonunion goods and ask for any
article and don't mention union they
will first hand you the nonunion goods
(even the union clerks, through no
fault of their own). I have been there
and know such to be fact, so you can
judge by the above statement that
you must call for union label goods,
otherwise they will hand you any-
thing they please. If you know an ar-
ticle bears the union label, let the
dealer know the reason you call for
such article. Be sure to get the union
label on everything you purchase,
if it is possible to obtain it. Union-
made cigars don't cost any more than
others, and think how much good you
may do to some of us by demanding
the same.

FRED J. DAHLER.

HOW ABOUT THIS?

Why does Congress find it neces-
sary at this time to waste so much
effort which should be used to pro-
mote our war in furthering the cause
of the Anti-Saloon League. The cause
may or may not be a righteous one,
but it is hardly opportune at this
time.
It must be admitted that a great
many workers will be affected. Again,
one must see that a greater number
of workers' pleasures will be cur-
tailed. Why make any class or set
of workers disgruntled at this time?
There is an element of workers—
and a large one—engaged in many
war industries that uses beer as a be-
verage and believe they need it. Is it
wise now to forcibly take it from them
and cause a feeling of discontent?
Would it not be preferable to wait
until after the war and then approach
this grave question with a little dis-
cernment?

G. P. O. WORKERS GET WEEKLY HALF HOLIDAY

Employees of the Government Print-
ing Office will be given the half holi-
day along with other Government
workers this Saturday, according to
an announcement made by Public
Printer Cornelius Ford Tuesday.
Hereafter four hours will constitute
a Saturday workday at the printing
office, despite the great amount of
work made necessary by the war.
Earlier in the summer it seemed as
though it would be impossible to
grant the half holiday to the men and
women at the printing office, but,
through the efforts of Mr. Ford, they
will be permitted to enjoy the half
holiday until further notice is given.



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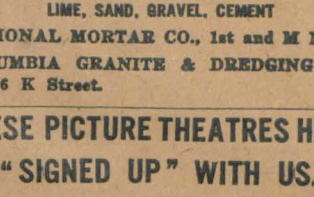
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Pastime Paragraphs

By CYCLE

The profiteer is not praying for the war to cease.

Congress is anxious for a vacation, with a joy ride and mileage fees thrown in.

Private monopoly of life sustaining necessities has too long been used as a nucleus for political supremacy.

The honorable Senators approach government control of telegraph lines as if fearful of a concealed live wire.

The Kaiser's original plans for this war were "made in Germany," and that's where he made the mistake of his life.

The day dreams of deposed political barnacles are disturbed by the steady onward course of the great Ship of State.

The political barometer of the United States Senate shows little disturbance, except from an occasional Hale storm.

Now that there is such a demand for laborers, it may be necessary, as a war measure, to take a few off the water wagon.

Washington needs a larger public hall, or will as soon as the society of defaced ex-chiefs is organized for the purpose of personal vindication.

There are those who are taking advantage of their country's necessities at this time who deserve to be placed back to the wall and given what is due the Kaiser, and they are not all of German birth or ancestry.

The charwomen of the District Building are credited with having given more to the Red Cross fund, in proportion to their means, than those who are on the high-salary rolls, and this is not an isolated case. The greater the income the greater the squeal.

I join with others in bearing witness to the splendid work being done by The Trades Unionist in reflecting the purpose of the toilers to stand loyally by the President in all efforts to bring about a just and lasting peace. Interest increases in the paper with its added list of alert and entertaining correspondents.

While offering no serious objection to the resolution favoring the observance of a national angelus, Senator Thomas, of Colorado, gave the impression that his faith in big guns with good men behind them is quite as strong as is his faith in the efficacy of prayer. If the Senator persists in this course, he will be fortunate if he escapes the sobriquet of "Doubting Thomas."

In the midst of war, with its frightful toll of life and treasure, there comes a discordant note from the Manufacturers' Association in an effort to inject the old-time tariff liquid into the body politic, which will restore the old-time graft in the name of the "poor working man" whose "privilege" it has been to work while the other fellow took over undue profits from the toilers. With the reign of "Peace on earth, good will toward men," material conditions will have changed. The old will stand aside for the new order of things and the new will share little comparison with cherished dollar supremacy "befo" the war." This will be in line with America's proclaimed high ideals of world democracy and world-wide security.

The Union Label

I had a peculiar experience recently that should be of interest to some union men.

I was met by a lady member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Machinists' Union who asked me where she could find a firm employing union paperhangers, as she was about to move and wanted a house papered.

Now, my work is on a label committee and I had made a short talk some time previously to the Ladies' Auxiliary on the label. I did not know of a union paperhanger, but went down to their hall and obtained a list of the union firms, turned it over to the union lady and was later informed she had the pleasure of getting union paperhangers to do the work.

Every union in the position of the paperhangers, plumbers, painters and carpenters, etc., whose members are often needed in a hurry should have a telephone number inserted in the roster of this paper.

It is a noteworthy fact that it was a woman who through listening to a talk on union-labeled goods determined to not only buy label goods but to employ union labor.

I must admit that from my observation the women of this country are far better fighters than we men. Look at the way they fought Ofterdinger. That little battle was an eyepener to some men. I have seen the Waitresses' Union put up the same kind of a fight.

Now, brother unionists, do not stand idle while the women demand the union label. When you can't fix a leaky pipe, get a union plumber. If you hire a painter, get one with a card. If your house needs papering, get a union paperhanger, and if any of these tradesmen come around with a box of scab tobacco in the pocket of scab-made clothes and above all things a scab hat and below all things a scab-made pair of shoes, don't forget to tell them about the union label, unless, of course, you have no label on your own duds, for some of these tradesmen may be from Missouri.

Secretary Machinists' Label Com.

A. A. LAFOREST.

Prices Are Higher Here

Living Cost in Washington More Than Any Other American City

Average of prices of staple foods in Washington is higher than any other city in the United States, according to the June bulletin of prices and cost of living of the Department of Labor.

The prices, which are averaged in two sections, take up the large cities together and then the small cities. Several other interesting facts are deduced from the statistics. For instance, prices in the Western cities and in the smaller cities are much lower than in the Atlantic seaboard cities, and in Washington. The prices are averaged on the month from March 15 to April 15.

Some of the individual instances where Washington prices outtop any in the United States follows:

Sirloin steak was priced at 41 c 1 mill in Washington, 31c 7 mills in New Orleans and 23c 1 mill in Portland, Ore.

Pork chops are 40c, 8 mills here, 33c in Chicago and 31c 5 mills in Minneapolis.

Sliced ham is 48c 4 mills a pound here, 33c 7 mills in New York and 34c 8 mills in Newark.

Eggs at 44c 3 mills last April competed with 37c 5 mills in Milwaukee, and 26c in Dallas, Tex.

Milk was 14c a quart here and 10c in Milwaukee.

Butter at 54c a pound here was 45c in San Francisco and 44c 8 mills in Denver.

Potatoes were 2c 5 mills a pound here, while they were 1.6c in Seattle, Milwaukee and Denver and a cent and a half at Portland and St. Paul.

Onions here were 3c 9 mills a pound, while they were 2 cents 4 mills at St. Paul.

Even the humble navy bean is 19 cents a pound here, to 16 cents a pound in Cincinnati.

NATIONAL LABOR LEADERS OPPOSE PROHIBITION

A. F. of L. Delegates Make Strong Protest

GOMPERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF MINERS AND CARPENTERS VISIT PRESIDENT WILSON

The Anti-Saloon League forces are not having it all their own way. The attempt to deprive the workers of their beer is meeting with vigorous objection from labor organizations in all parts of the country. National unions, state federations, central bodies, and local unions are forwarding protests by telegraph and by mail, and mass meetings are being arranged in the larger cities.

The workers in Mine, Mill and Shop are aroused on this question as never before. With the manufacture of beer reduced by Government order to one-half, with little demand for barley as a substitute for flour, and an almost unprecedented grain crop in view, they declare in increasing numbers that the argument for Prohibition on grounds of conserving food is not made in good faith.

Delegates to St. Paul Convention of the A. F. of L., representing unions composed of more than 2,500,000 workers, during the last days of that gathering forwarded, by special committee, to the Committee on Agriculture of the United States Senate a protest in these terms:

According to Associated Press dispatch hearing on Jones Prohibition Amendment is set for next week. On account of American Federation of Labor Convention now in session we are prevented from attending these hearings to voice our protest against the passage of the bill which we consider an unnecessary burden upon the workers of this nation. The curtailment of beer and wine from the scanty fare of the toilers will create dissatisfaction and we urge upon you not to consider favorably any further Prohibition legislation.

Samuel Gompers addressed the committee at a public hearing a few days later. His speech, a powerful argument against Prohibition at this time lest it give rise to widespread discontent, is now in the hands, or shortly will be, of the Labor Press.

The President of the United States a few days ago received a delegation consisting of the president of the A. F. of L., and representatives of the United Mine Workers, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Labor's Emergency Liberty League.

And thus was the protest of the Workers communicated directly to the Nation's Chief Executive himself.

But much work remains to be done. What is your union doing? If its members, including yourself, are willing that a bill should be passed which would deprive them of a glass of beer with their meals, or with friends after hours, and which bill would not interfere with the rich man's wine cellar or his club's abundant store, all you will need to do will be to keep silent, and this bill, with its class discrimination, will quickly become a law.

But if, on the other hand, you or they are disinclined to be made the Goat, you will need to get busy at once and make yourselves heard.

ACT TODAY! TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE.

(Y-5)

(Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League)

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Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XXIII. NO. 56.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE SPECTATOR

Fred S. Walker

TOM MOONEY IS GUILTY of throwing a bomb in the San Francisco preparedness parade should be executed. BUT, since witnesses whose testimony doomed him have been absolutely discredited, certainly seems that he should be given a square deal. From all over the world have come petitions for a trial, and President Wilson has asked the governor to pardon him, but Mooney is still in jail. At the Belasco Theater on July 28 Bourke-Whelan will explain the details of the case. If Mooney is guilty, let him hang; but an innocent man should not be sacrificed to gratify the blood lust of a union-hating traction company. End the meeting.

In a dispute in Waynesboro, Pa., the War Labor Board gave the skilled workers the increases asked, and instead of the 30-cent minimum asked by the unskilled men they established a 40-cent minimum. Get that—they asked for 30 cents an hour, and the War Board gave them 40 cents, an increase in some cases of 81 per cent.

Adies on an exemption board in West say that if girls insist of trying men subject to draft they will play the game and not expect to be exempted.

Baltimore car lines want to discontinue the use of the fender. In other cities they want their cars defended.

Telephone company, two pure apartment houses to house employees. The \$600,000 it cost to build several automatic phones, could release several girls for work.

Teacher of history in a local high school has been dismissed for incompetency after seventeen years' service. Took quite a while to get onto him, didn't it?

The Wreco's method of scrapping alley cars on the street may be a good way to get rid of them, but it keeps up the streets, and somebody gets hurt. By smashing the cars they save the expense of hiring a wrecker. Economy is the watchword.

Capital heroes are decorated for "over there," says a headline. We have a lot of so-called patriots here who should be decorated.

All this profiteering and gouging is a mighty slow way to beat the Dutch.

The police arrested a truck with 1,200 bottles of "licker" aboard. It is hard to understand why there should be vacancies on the force.

The president of the Midvale Steel Co. told the War Labor Board that he is unalterably opposed to dealing with a committee of his employees, as "twenty years' observation has convinced him that it leads to disruption of industry. He evidently thinks that long hours, low wages, and machine guns are more effective in handling his workmen.

The National League of Teachers' associations, in convention, wrote Secretary Baker opposing universal militarism in America. They think that one such machine is enough for the world, and we are very busy getting rid of that one.

Two hundred soldiers were arrested for not saluting officers on the street and for wearing the leggings issued to them in camp. Some of these desk officers we have on the street look as if they would rather be kissed.

Between three and four million dollars were contributed by New Yorkers to fake war charities. Buy liberty bonds and war stamps, and you will know where your money goes.

If the local street-car companies ever succeed in getting a higher fare, their franchises should be revamped at the same time and some features brought up to date.

Von Hindenberg is dead again. The old boy manages to die almost as often as Villa.

The food administrator asks the ice cream manufacturers to conserve sugar, and now we are to have an additional mammoth ice-cream plant. Have they found a way to make ice cream without sugar.

Organized Labor at Last Starts Active Campaign Against Washington Profiteers

C. L. U. Officials Stand Pat on Resolutions Passed and Offer Active Support to Any Legitimate Movement

Wilson Will Act Soon on Wire Control

Pressig Reasons to Use Power Given by Bill Just Signed

President Wilson has signed the wire control resolution of Congress by which he is authorized to take over and operate the telegraph and telephone lines of the country for the duration of the war.

Under the resolution the President is authorized to act in his discretion. He will act within a short time. There are a number of circumstances surrounding the operation and control of the telegraph, telephone and cable lines in connection with war work which give him grounds for immediate action for the good of the country.

Wage adjustments and the right of the employees to organize are pressing questions which already have threatened a strike under private ownership and control.

The control and guardianship of the cable lines by the Government also is necessary to the safety of the country and her troops on the sea and abroad. To systematically control the cables the Government should also control the feeding lines. This gives a second reason for taking over the telegraph lines, and the improvement in trunk line telephone service also is a vital factor in the war work.

Postmaster General Burleson will be named as Director General of Telegraphs and Telephones, as telegraph and telephone services are natural adjuncts to the postal service. Reports that Director General of Railroads McAdoo would be asked to add the Director Generalship of Telegraphs and Telephones to his already onerous duties appear to be without foundation. There is a certain control of telegraph lines essential to railroad operation and this control, already under Mr. McAdoo, will not be disturbed.

The policy of the Government, as explained, will be to assume Government control and operation by placing Government officials in charge of the operation of the companies, with subordinates as needed.

It is also probable that former Representative David J. Lewis, of Maryland, will be appointed chief of operations under Government control of the lines. He is a recognized authority on telegraphs and telephones, is friendly to labor organizations and especially in favor of improving wages and working conditions among the employees of the telegraph and telephone companies.

Big Launching on Labor Day

More Than 100 Ships to Slide Down Ways September 2.

Union labor is asking the cooperation of the U. S. Shipping Board to make Labor Day the record day for ship launchings. Labor wants to exceed the July 4 record, when 95 ships, with an approximate deadweight tonnage of 474,164 went down the ways.

The movement has started on the way over the country. It has been brought to the attention of Samuel Gompers, and has received his enthusiastic endorsement.

"Nothing could be more fitting," he says, "than that labor should show on its own great day its patriotic support of the war by a great series of launchings of the ships it has built with its hands and its skill."

"The Shipping Board will cooperate to any extent," said Chairman Hurley. "Labor has responded to our requests with a fine patriotism. We could do no less than help it make Labor Day the greatest labor celebration the world has ever seen; and especially when labor picks as its means of celebration an increased production of ships, which is just the movement we most wish to see."

If the plans are perfected by labor it is expected here that the Western yards will challenge the Eastern to a production race and that many thousands of dollars will be hung up in bets of partisans on either coast on the speed and skill of their favorites. It is expected that such a celebration, if undertaken by labor, would result in the launching of over 100 ships, with a deadweight tonnage of over 500,000 on Labor Day.

Waitresses Union No. 803 Plans Campaign Week

Washington Committee of the National Women's Trade Union League to Cooperate

The waitresses' organization campaign will be the special subject of discussion at the July meeting of the Washington Committee of the National Women's Trade Union League, which will be held next Monday evening, July 22. The meeting has been called by Miss Mary Anderson, acting chairman of the league in this city, to be held at the residence of the chairman, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, 1615 Rhode Island avenue, N. W., at 9.15 o'clock. It will be virtually a conference between members of the league and their affiliated unions with officers and members of the Waitresses' Union, all of whom are especially invited to attend.

At the regular meeting of the union Tuesday night at the headquarters, 719 Sixth street, N. W., Miss Agnes Nestor, legislative chairman of the National Women's Trade Union League and Labor member of the Council of National Defense, was the principal speaker. Miss Nestor told of the big Waitresses' Union in Chicago and predicted a great wave of organization among the waitresses in Washington. "You who are here at the beginning," she said, "are going to remember that fact with pride when your union has become the big thing it can be in this city. Some day it will take courage for a waitress to stay out of it; she will be so lonesome." Miss Nestor is vice president of her own international, the Glove Workers.

The cooperation of the Washington Committee of the Women's Trade Union League was offered to the Waitresses by Miss Ethel Smith, the league's executive secretary, who also proposed a plan which will enlist all the trade unions of the city, particularly those with women members.

John J. Henley, international organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, reported a promise of active cooperation from the Federal Employees' Union also.

The newly elected president of the Waitresses' Union, Mrs. F. Hipp, presided. The secretary is Miss Sarah Adams, and the business agent is Mrs.

Union Leader Hits Hard at Price Fixers

"If People Stand Extortion, They Deserve to Suffer," Says Dickman

"If the people of this great city let a little bunch of swivel-chair crooks fix extortionate prices, they deserve to suffer," said President Dickman of the Central Labor Union, last night at a meeting of the delegates of the unions of the city to consider profiteering in Washington.

Delegates from the other unions met with Local No. 2 of the National Elks Hall, Tenth and E streets N. W. Federation of Federal Employees in Resolutions to cooperate in all measures advocated by the Central Union were passed.

"If the people in a great city let it be run by a bunch of crooks who sit in swivel chairs and fix prices for the next day, we deserve what we get."

J. W. Ginder said: "As long as we sit idly by and let them squeeze us, they will squeeze harder and harder each day."

"Let us not be content with resolutions. The government has given us a small increase over our salaries of twenty or thirty years ago. Let us insist that commodities be sold to us on the same basis."—The Washington Herald, July 19.

STREET CAR MEN GAIN

The Street Car Men's Union of Toronto, Canada, has secured a wage increase of seven cents an hour.

Federal Labor Employees and Navy Yard Workers Already in the Game—Others Expected to Fail in With Example Set by the Central Labor Union

At its meeting on April 22 the Central Labor Union passed resolutions against the outrageous system of profiteering that has been the vogue in Washington now for some time past.

Secretary Newton A. James, of that body, said to a representative of this paper that the Central body's attitude had not changed to any extent on this subject, unless, perhaps, that it had become more hostile.

He expressed his entire satisfaction with the move made by the several local unions—the Federal Employees and the Navy Yard Workers—Tuesday, and said he had no doubt that now a move had been made the many unions of this jurisdiction would hearken the call of the Central Labor Union, issued in the resolutions of April 2, which follow:

"Whereas, Profiteering in all things necessary in the human family to maintain health, happiness and efficiency has reached the stage where drastic action is vital and restrictions to curb the greed of the rapacious must be inaugurated immediately for the welfare of the people and the maintenance of law and order; sooner or later rebellion against the robbers and profiteers must come for the plain reason that the burden will become unbearable, and

"Whereas, It seems proper to enumerate and take stock, viz, food, clothing and medicines, 50 to 100 per cent; rents have been increased outrageously, and when protest is entered the tenant at once receives the legal 30-day notice to vacate, the real estate dealer or the owner, as the case may be, being well aware that owing to the large influx of Government employees it is next to impossible to secure other quarters and consequently the renter must pay or threat of ejection by process of law is made; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Central Labor Union representing the workmen and women of this city and the District of Columbia hereby enters a solemn protest against the shameful exploitation of the people and the working people in particular, 90 per cent of whom are tenants or renters, and demand that a remedy be provided by the Congress of the United States to call a halt on the criminal practices of price advancing in all the necessities of life including rentals for houses; that the civil courts be directed to refuse to issue orders of ejectment for all who honestly and regularly pay their rents;

"Resolved further, That when rents are advanced no order of the court shall issue against those who decline to be robbed and will not pay the increased rentals either to owner or agents; be it further,

"Resolved, That we demand the prosecution of those guilty of all forms of subterfuge to increase rents be the plan a pretense that the property has been sold when in reality it has not been conveyed to another by bona fide sale or whether the pretext be to make repairs, and all other shams and frauds having for their intent and purpose to get possession of the premises and rent for a higher rental to a new tenant; be it further

"Resolved, That if no other remedy is forthcoming that the Central Labor Union petition the President of the United States to commandeer all necessary property in the District of Columbia, to appoint a committee to be charged with the administration of rents and in this manner protect the producers, the working people, from robbery and thus enable them to devote a little of their earnings to buying Liberty Bonds to help the Government as they patriotically desire to do."

There is now an opportunity for the labor movement of this vicinity to show its real power. Here is a chance to accomplish something for the entire population of Washington, instead of confining your effort to the benefit of just the labor movement.

Steps toward definite alliance of their unions in the fight against profiteering in Washington was taken at a conference held Wednesday between W. W. Keeler, president of the union of navy yard employees, and Thomas H. J. Quinn, secretary of the Federal Employees' Union.

Cooperation to the fullest extent was offered the federation by Mr. Keeler at the conference. Relief from

the profiteering in rents and foodstuffs in Washington was vital to the interest of his men and the efficiency of the navy yard, Mr. Keeler said.

Armed with facts as to comparative costs of foodstuffs in Washington and other cities throughout the country, a committee to be appointed by the navy yard men will present their demands for action to the Food Administration and will probably later accompany the "Punch" committee of the Federal employees when they call upon the members of President Wilson's Cabinet and the Chief Executive himself.

It is known that the local Food Administration feels it can show that it is in nowise to blame for existing exorbitant prices in foodstuffs in grocery stores and restaurants. The position taken by the Federal employees and the navy yard men, however, is that if the existing administrative bureaus have not power to stop profiteering at present it should be vested in them immediately.

If opposition arises to vesting in the Food Administration sufficient authority to stop profiteering in Washington both organizations feel that some other governmental agency should be established with such powers. Washington, they believe, stands alone in the country because of the abnormal conditions here and the vital necessity of making living conditions decently possible for those who live here.

They are determined, however, that something must be done and are determined to carry their fight to President Wilson in order to obtain relief from the gouging and thievery of the profiteers of all classes in Washington.

Housing conditions here are also of vital interest to both organizations, and this phase of local conditions will be studied, and explanations asked for the apparent unnecessary delay in the program.

An exhaustive study of the food prices of other cities in all sections of the country will be made by the committee of navy yard employees. The legislative committee of the union will probably be charged with the task of gathering the facts that will convict Washington profiteers of their criminal greed. Whether another committee will be named to cooperate with the federation has not yet been determined. Neither has it been definitely decided whether the committee will act as a part of the "punch" committee or act as a separate organization. These questions will probably be decided at once, Mr. Keeler said.

"In my conference with Mr. Quinn," said Mr. Keeler, "I told him that the federation has the hearty and entire support of the navy yard employees. I asked Mr. Quinn to inform me of the way in which we could help best in the fight. Just what form our cooperation will take will depend on what is asked of us. We will give it."

"Conditions in Washington are such that we are becoming unable to keep our men satisfied. We have in the navy yard as fine a set of men as it is possible to find anywhere in the world. Their spirit is simply fine. They turn out work that can not be beaten for quality and their production is rapid. They are satisfied with working conditions in the yard and want to stay there. They realize that the work they are doing is vital to the upkeep of the war machine of the Government."

"This spirit must be fostered, but unless we find relief from the increasing burden placed on us we will not be able to keep that spirit alive and one of the most vital of Government war activities in Washington will suffer."

That the administrative officials of the yard are in sympathy with the fight of the men under them for elimi-

Steel Co. Acts Against Union in Bethlehem

Machinists' Protest to War Board Sent to Justice Department

The attempt of the Bethlehem Steel Company, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Charles Schwab's by-munitions industry, to stamp out unionism in Bethlehem was again brought before the National War Labor Board and by it referred to the Attorney General for action. David Williams, business agent of the Machinists' Union in Bethlehem, telegraphed the board that Arch Johnson, mayor of the city, had refused to permit owners of halls here to rent them to the union for business meetings. It had been the rule recently that owners of halls must obtain permits before renting them.

Mayor Johnson is also vice president of the Steel company, and his action is regarded as another step of the company's fight against them. The charges against the company filed by the men before the Labor Board previously were that the company had dismissed employees for joining unions, has employed spies to attend union meetings, and was using police to drive union officers from the city.

W. Jett Lauck, secretary of the board, recently conducted a hearing in Bethlehem on these charges. "Chief of Police Davies testified there," Lauck says. "In his own mind he made no distinction between Socialists, I. W. U. agitators, anarchists and officers of legitimate trade unions."

Davies holds himself out as the local agent of the Department of Justice, and the War Labor Board in referring the complaint to the Attorney General, calls his attention to Davies' attitude, and to the fact that the War Labor Board had found the International Association of Machinists to be an organization of high character, whose officers were helping the board in its work, and which has been recognized by the War and Navy Departments and the Emergency Fleet Corporations.

nation of the profiteering here is known.

Unless conditions are bettered here the aid of every Government employee throughout the country will be enlisted in the fight at the annual convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees to be held in Chicago. Delegates to the convention were named Wednesday by Local Union No. 2. They are: Van A. Zahn, James G. Gurley, Miss Florence P. Smith and Miss Lulu Harris.

That the retailer and not the wholesaler is to blame for profiteering was the statement made by a prominent wholesale produce merchant.

All the unions of the city are interested in the movement. The Central Labor Union will be represented, as well as the navy yard workers and others.

Mr. Keeler said further that he is actively collecting data in regard to profiteering.

"I have collected and examined the newspaper advertisements from nine different States," he said, "and find food prices in every one of the nine States is cheaper than in Washington."

"A little examination of other cities' food prices in this easy way will convince anyone of the high cost of living in Washington." Complaint came in daily to Mr. Quinn, who is the director of publicity of the National Federation of Federal Employees. Both rent and food extortion are seen in the complaints which are kept on record.

"You do not have to be told of profiteering in Washington," said Ben Johnson, of Kentucky, chairman of the District of Columbia House Committee Wednesday.

"Complaints come in to me every day, but I see it myself, as well. For instance, I walked down the street the other day with a shoe manufacturer and a Senator. We passed a store where this manufacturer's shoes were displayed."

"He went in to ask why shoes which he sold wholesale to the merchant for \$3.50 were on sale at retail for \$12."

"Oh," said the merchant, "We can get that for them and we might as well."

Other examples of similar nature were given by Mr. Johnson.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys

Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918.

Vultures

The Federal Clerks are to be aided in their fight on profiteering by the Navy Yard men and other unions affiliated with the Central Labor Union, and committees from these unions will investigate the high prices in the District and endeavor to find the reason for the excessive cost of necessities. If they can materially reduce the cost of living in the District we will have taken a long step in the direction of Berlin. Some of the increases are entirely beyond reason, unless the desire for bulging profits can be ascribed as reason.

The President has said that patriotism and profits will not go together. And he is right. But here in Washington, under the eye of all the machinery of government, profiteering seems to be running riot and threatens to eclipse patriotism completely.

The prices demanded in Washington for meats and produce have been shown by the Secretary of Labor and by comparison with charges in other cities to be in some cases as much as 200 per cent higher on the local market. Such a wide difference can not be caused by transportation charges, as some of the cities enjoying lower prices are farther from the producing centers than is Washington.

Not a great many weeks ago we were urged to eat old potatoes and save the new crop, and the reward for our efforts is a scarcity of any kind of potatoes, and we are now paying famine prices. Where these tubers have disappeared to is a mystery, the local food office being wholly at sea.

A local daily reprinted a story from a Florida paper, in which a farmer offered potatoes free to anyone who would come and dig them, as he could find no market. A Washington wholesaler wire his agent to investigate, and the agent reported the potatoes were water-soaked and unfit for market. To believe this report would initiate a famine in salt. At any rate, those potatoes are not on their way here to relieve the tension in the Government's largest war shop.

The local food administrator has announced that he is going to prepare tables comparing local prices with the prices charged in nearby cities, in an attempt to show that Washington is not being unduly gouged. We have had about enough comparisons. What is needed now is action to compel the reduction of prices on food-stuffs to a level commensurate with the costs of production.

Rent is another fertile field of extortion, and thousands of war workers have come here only to find that after deducting the abnormal charges for rooms and board the salaries received have shrunk to insignificance. Local people have also been victims of this treachery, and there are now on file in court more than 3,000 eviction cases. The names of some of the landlords demanding higher and excessive rent would cause the community to raise its hands in holy horror. Hotels and restaurants also come in for sharp criticism, and the union committees will look into this feature of war graft.

How a war worker can render his best service for his country when he is constantly harassed with ascending costs of living is beyond explanation, and some way must be found to curb the popular tendency to charge all the traffic will bear.

The profiteer, big or little, is an enemy to his country, and is giving aid and comfort to the Kaiser. A few jail sentences will be vastly more effective than fines and donations to the Red Cross. Perhaps the publication of a few names would discourage these practices.

The Government itself would see that the trenches of the boys "over there" are kept free from rats, and there is a great deal of work ahead of the rat catcher right here in Washington.

Labor Press Stops Greatest Crime

The Cincinnati Chronicle, in discussing the attempted crime against the children of this country, says:

"The United States had not entered into the world conflict more than a few weeks before there were emissaries in our midst who would have committed a greater crime against the children of the United States than have the Hun hordes of Europe committed against the devastated countries that have felt their scorching and devastating breath.

"Some governors, some legislatures and legislators listened to the oily tongues of the enemies of the land, and, under the plea of patriotism and loyalty, inaugurated processes by which old-established laws having to do with the conservation of child life should be trampled under the heel of profiteering and profiteers. They met their Armageddon!

"Without a single exception the several hundred labor papers throughout this broad land instantaneously girded on their loins and entered the fray to prevent the rampages of the child-labor baiters.

"Those labor papers, representing, as they did, the loyal element of labor, that element which has done so much to assimilate and educate the millions of foreign-born men and women into a great 'melting pot' of better citizenship, threw down the gauntlet to the American kaisers and defied them to abrogate the child-labor laws upon the statutes of the several States of the Union.

"At the peril of your life you shall not pass!" was the rallying cry from east to west and from north to south. 'We will go into this world conflict, and, when we do, the bone and sinew of the land will bring democracy for all the world; but you shall not take

our children and grind their bone into shot and shell; you shall not rob them of the heritage for which we go to war; you shall not stunt their souls, their intellects, their right to sunshine, by compelling our children to enter the jaws of a living hell.'

"Thus, figuratively speaking, did the bona fide labor press of the United States hurl into the camp of the kaiserites the defi: 'You shall not pass to massacre our children.'

"Unspeakable have been the crimes committed by the Huns against the devastated countries of Europe. And yet, under the guise of patriotism and necessity, there were men high in the official world in the United States who would have, in one fell swoop, made the greatest republic on earth a shambles that would make even those of devastated Belgium appear as elysium.

"Organized labor stood as a rock, and the labor press unbuckled its sword, hardened its muscles and let it be known that if they were going to fight the battles for a world democracy their children should not be spit upon the bayonets of the dollar-seeking dollar idolaters.

"And thus, through the labor press of the land, was there averted even a greater crime against childhood than has been the portion of those who have felt the hand of rapine and murder in devastated Europe.

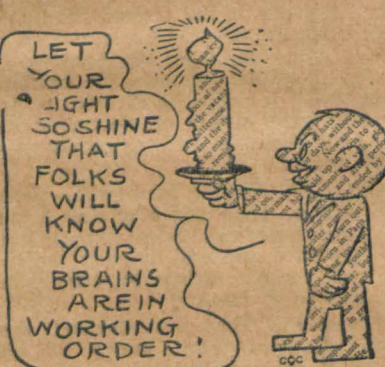
"The historians finally write and record the events of this world war they will not have made that record complete until they write down how it was that the labor press prevented the sacrifice of millions of children before the United States had really entered the world fray.

"With the espionage act in working order, those who vociferously voiced the thought of the murderous element of Europe subsidized, and today, after a little over one year in the war it is to be doubted if one of these Hun tions, would dare to advocate the agents, occupying official positions, placing of little children in the cannon's mouth.

"One year ago they advocated that very thing."

WANT TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS A MONTH MORE

The petition of Fire Fighters' Union No. 12, of Wheeling, W. Va., having failed to get a double platoon system, they are now insisting on an increase of \$25 per month. They want every fourth day off duty instead of one day off each week.



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PROBLEMS OF FUTURE FACE TRADE UNIONS

In urging the placing of trade unionists in positions of public trust that the ideals of this country may be fulfilled after the war and that labor be protected, Editor Frey of the Iron Molders' Journal, does not favor workers frittering away their time in before-the-war discussions.

"There is no particular benefit," he writes, "in discovering whether all of the allied countries entered the war with the same determination that there should be no annexations. The one great fact which we must keep in mind is that a war is now on, a determined opponent is straining every resource to crush our armies, and the millions of American boys, many of whom are trade unionists, now on the field must be supported to the utmost of our ability, for, to do otherwise, is to leave them in a position where they can not even successfully defend their lives, this condition being equally true of the other allied nations. The workers are not willing to sacrifice their lives, neither are the trade unionists in the countries of our allies willing, that no man should be wounded in order that any policy of annexation should be carried out for the benefit of a few and the establishment of a condition which would only pave the way for another war in the future.

"The principles which the trade union movement has adopted as the basis for the carrying on of the war are as important in shaping international policies, so that a just peace can be entered into, as is their present support of the respective allied governments relative to the winning of the war.

"With these facts in mind it is now essential, even though peace may be some distance ahead, that our movement should prepare itself for the period of reconstruction which must follow the war.

"The future of our movement was never so bright as it is today, and we must unite in still further developing those elements of discipline and wise government within our own movement so that the confidence which is now placed in us will increase rather than diminish."

The twelfth annual convention of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor will meet in Asheville, N. C., August 12.

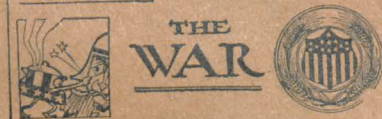
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Tom's Bits



Thomas J. McDonough.

John L. Dilsaver, a proofreader of the night force, and Mrs. Dilsaver left last Wednesday for Williamsport, Pa., for a visit of several days.

William R. Abbott, and every one who has ever worked in the night monotype hand section knows Timekeeper Abbott, has returned to his desk. Billy had a narrow escape from being operated on for appendicitis.

Harvey J. Southwick, who is timekeeper of the day monotype section one of the largest chapels in the office, has been away from his desk during the past week nursing a summer cold.

Chairman Daniel (Mickey) McFadden, of the night linotype section, who has no trouble being elected chairman as long as he wants the job, in order to spend Sundays with his family—and Mickey has some family, believe me—has commenced his summer week-end visits to his cottage at North Chesapeake Beach.

James W. Doocy, timekeeper of the night proofroom, has received a letter from his nephew, Elmer T. Doocy, who is over in France doing his bit to make democracy safe at home and America a decent place to live in. Young Doocy is with the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Infantry of the Rainbow Division. His description of his experience with gas shells is certainly a thrilling narrative. In the trenches were many dead mice and rats, which in their death struggles had crawled out of their holes, while the vegetation, even the rankest and toughest weeds, had dropped their heads and leaves and had withered away. Even in the few remaining cats and dogs were dead, so intense and fatal were the fumes from the gas shells.

In the autograph letter sent to Capt. Will H. Chase by the employees of the night proofroom, who is "somewhere in France," was written in red ink "Xn." No doubt this signature will meet the eye of Captain Chase at a glance and he will know that little know that little Bob Christian is doing business at the reference desk as usual. Mr. Christian is so well known as "Xn" that he will hardly ever have the experience that Harold Benedict had when he was at the head of the proofroom. Between the acts, as it were, Harold would look over the proof sheets and would run his pencil through some marks that had been made by the reader and put his "H. B." on the proof. One day a compositor walked into the proofroom and said, "Mr. Benedict, who in the h— is 'H. B.?' " Harold smiled and said, "You have come to the right place, sir; I am the gentleman." Then the compositor apologized and Harold said, "This is a case where the reader could not find any error, so he proceeded to make a few."

Charles O'Connell, an employee in the jacket section of the Big Printery, delegate to the Providence Convention of the I. T. U., in August, 1914, and universally known and liked by every one, has the sympathy of all his fellow employees in the loss of his estimable wife on last Saturday morning from heart failure. It seems that Mrs. O'Connell had been to market and had made her purchases and was returning home when the fatal illness overtook her. Being in a hurry to catch a car, she suddenly was taken ill on the car and was taken to Sibley Hospital, where she expired shortly after reaching the hospital. Mrs. O'Connell made an excellent wife, always helping to make others happy. She was a consistent church member. She was born in Mount Sterling, Ky. She leaves one daughter about 20 years old. There was a large gathering of his friends at the funeral services, which were held at the home, 109 Rhode Island avenue on Tuesday. I never saw so many beautiful flowers at a funeral in many years, the jacket section, especially, sending a most beautiful floral piece.

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Cigarmakers' Notes

I have been authoritatively informed that we will have an organizer here as soon as convenient to make another effort to reorganize Cigarmakers' Union, No. 110. When said organizer arrives (whoever he may be), it will be our duty to render him all the assistance within our power to build up No. 110. We will spare no expense to see that local union-made cigars will be put on the market to supersede the nonunion goods, but you, my good union man, must assist us, not in a monetary way, but by demanding a blue label (union) cigar every time you purchase the same. It will cost you no more, but think of the valuable assistance you may render us. Would you not feel proud to know you were the means of helping to make some good local union shops in this city? Of course you would, and by the eternal thunder you can do that very thing by demanding our label.

I had a union stogie maker call on me the latter part of last month, and I asked him what was about the average wage of a stogie maker in union shops (union stogie makers are under our jurisdiction), and I know my cigarmaker friends will be surprised with the answer he gave me: Stogie makers on a \$9 job make from 600 to 1,000 stogies per day. Why, they make more than we poorly paid cigarmakers, and we have been organized since 1885 and have had a union label since 1885, and it seems as if lots of union men don't know we have any such thing as a label, with all our agitating and advertising. Members of some locals have the idea that when they join the union of their craft that is all that is necessary. But let their union have a grievance, how soon they will call on other unions for redress as to unfair merchants, etc.

I can truthfully say that Cigarmakers' Union, No. 110, has indorsed all transactions where any dealer, firm or corporation was placed on the unfair list to withhold their patronage. When a working member of an organization does all he can to benefit said organization, there is bound to be some jealous member liable to say: "He thinks he's it."

But don't let that discourage you, keep on going, do your best, and in the end the same man will say, he is not so bad, after all.

Home industry is a theme that we can use on all occasions and to all classes. Your local merchant does not like to see you go to another town to do your trading, or to see you using a mail-order catalogue, so show him that if he really believe in patronizing home industry he must practice it too. Show him just how much of his money he is really saying good-bye to when he spends it for outside goods. Show him that we are offering him a nationally advertised product at no added cost to him. Show him ten thousand other good reasons for using union-labeled cigars—the word "all" along the line is "Forward march!" So what are we as cigarmakers going to do about it. We are endeavoring to create the demand for union cigars, so get busy, union men, and give us your help.

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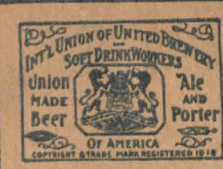
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Women's Auxiliary, No. 13: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 220 Fourth St. N. E.

[Where not otherwise specified meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Second and Fourth Monday.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p.m. Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E. Office of Business Agent, J. G. Schmidt, 512 F St. N. W., Third Floor.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. L. Conardine, 747 Vermont N. W.

Bank Note Engravers, No. 15905: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Perpetual Building Association Hall, 14th and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, C. E. Young, 3658 18th St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Moose Hall, Seventh and G Streets Northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers' Union, No. 365: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; financial secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Blacksmiths and Helpers, Local 217, International Brotherhood of: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 450 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, C. A. Chism, 418 Tenth street northeast.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 118: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. F. Miller, 19 Quincy Place northwest.

Folding and Gathering Machine Operators, No. 7: Edw. L. Ransdell, Sec., Cherrydale, Va.

Boat and Ship Workers Union, No. 439: Meets first and third Sunday of the month at the Secretary, T. Guifre, 908 Pennsylvania ave. Moose Hall, Seventh and G Street Northwest, near northwest.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 53: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, Thos. W. Woltz, 425 G St. N. W.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 528: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Washington Hall, 3d and Pa. Ave. S. E. Secretary, Harry A. Disney, 636 10th St. S. E.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 851: Meets first Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W., Eagles' Hall. Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 620 Rhode Island Ave. N. E.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday of each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 737 10th St. S. E.

Chauffeurs and Hack Drivers Union, Local No. 116: Meets first and third Saturday of each month, G. A. R. Building, 1412 Pa. Ave. Secretary-Treasurer, Kirk Sipher, Room 26, 945 E St. N. W.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 118: Meets every Saturday, 706 Seventh St. N. W. (Wassman's). Secretary, Edwin Tillow, 242 6th St. N. E.

City Hicemen's Union, No. 15665: Meets second Sunday of each month, hall, 1101 E St. N. W., 7:30 p.m. Sec., Wm. A. Smith, No. 2 Chennies Engine Co., Pa. Ave. S. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of: Secretary, Edw. Northangel, 110 E St. N. E.

Electrical Workers No. 148, International Brotherhood of: Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Twelfth and H Streets N. E. Secretary, T. E. Fennell, 155 Eleventh Street N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 130 E. L. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14585: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 3804 Ga. ave. n. w.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth Street N. W., second and fourth Thursdays of the month. Secretary, Chas. F. Crump, Ballston, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets every Monday, 205 John Marshall Place. Secretary, David P. McCracken, 473 E St. S. W.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 93: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Locke, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Employes' Union No. 2: Meets second Friday of each month, Perpetual Building Association Hall, Florence P. Smith, secretary, 409 A. F. of L. Building.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12774: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 3300 18th street northeast.

Federal Guard and Watchmen's Union, No. 14964: Secretary, Jacob D. Nelson, 1013 Maryland Avenue S. W.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 613 Seventh street n. w., (fourth floor). E. George, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Glaziers Local No. 963: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, H. C. Turner, Mt. Rainier, Md.

Graded Teachers' Union: Meets first and third Friday, Central High School. Secretary, Elizabeth A. Belmont, 1437 Belmont street.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

Government Chauffeurs' Union No. 695: Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye Streets. Secretary, R. B. Page, 2200 Channing street northeast.

Horsehoers Union, No. 17: Meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, John T. Bowers, Twentieth and Twenty-first and L and M streets northwest.

Ice Cream Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Union, Local No. 111: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Typographical Temple, 425 G street northwest. Secretary-Treasurer, J. Neff Cline, 1211 North Capitol street.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, Local 63: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, at Painters' Hall, John Marshall Place and Pennsylvania avenue, northwest. N. A. James, secretary and business agent, 606 Fifth street northwest.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesday, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 12th St. N. E.

International Jewelry Workers Local, No. 12: Meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., Flynn's Hall, Corner 8th and K Sts. N. W. Secretary, F. M. Lecheier, 218 M St. N. W.

Laborers' Protective Union, No. 15037: Meets the second Tuesday of each month at the Cadets' Armory, 708 O street northwest. Secretary, E. E. McCormick, 1433 South Capitol street.

Laundry Workers, Local No. 110: Meets first Friday in each month at Winlow's Hall, 12 and R streets northwest. Secretary, Moten Jefferson, 550 Twenty-fourth street northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, W. N. Rutel, 1430 A St. N. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday, 1204 Pa. Ave. N. W. Secretary, Chas. Frazier, 1020 4th St. S. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall. Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, H. T. Hoff, 2227 10th street northwest.

Mill Workers Local No. 1694: Meets every Tuesday at Painters' Hall, 704 Sixth street northwest. Secretary, Robt. Reichard, 1720 Thirty-fourth street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theatre, third floor. Secretary, G. King, or B. A. Spelling, Business Agent.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenols Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 92 Pa. Ave. N. W. Phone M. 2605. Secretary, W. M. Lynch, Kenols Building.

Navy Yard Helpers, Meets 2d Sunday and 4th Friday in each month, Donohoe's Hall, 814 Pa. Ave. S. E. Secretary, Albert Bridges, 210 L St. S. E.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, 205 Painters' Hall, 1736 F street northwest. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 806 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers' Union No. 420: Meets every Friday at 430 Ninth street northwest. C. A. Milder, Secretary, 1736 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday of every month, Red Room, The New Ebbitt, 8 p.m. Secretary, Jas. H. Godsey, 1741 S street northwest.

Plate Printers, No. 1: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Raymond R. Burrows, Clarendon, Va.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Robt. J. Barrett, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month. Secretary, Harry Cuppitt, 320 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Monday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.

Railway Carmen, Pride of Potomac Lodge, No. 313, Brotherhood of: Meets at Northeast Masonic Temple, Eighth and F streets northeast, east, first and third Tuesdays. Secretary, L. H. Taylor, 1106 Seventh street northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Monday at Typographical Temple, 422-428 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodians and Janitors' Union, No. 14943: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary T. J. Jones, 755 Morton Street N. W.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, at Painters' Hall, 205 John Marshall Place N. W. Secretary, James P. McCardie, 1209 Sixth street northwest.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 992: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Harry Fiddesop, 61 R. L. Ave. N. E. (Apt. 6.)

Stone and Building Laborers Union, Local 46: Meets first and third Friday nights at Cadets' Armory Hall, 708 O street northwest. Secretary, F. Holmes, 1101 I Street S. W.

Stones and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonathan Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, E. J. Tracy, 18 Girard St. N. E.

Street Carmen's Union, Division 689: Meets Typographical Temple first and third Tuesdays at 10:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Financial Secretary and Business Agent, J. H. Cookman, Room 412 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

The High School Teachers' Union of Washington, D. C., No. 8: Meets in the Music Room of the New Central High School at 3:30 p. m. the second Tuesday in the months of October, December, February, and May. Secretary, L. V. Lamson, Central High School.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 1: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 161: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 51: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 750 Graham Place N. W.

Wood Finishers, Local No. 1023: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth st. s. w.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 450 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary Treas. v. Jas. E. Goodyear, Philadelphia, Pa.

Yeast, Cereal, Beverage and Soft Drink Workers, Local No. 48: Meets second Sunday in the month at 205 John Marshall Place N. W. W. H. Schuder, Secretary; Henry Miller, Business Agent, 606 Fifth Street Northwest.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p.m., John Marshall Place. Secretary J. G. Schmidt, 722 6th St. N. E.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

National Capital Lodge, No. 92 (Ladies' Auxiliary, Int. Asso. Mach.): Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at National Capital Bank Hall, 816 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Pastime Paragraphs

By CYCLE

There'll be "something doing" next Sunday at the regular meeting of Typographical Union. Don't miss it.

Nobody has been heard to inquire if the late President King still inhabits this mundane sphere. Evidently no body cares.

Bastille Day was so thoroughly enjoyed by Americans that they may some day conclude to have one of their own.

If by comparing food prices here with those of other cities it is intended to bring the blush of shame to local dealers, someone is pursuing a forlorn hope.

If it were left with the Controller of the Currency to make the laws and with Congress to O. K. them much suspense and unnecessary delay might be avoided.

Watchmen at the Government Printing Office complain that they are not included in the Saturday half-holiday privilege and receive no extra compensation for double duty. This really seems an injustice.

Plans are being considered for an air route between the United States and Europe. The first trip will likely be made during the early autumn months. To avoid the rush, state-rooms should be secured at once.

T. H. Callin, maker-up on specifications at the G. P. O., left Washington Monday of this week for Raleigh, N. C., his boyhood home. He makes the journey by auto, accompanied by Mr. Brown, old-time friend, and who is now a prosperous printer and publisher of New York City.

Blossburg, Pa., is the home of Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson. Recently, at the close of a most successful War Savings Stamp drive, which was the largest demonstration ever witnessed in that section, Secretary Wilson was the principal speaker and received a tremendous ovation as he arose to address the vast multitude which had assembled from far and near to greet and cheer Blossburg's distinguished son. The wave of loyal enthusiasm yielded 50 per cent of the entire quota, or \$25,000.

The International Typographical Union throughout its jurisdiction is contributing largely of its membership to the American forces in France and those now in training camps awaiting orders for the supreme sacrifice. The mortuary records already bear the names of many of the craft, of which they were honored members. The little that those remaining here can do by contributing of their means is but a tithe of what is demanded of those who must face the privation and dangers of the battlefield. In this helpful service the record of Columbia Union, No. 101, and the subscriptions by individual members is worthy of emulation.

SAYS ATLANTA CAR

STRIKERS MUST RESUME

Labor Board Calls Action Indefensible Under Agreement

At the request of Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey, of Georgia, the War Labor Board ordered the striking street car men of Atlanta back to work until the board can determine their grievances and adjust the difficulties. Its message was sent through the governor, telling the men that their action was indefensible, under existing war conditions, and in violation of the unions' agreement to call no strike during the period of the war. To W. D. Mahon, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Workers, the board wired a demand that he order the men back at once.

The board expects that all the cars will be in operation again this morning, with only one day's interruption of traffic, and that its action will block any threatened extension of the strike to the electric light and power plants of Atlanta. These plants not only supply Atlanta, but many surrounding towns and cities, and a strike of their employes would have thrown 40 cities into darkness and shut down the industries of the section for lack of power, affecting over 100 factories, many of which have Government war contracts.

The governor pointed out the fact that the strike cut the army cantonments at Camp Gordon, Fort McPherson and Camp Jessup and hospitals off from transportation service and that loss of light and power was threatened there. No cars were running in Atlanta.

Laforest on The Job

I have been so busy picking berries and catching fish the past week I have neglected my label work.

There is a matter of vital importance before us just now, however, that has been brought up by the Federal Employes' Union, and if the editor will allow me I will devote a few remarks to this question and ask a few questions and make some suggestions.

First ad foremost, the high cost of eats and clothing does not affect organized labor as much as it does hundreds of thousands of mothers, fathers and sisters of our brave boys "over there" who are sending part of their \$30 a month "back home" to help buy the necessities of life for their dear ones.

Let me say right here, brothers and sisters, when those boys come back they will not ask near so insistently whether you bought bonds or stamps as they will ask "Did you defend my loved ones against the wolves at home while I was fighting the Hun for you?"

What will your answer be? Listen: Bill Jones' sister went to the store to buy a ball of yarn to mend her father's socks, and she paid 35 cents for an ounce of yarn. I met a farmer last week and asked him what the farmers were getting for first class wool and he told me 76 cents a pound of 16 ounces—that is less than 5 cents an ounce.

Bill is in France, boys, fighting the Hun. Shall we remain silent while profiteers rob his poor father and mother?

Poor Bill is fighting the Hun while the wolves rob his mother. I am asked 60 cents a pound for bacon. Bill's poor mother pays the same, but the commissary of Uncle Sam sells the same bacon for 35 cents a pound. Oh, we have a food controller; sure! Uncle Sam's commissary sells better coffe for 15 cents a pound than Bill's mother can buy for 22 cents.

Whole wheat flour costs Bill's

mother 8 cents a pound and one mill at Paoli, Pa., sells it at 12 cents a pound direct to the consumer; the farmer gets \$2.20 for 60 pounds of wheat, a little over 3½ cents a pound, and the mill that charges Bill's mother 12 cents a pound for whole wheat flour has the O. K. of the food controller; the same mill charges Bill's mother 17 cents a pound for cracked wheat for Bill's baby sister's breakfast.

Oh, ye shouters for Liberty Bonds,

how are we going to buy them when the profiteers are allowed to rob us of all we make?

It would seem the only remedy for this outrageous robbing of Bill's mother is for the government to own and operate the mills of wool and flour and open up the commissary to those who buy the bonds.

As a starter let us have the prices charged at the commissary published along with the "fair prices" of the profiteers.

A. A. LAFOREST.

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NATIONAL LABOR LEADERS OPPOSE PROHIBITION

A. F. of L. Delegates Make Strong Protest

GOMPERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF MINERS AND CARPENTERS VISIT PRESIDENT WILSON

The Anti-Saloon League forces, in making their drive for the amendment to the Agricultural appropriation bill, which would put the country upon a Prohibition basis for the remainder of the war, are not having it all their own way. The attempt to deprive the workers of their beer is meeting with vigorous objections from labor organizations in all parts of the country. National unions, state federations, central bodies, and local unions are forwarding protests by telegraph and by mail, and mass meetings are being arranged in the larger cities. The workers in Mine, Mill and Shop are aroused on this question as never before. With the manufacture of beer reduced by Government order to one-half, with little demand for barley as a substitute for flour, and almost unprecedented crops of barley and corn predicted by the Department of Agriculture, they protest in increasing numbers that the argument for Prohibition on grounds of conserving food is not made in good faith.

Delegates to St. Paul Convention of the A. F. of L., representing unions composed of more than 2,500,000 workers, during the last days of that gathering forwarded, by special committee, to the Committee on Agriculture of the United States Senate a protest in these terms:

According to Associated Press dispatch hearing on Prohibition Amendment is set for next week. On account of American Federation of Labor Convention now in session we are prevented from attending these hearings to voice our protest against the passage of this bill which we consider an unnecessary burden upon the workers of this nation. The curtailment of beer and wine from the scanty fare of the toilers will create dissatisfaction and we urge upon you not to consider favorably any further Prohibition legislation.

Samuel Gompers addressed the committee at a public hearing a few days later. His speech, a powerful argument against Prohibition at this time lest it give rise to widespread discontent, is now in the hands, or shortly will be, of the Labor Press.


The President of the United States a few days ago received a delegation consisting of President Gompers, representatives of the United Mine Workers, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and Labor's Emergency Liberty League. And thus was the protest of the workers communicated directly to the Nation's Chief Executive himself. But much work remains to be done. What is your union doing? If its members, including yourself, are willing that a bill should be passed—camouflaged as a food-saving measure—which would deprive them of a glass of beer with their meals, or with friends after hours, and which bill would not interfere with the rich man's wine cellar or his club's abundant store, all you will need to do will be to keep silent, and this Prohibition amendment, with its class discrimination and its food-saving fakery, will quickly become a law.

But if, on the other hand, you or they are disinclined to be made the Goat, to be made the victim of Prohibition pretense and humbug, you will need to get busy at once and make yourselves heard.

ACT TODAY! TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE.

(Y-6)

(Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League)



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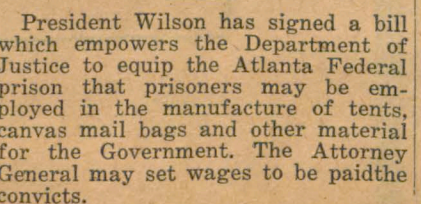
**WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.**

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Fred S. Walker

The mayor of a Kansas town has hidden the use of the German language on the telephones in his town, the Elks, in convention at Atlantic City, have placed a ban on the language in their lodge rooms. The English tongue has been expunged from the textbooks and is no longer taught in the schools. Now, if we deconstruct some of those Teutons in this country perhaps we will find less colds in the head, and more will not be so numerous.

The stock is held on behalf of the Government by Secretary of Labor Wilson, who is credited with 998 shares and President Eidlitz and Secretary Box of the corporation with one share each.



The Federal fuel administration has refused to accept the suggestion that convicts be used in Southern coal mines.

The newspaper published a cartoon in which President Wilson is caricatured as crouching in abject terror at an advancing animal personified as the legendary I. W. W. Under the cartoon was inscribed the word "Buffaloed."

The Street Car Men's Union of Toronto, Canada, has secured a wage increase of 7 cents an hour.

Duluth, Minn.—The State Board of Arbitration has ordered wages of plumbers in this city to be increased 50 cents a day.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys

Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L.,
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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of
its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will
see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later
than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1918.

In 1898 Dewey knocked "el" out of Manila, and now Pershing
is starting to lick the "hel" out of Wilhelm.

The Government now distributes milk used in England and
may this fall take-over and operate the dairies to insure a supply
of clean milk.

Now that the \$120 increase item is passed, the clerks, the
officials, the controller, and all his assistants can busy themselves
trying to fathom the meaning of this clumsy piece of legislation.

Are the packers profiteers? It depends on what you think of
a profit of 263 per cent, or of the practice of increasing the capital
stock from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000 without putting a dollar
into the treasury.

The establishment of Federal employment offices throughout
the country to serve the employe and the employers free will put
an end to the old graft of employment offices in maintaining strike-
breaking agencies.

Fire extinguishers have been found filled with gasoline. That
is about what Prussian militarism is developing into. The Kaiser
thought he was building a fire extinguisher these forty years,
and now he himself is due for a scorching.

Germany had forty years of preparation for this war and
then failed to go through little Belgium. Militarism is a great
thing. After concentrating the resources of his country upon the
war machine for almost half a century, Kaiser Bill Helligohun
now has the pleasure of witnessing its destruction by a country
that doesn't believe in war. Universal militarists in this country
surely can get little encouragement from Germany's example in
their effort to saddle a like machine on America.

Organized labor is starting to stir up something that may
smell pretty bad when they commence on the food-profiteering
game, but the best way to correct the evil is to find the trouble
and correct it at once. The Star says the matter should be ap-
proached not in a spirit of antagonism, which is good advice. But
when the cause of the high "caust" of living in the National Cap-
ital is found, there will be no time for antagonism—just put your
heel on it and grind it out of existence.

District milk dealers who wanted to have the regulations sus-
pended as a war measure had the nerve to tell the commissioners
that the tuberculin test was not essential, and that they had been
bringing in quantities of untested milk. The commissioners and
witnesses in opposition had different ideas, and after nailing a
couple of falsehoods and learning that there is 100,000 gallons of
cream in storage here, they denied the application. This cream
in storage can be processed into half a million gallons of milk, and
this certainly does not sound like a shortage. The next move in
this little game is the vigorous prosecution of the self-confessed
violators of the milk regulations.

At the hearing of the milk dealers' complaints before the com-
missioners last week, a local milk dealer, among other things, is re-
puted to have stated that he had been illegally bringing milk into
the District from uninspected herds. If true, this is very encour-
aging news to those who use this man's milk, but the most re-
markable feature of this case is the fact that after baldly admit-
ting a violation of our health laws, talking directly to the com-
missioners and corporation counsel of the District, the offender
is still out of jail. Why has he not been locked up and given a
sentence in proportion to the crime of feeding babies uninspected
milk? Has he some influence which entitles him to disregard the
regulations promulgated for the protection of the people of this
community? We want to know.

Public Printer Ford, in an address before Columbia Typo-
graphical Union, No. 101, asked for the cooperation of the em-
ployes of the Government Printing Office, especially during the
trying times now before us. We believe he has that cooperation
and justly deserves it, for he has on all occasions tried to cooperate
with the employes for their welfare. Stories to the contrary may
be circulated, however, and should be at once stamped out. With
the exception of an isolated case here and there, Mr. Ford will and
does have the hearty cooperation of the mammoth force employed
at this plant, and his previous experience with men and organiza-
tions will, no doubt, be of great benefit to him in weighing reports
to the contrary. A fair day's work is what he wants, and, if we
mistake not, that is what he gets and will continue to get, scandal-
mongers notwithstanding.

The Washington Railway and Electric Company—what a
splendid "horrible example" of a "union-busting" corporation it
would make for the lecturer's platform. For something over a
year now this company has been trying to prove to the public
that organized labor was a minor consideration. At the outset
a majority of its employes' services were dispensed with—with
what result. Today, after casting about from professional strike-
breakers to the services of mere boys, this outfit is putting forth
the most abominable kind of service. With its incompetent help,

the equipment has been impaired to such extent that only in few
cases can a long run be made without delay. In fact, the service
is becoming a menace to public safety. Many of the boy-carmen
prefer discussions with passengers to the business of running
cars, so that oftentimes accidents are averted only by sheer good
fortune. As has been proved by the last twelve months' history
of this company, even a car corporation must hire competent help
to maintain efficient service. Why does it not at this time make
terms with the Amalgamated Carmen's Union and secure such
help from their ranks. Perhaps, though, the officials are making
a play to so disgust the public that it will demand municipal con-
trol. It does not seem reasonable that any company's officials
would sit idly by and permit their property to be wrecked by in-
competent help with no motive. If the motive was to injure the
cause of organized labor, it has singularly failed; if, on the other
hand, it is to force municipal control, why delay any longer. Let
this company be taken over, not at what its officials say it is worth,
but at what it is worth; then spend the difference in real equip-
ment and operate a real car service.

How much money would you give for your life? How much
for your son's life? How much for my life, and for my son's life?

This question of the value of life, as compared with the value
of property, is the question of our time; and never was it more
pressing than at this hour. Because of peril to the nation, the
Government asserts the right to take your son and my son and
send them to their death. Very well; we love our country, and
we submit. But what about money—your money and my money,
Morgan's money and Rockefeller's money? Has the Government
no right to that?

It is the glaring shame of our political life that we have en-
forced conscription of manhood, and not dared even to suggest
conscription of money. Money is sacred, money is established,
money has its way. When the Government wants money it has
to go to Wall street and beg. It has to launch enormous cam-
paigns, to convulse the country with excitement, to send reams of
paper on advertisements and appeals, to persuade those who have
money to let it be used for the war.

And even then, the Government does not really get the
money—it only gets the use of it for a few years; it has to promise
to repay and meanwhile to pay interest at four per cent. In other
words, it has to establish a new and more permanent form of
privilege; it has to endow parasitism, to root in our land forever
the very evils of injustice and exploitation which it seeks to de-
stroy in Europe.

Billions upon billions of profits are being made out of this
war; fortunes beyond telling and beyond belief are being piled
up by the insiders of the coal trust, the steel trust, the copper
trust, the oil trust, the beef trust, the powder trust. While your
son and my son are dying in the trenches, the owners of these
gigantic profit-machines are making 20, 40, sometimes as high as
80 per cent upon their capital stock; and in most cases these stocks
have been so watered that the true rate of profit is thousands of
per cent on the original investment.

We strive to be a democracy; we think England is a mon-
archy. But in England the Government takes for war purposes
eighty per cent of war profits, and is planning now to take twenty-
five per cent of capital as well. But in this country we take only
a billion a year in an excess profits tax, while we raise fifteen or
twenty billions by the method of mortgaging the labor of the
future—the labor of your sons and my sons, after they come back
from the war.

If there is any life left in the radical movement of America,
if there is any real care for democracy in the hearts of our people,
they will send to Washington during the next few months an over-
whelming clamor for the true measure of justice in war time—con-
scription of wealth. Let the Government take eighty per cent
of incomes over five thousand dollars, and a hundred per cent of
incomes over ten thousand dollars. Why should any man have
more than ten thousand dollars while other men can not get the
decencies of life?

And why should the people in the slums of our cities go with-
out decent food, why should our children go hungry to school,
while hundreds of millions of acres of land are held in idleness by
speculators? Let us have a national land tax! Let us conscript
the idle acres, as well as the idle men, to win this war and save
democracy!—Upton Sinclair's.

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Commencing June 17, shows of the highest class appear twice daily, and they are FREE.

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TELEPHONE MAIN 628

Tom's Bits



Thomas J. McDonough.

William I. Reed, who has been on detail as a reader on the night side for the past two months, has resumed work in the linotype section.

After an absence of ten days spent in Winchester, Ky., visiting a married sister who was seriously ill, Thomas J. Waterman, a maker-up in the day hand section, has returned to work. Tom is one of the leading maker-ups in Foreman Power's section.

Anthony W. Suess, formerly of the linotype section, has recently enlisted in the navy. Mr. Suess leaves behind him a wife and daughter when he goes to serve his country in this time of stress.

That was a businesslike statement the members of the Government Printing Office Auxiliary of the Red Cross posted on the bulletin board in the proofroom during the past week. Miss Alice Trefts, a reader on the day side, is secretary and treasurer of the society.

Patrick A. Rigney, a proofreader on the night side, has the sympathy of his fellow proofreaders in the loss of another son, Leo Rigney, aged 7 years, last Friday night by diphtheria. Mr. Rigney just lost a boy, aged 9 years, a short time ago by the same disease. He has two children surviving, a girl and a boy.

The members of the night proofroom chapel were certainly shocked at the sudden demise of Samuel B. Rayland, a reader on the night side, which occurred last Sunday morning at his residence, 4400 Fifth street, N. W., Old Soldiers' Home section. Mr. Rayland worked on last Saturday evening. His funeral took place last Tuesday morning at 8 A. M., so that the body could be sent to his home, Richmond, Va. Mr. Rayland had worked in the G. P. O. for many years. No better union man ever lived than he. He was a pleasant fellow to work with and was always affable. He was a Spanish War veteran. Members of the Spanish War Veterans' Association and members of the day proofroom acted as pallbearers. The night proofroom sent a beautiful floral piece. Mr. Rayland had a brother, H. Lee Rayland, working in the office, who is a monotype keyboard operator. Services and interment were held at Richmond, Va., on Tuesday afternoon.

Those members who attended last Sunday's regular monthly meeting of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, were treated to an unusual surprise. Public Printer Ford was present, though the membership was unaware of his intention to be present. Had the rumor committee had had a tip that Mr. Ford would attend the "Standing room only" would have been displayed. The Public Printer was escorted to the platform and was given a seat when President Bodenhamer noticed he was present by a committee of two. The Printer made a splendid address, dwelling especially upon the fact that he wanted the cooperation of the employees during these war times. Mr. Ford has attended the meetings of No. 101 on former occasions. Here is a gentleman who has ascended to the highest position in the printing craft—that of Public Printer of the United States. He still retains an interest in the welfare of the employees in the Government Printing Office. Mr. Ford has done more for them than any former Public Printer who has ever occupied the exalted position. Wages have grown ever since he has occupied this position. He seems to take pleasure in attending a meeting of No. 101 and brush shoulders with its members.

The members of No. 101 certainly recognized the efforts that President Bodenhamer and Secretary Seibold have done in having wages increased in the G. P. O. Stephen Smith, in a few well-chosen words, presented the sum of \$340 to Messrs. Bodenhamer and Seibold as appreciation and esteem of the members of No. 101 for their efforts in getting their wages increased. Both President Bodenhamer and Secretary George Seibold made remarks thanking the members of the union for their tribute of esteem and the unexpected donation which was presented to them. Altogether, last Sunday's regular monthly meeting of No. 101 was a memorable meeting. Public Printer Ford was given an enthusiastic ovation at the conclusion of his remarks.

It is with mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret that the old-time prints whose peregrinations took them to the Quaker City in "the good old days" have heard the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph has suspended publication and given up the ghost, so to speak. Established during the Civil War by Charles E. Warburton, it reached an eminence never attained by any other Philadelphia afternoon newspaper, and held its place undisputed until about 16 years ago. Then this worthy contemporary of George W. Childs had to go the way of all flesh. Little did any of the employees would ever be other than strictly at that time believe that the office union. But the day came. The saddest part of the story is that the raving was the deliberate work of men carrying union cards, chief of whom were the Haldemans—the senior foreman emeritus, the junior foreman who worked on ads. Failing to rule, they sought to ruin Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 1, and eagerly embraced the opportunity to refuse payment during the eight-hour fight when the dues were increased to 3 per cent and threatened with dismissal any one else who paid this assessment.

Cigarmakers' Notes

I will have to refer you back to the early eighties, when things were booming in our line and union cigarmakers were always working. At that time when some of our bosses had three or four men working and were getting stocked up with union cigars, some of our local bosses would go to another boss and say: Can you put John Jones work for a couple of weeks? I can spare him that long, and the manufacturer referred to would say, "Just right; need a man," and the man was loaned from one boss to another, and before said two weeks had expired the same boss would go back to the man he had loaned said cigarmaker and say, "I need him next week; I would like to get him back, can I get him next week?" The boss who m said cigarmaker was loaned to would say, "I can keep that man steady; he suits me to a T." Of course, as he was only loaned to the afore-said boss he had to be returned. You see no such thing today. Those were the days when everything called for was union, and union mechanics would think of calling for nothing but a blue-labeled cigar, and everything else bought had to bear a union label if possible. How many union men are there today, who pay dues in their respective organizations and call for union-made goods, knowing they will get just as good (if not better) an article as can be purchased. My dear good Union Man, I want you to bear in your mind that it is up to you to create a demand for all union goods; call for them yourself and insist on your friends doing likewise.

If all of our union friends would call for union cigars, and see that they get none other, how soon would you be the means of landing us on the top of the heap.

A friend of mine called on me and asked me to relate my worst experience in the cigar industry, and as long as I gave the same to my friend, I will give the same to you. During the month of September, 1886, I was in the cigar manufacturing business, also had a cigar store connected (I won't mention the locality) therewith. A relative of mine said to me, "Fred, I can get 100 heads of hard cabbage at 1 cent per head and \$1 for hauling the same. Will you take 100?" I said, "Why, sure, at that price I never would kick." So the 100 heads of hard cabbage were delivered at my store address, and I paid one-half of hauling, also paid for cabbage and the next evening converted the same into sauer kraut, but that was not all the trouble. The kraut turned out alright, but the kids—while the above load of cabbage was being unloaded about five or six kids were out in front and said, "Oh, look, he makes his cigars from cabbage leaves!"

For a month thereafter I had repeated calls for cigars that I had made from those cabbage leaves they had seen unloaded. I don't know whether it is proper for a cigar manufacturer to put up sauer kraut.

I had occasion to call on some of my near-by friends recently and, believe me, the first thing they offered me was a sauer cigar. Not guilty, says I (union forever), and I think my talk was enough to let them know that a union cigar was a necessity to every union man that smoked cigars.

FRED J. DAHLER.

There were about three who considered their cards bigger than their jobs. The men who engineered this job had both been honored by being sent as delegate to conventions, and John R. Haldeman, Sr., had been recording secretary of the I. T. U. for two terms, around the year 1881, being elected to this exalted position at the St. Louis convention. At this convention this Haldeman person, the High Priest of the defunct Caxton League, tried to get elected secretary treasurer of the I. T. U., but he was beaten for this position by Mark L. Crawford, of Chicago, who is living and holds a Federal position in Chicago. It is the irony of fate that both the men who were defeated by these parties gave up good situations in the eight-hour fight of 1906 and to the day of their death never wavered in their allegiance to Philadelphia Union, No. 2. But this is not all. The senior Haldeman died about 18 months after helping to rat the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph. Then came an evidence of filial (?) devotion on the part of the son not often (thank God) heard of in these days, for John R. Haldeman, Jr., believing the Evening Telegraph could not be gotten out without his personal supervision, left the office for only two hours on the day of the funeral, not going to the grave, so as not to miss an issue of the rapidly skidding Evening Telegraph. About six months later John R. Haldeman, Jr., was given the job that was due him. He was leaving the building when given an envelope by the new head of the firm. It contained, in addition to his money, the statement "that his services were no longer required." As if to add insult to injury, the three other nonunion sheets refused to give him a job in any capacity, and John R. Haldeman, Jr., had to get out of the printing business. "The evil that men do lives after them." So with the Evening Telegraph and its wreckers—"there are none so poor as to do them reverence."

Steve Smith, of the night monotype hand section, with a picked crew from that section, cruised down the Potomac on the launch Durex as far as Colonial Beach on a recent weekend outing. The crew consisted of Clarence Vliet and John Loughran, able make-ups on the G. P. O. payroll, as well as able seamen. Incidentally the expedition did some fishing, casting anchor at Rock Point for that purpose. Their stories of many hardships and white perch caught were accepted without question by their fellow monotypers, all except Fisherman Sutor, who wants to be shown. Skipper Steve Smith is an enthusiastic riverman, and those who are fortunate enough to take an outing on the Durex with the skipper on the bridge, so to speak, testify that it is all an outing is cracked up to be.

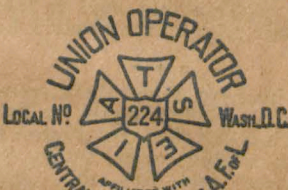
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Hunks of Dough

Of course, my friends, these are
"Hunks" or "Bits" or "Junks," if you
please or extracts from the life
and activities of the Bakery Workers
of Washington. They are not printed
in this paper to consume space, but
to acquaint the many union men and
women and sometimes the bakers
themselves that we are alive and very
much so. If any doubt prevails on
that point, just visit our meetings.
Last Saturday we took up for the
third time the case of Tom Mooney.
We levied a 25-cent assessment on
every member, and we have sent the
money right off to San Francisco.
Fikert shall not hang one of the work-
ingmen of California on the bought
and paid for say so of a set of crooks.
The referendum should come in handy
to give the people of that State a
chance to change that famous Law.

There is one of our old members
who needs a little lift just now and
Charles Hartman who, by the way,
fought in the Civil War, has a two-
bit assessment sent to him by his
union.

Soldiers mail comes to the bakers
union now too. The latest is a card
from Eddie Ries. This well-known boy
joined the fliers and is now in the hos-
pital and evidently recuperating but
lonesome. He asks for news and a
cheering word from his former co-
workers. Send him a card at least;
I've sent one. His address is Ed. M.
Ries, 649 Aero Squadron, A. E. F.,
Base Hospital 37, Romorantin, France.

Several news members were admit-
ted last Saturday. Mr. C. Grass, quite
young but promising was one, Mr. C.
Khuen, who has held numerous res-
ponsible positions, was another, and
Mr. Ed. Dean, who served his appren-
ticeship in the shop of Mr. Geo. Supers
in Greensborough, was the third to be
obligated and to promise to purchase
none but goods with the union label,
including cigars, but not a certain
kind of cake as that kind is still on
the Unfair List of the Central Labor
Union.

This increase of members seems to
be more than offset again by Bro. F.
Schlichting and Bro. Hy Kamin leav-
ing with retiring cards, having joined
the forces, and Bro. W. Goodwin
(Goody), Al Drake and J. P. Day
about to join.

But the saddest news to be chroni-
cled in our records of this week is the
death of Bro. John Sauer, who was for
years with the Connecticut Pie Co.,
but recently in the bakery at the Bu-
reau of Engraving and Printing. John
gave his life to save some one else last
Sunday in the Patuxent River, near
Benedict, Md.

To the members of his union who
knew him his action that cost his life
is not so hard to understand. He
wanted to help wherever help was
needed. He could not see a wrong
without trying to right it. No injury
could be inflicted on anyone with the
consent of John Sauer. Charity was
in him and helping another in danger
he gave his life. Bro. J. Sauer was
born and grew up in Washington.
About three years ago he married, and
besides his wife he is mourned by his
younger brother, Charles, who is also
a member of Bakers' Union, No. 118,
and several sisters and the many
friends he made among the member-
ship of his union.

C. P. REICHEL.

TUESDAY
ONE MEAL
WHEATLESS
USE NO BREAKFAST CRACKERS,
BASTY OR BREAKFAST FOODS
CONTAINING WHEAT

LET
YOUR
LIGHT
SHINE
THAT
FOLKS
WILL
KNOW
YOUR
BRAINS
ARE IN
WORKING
ORDER!

Free Moving for Storage
Telephones
North 3343 North 3344

**SMITH TRANSFER
& STORAGE CO.**

912 S. Night Phone, N. 6992

Pastime Paragraphs By CYCLE

Stricter discipline would suggest
that passers by be compelled to sa-
lute the dummy in front of clothing
stores and cigar shops.

Whether it is better to experiment
with hair restorers or to camouflage
the scalp with the few strands remain-
ing, that's the question.

Player pianos might be made to
yield a considerable revenue by fixing
the tax rate at \$1 per hour and price
and a half for over time.

It has been decided that the sink-
ing of the cruiser San Diego was
caused by a German mine. The argu-
ment is all in favor of the Govern-
ment taking over the mines.

Hats off also to those who rest in
unknown graves, and to the mother
who must continue the battles of life
alone while mourning the loss of her
darling boy and only support.

HOE-MAID



A War-Time Help

About the first thing the desk lieut-
enant does after receiving his shoul-
der straps and parade togs is to make
a tour of the departments to receive
congratulations and be admired. Desk
lieutenants here are thicker than
colons in Kentucky.

When the time comes to choose a
successor to the present presiding of-
ficer of Columbia Typographical
Union, No. 101, no mistake would be
made in selecting W. H. C. from the
list of capable and worthy members.

Speaking of discipline, an old "vet"
of the watch force under a former
Public Printer relates an experience
when he received a severe "call down"
for failing to stand erect and remain
rigid while the P. P. was passing. It
is remembered that this immensely
active P. P. was no less exacting in
dealing with members of his official
family, who were often lined up and
made to follow their leader in a tour
of office inspection, with a flourish and
at a pace resembling a fox chase; and
we all remember the expression on
Captain Brian's face as he tried to
keep up with the procession. Stillings,
as generalissimo of all the forces, was
great on discipline, and so continued
to the last day of his brief career.

And it came to pass in those days
that the Public Printer was more
unanimous in his efforts to secure an
increased compensation for employees
than were those who failed to indorse
his efforts. Selah!

Boot tops are to be abbreviated.
Further than this deponent sayeth not.

ANOTHER HAND-PICKED UNION

The tide of trade unionism is be-
coming so strong that even President
Carlton, of the Western Union Tele-
graph Company, is affected.

A hand-picked "union" of commer-
cial telegraphers is the result.
The scheme was launched in Chi-
cago and will have no more connection
with the bona fide trade-union move-
ment than has Mr. Rockefeller's
"union" of Colorado miners.
It is stated that Mr. Carlton has be-
stowed his blessing upon the new ven-
ture.



DR. JOHNSTON DENTIST

VELATI BUILDING
Ninth and G Streets N. W.
Reasonable Prices to All
Union Men

Everything in Men's Wear

Sol. Herzog & Co., Inc.

Clothing, Hats, Furnishings and Shoes
602-604 Ninth Street N.W.



Horning LOANS

Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
RELEE, VA.

South end of Highway Bridge
(Business transacted exclusively there).
Take cars at 12th and Pennsylvania ave. for
south end of bridge. One car ticket each way.

ESTABLISHED 1893

A. GLANZMAN & SON

— TAILORS —
Union Label

Phone Franklin 1910 W
919 1/2 Ninth Street, N. W.

Laforest on The Job

Regarding union-labeled cigars—
good ones—they are very hard to get
here, and the handling of them has
some peculiar kinks that most of us
fail to take into consideration. We
had a good union-labeled cigar at the
navy yard, and they were taking so
well an order was placed for 10,000,
but when these came I had numerous
complaints that the quality was far
below the original orders sent, and
personally I find the complaints well
founded.

I have several dealers who prom-
ised me to put in any union-made ci-
gar I would recommend to them, and
I am looking for one to recommend,
and I particularly want to find a cigar
manufacturer who will not bait me
with a good cigar and then send bum
ones later.

I was told by union cigarmakers
that a firm in Alexandria made a
good 10-cent cigar with the label and
I wrote them—no reply.

If I could find a manufacturer who
made as honest a cigar as Cornell
and would sell it to the dealer I could
get him considerable trade and would
be only too glad to do so, but I want
to be sure I have something good that
will continue up to standard. If I
recommend something that turns out
bad, the little reputation I have will
be lost, and I can't afford the loss.

Cigars to be good must be sold rap-
idly; if they remain in an open box
for a week they dry out and smoke
like the fuse on a firecracker.

Few dealers here know how to keep
cigars in good shape. If we can find
a good cigar with the label, we will
use them so fast they will not dry out
much.

A. A. LAFOREST.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES

After a three-day strike, members
of the Typographical Union of Winni-
peg, Manitoba, employed in commer-
cial shops raised wages \$4 a week.



PRESIDENT OF MINERS DOES NOT FAVOR PROHIBITION

REPUDIATES UNAUTHORIZED STATEMENT

The newspapers of the country some days ago quoted representatives of
the National Coal Association, then in Washington urging War-Time
Prohibition, as having said President Farrington, of the Illinois Coal
Miners, agreed with them that "the country can not have both booze
and sufficient coal this winter."

"The National Coal Association is informed that the conclusion
not only is the judgment of the coal operators, but is concurred in by
Frank Farrington, of the United Mine Workers of America for the
State of Illinois."

These press reports also asserted that President Farrington had made
similar statements to President Wilson and Fuel Administrator Gar-
field.

To all of which President Farrington has made vigorous denial, character-
izing as absurd the assertion that the use of alcoholic liquors curtail
coal production. His statement follows:

Office of the President

DISTRICT NO. 12, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

Affiliated with A. F. of L. 508 Farmers' Bank Building
Springfield, Ill., July 15, 1918

Mr. Albert J. Kugler, General Organizer,
Int'l. Union of United Brewery and Soft Drink Workers,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:
I am writing this letter to you to say that press reports to the effect
that I had met with President Wilson, Fuel Administrator Garfield and the
National Coal Operators' Association and urged nation wide prohibition so
that coal production might be increased are entirely without any foundation
in fact. As a matter of fact, none of these referred to have asked for my
opinion on the subject, nor has my opinion been voluntarily given.

In my opinion, allegations to the effect that coal production is being
curtailed because of the use of intoxicants among the miners are too
absurd to receive serious consideration.

I do not assume to speak of the condition outside of Illinois, but I do
feel that I can speak authoritatively on the condition so far as Illinois is
concerned and my honest judgment is that the use of intoxicants among the
miners in Illinois has no hampering bearing on coal production. So
far as this State is concerned, the real reason for coal shortage is the
inability of transportation companies to move the coal from the mines to
the point of consumption.

My views on the subject of coal shortage, so far as it applies to Illi-
nois, are fully set forth in my report to the Illinois Miners' Convention,
which was held in Peoria last February, and copy of which report is
enclosed herewith.

Yours truly,

(Signed) F. FARRINGTON,
President

Thus another falsehood is nailed. While the members of the National
Coal Operators' Association are entitled to their own views, when
expressed merely as their own, it is not on record that in addition to
demanding nation-wide prohibition for their employees (and all other
workingmen) they are willing to have the Government seal up their
wine cellars or those of their clubs. Only the habits of those who
actually dig the coal need to be curbed. Those who take toll of their
labor, as a former president of a great Pennsylvania coal mining
company declared, "by Divine Right," are a privileged class.

(Y-8)

(Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XXIII. NO. 56.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1918.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE SPECTATOR

Fred S. Walker

Do you know that at one time the car companies employed spotters whose business it was to ride on the cars and catch the conductors knocking down fares? They was the good old days.

Some of these dollar-a-year men surely know how to do their bit—and, incidentally, they know how to get their bit.

The single taxers want to know why the Capital Traction should increase dividends at this time. Is the company expected to buy new equipment at of earnings—instead of cutting the dividend?

And now the railroad shopmen get big increase and time and a half or overtime, retroactive to January 1. As a printer, I would like to know what is meant by time and a half or overtime. And "retroactive"; that is another puzzle to a printer. There is nothing like that around the Government Printing Office.

The antifascists say they do not want the burden of the ballot thrust upon them. Nothing new in that; the men right here in the District who object to the ballot—in the street.

Potatoes are selling for \$9.60 a peck in Sweden, but you can rest assured that no profiteer is getting the nine dollars—not in Sweden.

The local advertising men claim that the newspaper criticism of profit-making what the packers said of the report of the Federal Trade Commission.

Street cars on North Capitol street will use headlights on each end. Now there is no way to tell whether the car is coming or going.

The United States Bureau of Standards deserves a lot of credit for the manner in which it has prevented the telephone company from raising its rates. Dr. P. A. Wolff just naturally appointed the highly paid corporation lawyers at their own game.

Baseball players have been exempted from the work-or-fight order until September. This will give them more time to get into the shipbuilding and munitions leagues—to work, of course, yes.

One of the Kaiser's generals is named Gen. Hell. Before our Devil dogs get through over there the Kaiser will think the whole of Germany is general hell.

The United States Steel Corporation has announced another increase in wages to go into effect August 1. Now about that, you Government lackey?

His Wreco car line should be ended from bailing up the Capital City Company's schedule. The Wreco is a shining example of the tendency of private management of transportation lines and should be engaged to demolish itself and go out of business, but it should not be allowed to interfere with the operation of the only real car line we have.

The packers are trying to increase their capital stock somewhat in proportion to their abnormal earnings, but the Federal Trade Commission has their number.

Judging by the figures presented by Mrs. Edna K. Bushee, of the Juvenile Protective Association, Washington has reason to be thankful for the efforts of the cotton-mill owners to make the world safe for child exploiters.

Army engineers object to laying street-car tracks on Bee street. Goodness, just suppose they should object to the new buildings on the Mall. Without their permission we might have to call off the war.

Everybody hopes that Congress in rearranging the new taxes will allow the manufacturers a few months in which to collect the increased rates for themselves before they go into effect.

A local woman has abandoned nursing to be a chauffeur. Come to think of it, all chauffeurs should be nurses, or doctors.

The air mail service, after a trial has reduced the postage rates. This is different from the way a private corporation would have managed the affair. The company would have been

FIRE FIGHTERS UP TO DATE

The International Association of Fire Fighters, recently chartered by the American Federation of Labor, is awake to the need for education and publicity, and this month published the first issue of its official organ, the International Fire Fighter. The issue is a model of typographical art and indicates that these municipal employees are determined to keep abreast of the times.

Another Labor Woman Appointed to Office

Secretary of Labor Wilson Places A. F. of L. Woman in Working Conditions Service

Another woman executive has been appointed by Secretary of Labor Wilson in the war labor administration. This is Miss Florence C. Thorne, of this city and formerly of Hannibal, Mo., who for the past six years has been on the personal staff of President Gompers as assistant editor of the American Federationist, the official organ of the American Federation of Labor. Miss Thorne will be assistant director of the working conditions service in the Department of Labor, the function of which is to examine into the working conditions in the war industries, determine the standards which should be maintained, and adopt rules and means for enforcing such standards.

Grant Hamilton, formerly legislative chairman for the American Federation of Labor, is director of the service which will have offices in the Bureau of Labor together with several other new branches of the U. S. Labor Department.

Miss Thorne, a member of the News Writers' Union and of the executive board of the Washington Committee of the National Women's Trade Union League, is one of the increasing number of college women in the organized labor movement. By reason further of her exceptional experience at the editorial desk of the national labor organ of the United States, she has an equipment for her new position which is probably unique. She is a graduate of the University of Chicago, with two years to her credit also at Oberlin College, Ohio. Prior to that she was a high-school teacher at her home in Hannibal, Mo. It was through her graduate research work in economics, under the late Prof. Robert F. Hoxie, at the University of Chicago, that President Gompers recognized her abilities and offered her, in 1912, the assistant editorship of the American Federationist. In that capacity she has both edited and contributed articles and reports on labor conditions and labor questions which are of national and international bearing.

The appointment of Miss Thorne to one of the most responsible executive positions in the war labor administration is regarded by women of organized labor as another significant recognition by the Federal Government of the need for the expression of women's point of view in the national labor policies, as well as for the work of their hands. At least four other women have recently been appointed to positions of such character—namely, Miss Mary Van Kleeck, chief of the women-in-industry service, and Miss Gertrude Barnum, assistant chief; director of the new inspection and investigation service, and Mrs. Margaretta Neale, the new chief of the women's division of the United States employment service.

so highly capitalized that there would have been no chance for a reduction.

The President has asked the Mooney committee to write him a letter and tell him all about it. The lady member of the committee who reminded the men that their business was to save Mooney, not merely to see the President, was not far wrong at that, was she?

A city in Kansas has taken 500 acres of idle land to be used as private gardens. The man with idle land is all money—both friends of the Kaiser.

One hundred thousand gallons of cream in storage in the District. This will make 500,000 gallons of milk. Will some one please tell us about the milk shortage.

The War Labor Board has awarded the street car men in thirty cities increased wages, ranging from 42 to 48 cents an hour. It is to be hoped that the controller will not decide against them.

Mooney Meeting Great Success

Large Gathering of Labor People Hear Bourke Cockran Review the Trial

Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, addressed one of a series of some 500 mass meetings throughout the United States at the Belasco Theatre last Sunday, designated by the American Federation of Labor as National Mooney Day. The meeting here was under the auspices of the Central Labor Union and was in the nature of a convention, made up of delegates representing organized labor from all parts of the United States, the Baltimore Federation of Labor, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Machinists of Baltimore sending over 500 delegates on a special train, accompanied by a band of music. Several hundred delegates arrived from New York, Boston, Newark, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. More than 1,000 delegates convened in Washington to present a petition to the President of the United States requesting him to use his war power as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy to take the Mooney case out of the California courts.

Resolutions for the President of the United States were read and adopted at the Belasco Theater meeting. On Monday at 2 p. m. the delegates convened at Typographical Temple, and were addressed by prominent labor men of various sections of the country on labor's plans for saving Thomas J. Mooney from execution on December 13. At this delegate meeting a committee was selected to call upon the President at the White House Tuesday to thank the President for his efforts in Mooney's behalf and to ask his further intervention. Through some mistake the committee was unable to see the President.

Several Congressmen, several members of the Cabinet, and some of Washington's prominent judges and other public officials were in attendance at the Belasco Theater meeting. Mr. Cockran, in his speech, said in part:

"I am speaking well within the bounds of moderation, I think, when I say that the event which has brought us together is without parallel or precedent in the whole range of human experience. A man lies in the death cell of the State prison under sentence to be hanged August 23, now postponed until December 13, on a conviction which was declared to be produced by perjury and misrepresentation by the very judge who has signed the warrant for his execution. This, I say, is without parallel in the entire range of human history. Misdeeds of justice have been known. Judicial tribunals are merely human contrivances and are liable to error. Men have been condemned and executed on testimony afterward proved to be mistaken. Acts have been declared crimes and men have been executed for them, but in every one of those instances the judge who pronounced the vital sentence believed that the act itself was criminal and the testimony on which the man was condemned was the truth. But in this case Mooney was convicted on testimony which was afterward found, by the written letters of the chief witness against him to have been an elaborate conspiracy.

"Under the California law there is no power in a judge to grant a new trial after sentence has been pronounced. The perjury of Oxman was not discovered until some weeks after Mooney had been sentenced. The judge who tried him, after expressing his regret that he had no power himself to set aside a judgment, addressed a letter to the Attorney General and asked this official to go before the Supreme Court and consent to the granting of a new trial on the ground that the affidavit on which the conviction had been found was false. That official having investigated the ground on which the judge wrote that letter appeared in court and joined counsel for the condemned man in asking that the conviction be set aside. But that learned tribunal—too learned to be just, apparently—held that it could not consider evidence outside of the record.

"And so Mooney was again arraigned before the same judge who asked the Attorney General to secure a new trial. The judge again pronounced sentence upon Mooney, declaring that while his conviction was based upon perjured testimony the defendant had no redress in California courts.

"The court said this man before him was innocent, yet the Constitution of the State of California compelled him to put a rope around his neck and strangle him to death. The Presi-

dent of the United States having found that a world-wide protest was flowing into Washington against the consummation of this outrage upon justice appointed a committee to ascertain all the facts on which this judgment had been passed and that commission reported that a new trial should be ordered in the interest of justice. The President has asked the Governor of California to issue a pardon and remit Mooney to trial upon one of the other indictments growing out of the same transaction. The Governor has answered that request by postponing the execution from August 23 to December 13.

"The President of the United States on Friday published an address to his fellow citizens in which he declared that the lawless lynching of human beings was such an offense against justice and civilization that it amounted to a serious obstacle in the pathway of our armies to victory.

"Here is something worse than lynching. His argument was that we have upheld justice and that we have entered this war to make justice supreme throughout the world. In such a campaign we are necessarily embarrassed, perhaps defeated, if such a palpable violation of justice should be flashed into the eyes of the world. If lynching of innocent people by lawless mobs be enough to endanger our success, what must be said of lynchings by the very courts that are organized to enforce the law and to prevent lynchings?

"I don't believe there is any living man in California that believes Mooney had anything to do with the explosion of that bomb on the twenty-second of July while the preparedness parade was in progress, and yet there is this insistent demand in certain quarters that he should be hanged because conviction has been procured against him.

"Everything I have stated to you here is beyond contradiction; I have not stated a single thing that has ever been contradicted anywhere, and these facts are taken from records that cannot be impeached.

"We have assembled here to ask the President of the United States to supplement the action he has already taken by demanding as a war measure that this condition which impugns and impeaches this our right to act as champions of justice throughout the world shall be removed as an impairment to our success.

"Now, right here I will probably be asked how do you make out that the execution of Mooney or its contemplation can come within the range of Presidential power and how can you claim that to deliver him from the gallows is a war measure. I think the question is fair and should be answered.

"The President has no right to intervene for the safety of any man or any other person condemned for the commission of such a crime as murder. But in time of war the Commander in Chief of our army has no limit to his powers in doing anything that may tend to promote the general welfare of the country. Suppose, for instance, in one of those States some party, or a majority, obtained control of the government, and proceeded to embarrass the drafting of men into the army by legislation intended to remove persons subject to draft from its operation. Suppose they should legislate in such a way as to make service therein a crime. Or that men confined in jails, etc., should be exempt from service, and they should get themselves incarcerated until there should be nobody left for the draft in such State. Do you believe the President would respect that judicial process? He would go into the prisons and release them and send them all out to the trenches to fight for those principles of right and justice for which we are fighting across the water.

"He has the same power to take them out and lead them to death. He has the same power to take one man out and lead him back to life and back to the army of industry. I believe that Mooney was an important element, a vital element, in driving Russia from the war.

"My friends, we are here to ask the man who has made himself the champion of justice and of civilization, the man who has proved his capacity to follow the rules which God Almighty has bestowed upon mankind, we ask him now to supplement what he has already done, and not as the President of the United States, the Execu-

(Continued on Page 4.)

WIN RIGHT TO UNITE

Recently organized express clerks and freight handlers of Richmond, Va., have returned to work with the right to organize assured. These employees suspended work when two of their number were victimized because of trade-union membership. The agreement includes the reinstatement of these men, the right to organize and wage increases, as per general order No. 27 of the railroad administration.

Draftsmen Organize at Big Meeting

Officers and Representatives to Central Labor Union Elected—Smoker to be Held

At an immense meeting last week at 340 New York avenue, almost 1,000 draftsmen of the District of Columbia held their first annual election of officers.

This new organization is known as the Washington Society of Draftsmen, Union No. 16137 of the American Federation of Labor, and numbered among its members are draftsmen from the Navy Department, War Department, Navy Yard and several other divisions of the Federal Government.

The draftsmen of the United States, feeling that there was a community of interests existing between their various branches, have been casting about for some time past for a medium which would draw them together into one great powerful national body wherein their views on economic questions could be freely exchanged, and where social recreations and intellectual instructions could be more freely indulged in as well.

The enthusiasm and energy displayed at the birth of this organization is but a sign of the power this aggressive body will become for the welfare of the nation during this crisis and for the betterment of draftsmen as a whole. There is no doubt whatever that it will become a leader in all patriotic movements herein the Nation's Capital, and it will also be heard at all legislative and board meetings whenever or wherever questions affecting draftsmen's welfare will be discussed.

The International Association of Draftsmen, of which this local is now a member, was built upon two principles—first, the gathering together of all the scattered tribes of draftsmen into a centralized club as affording a medium for professional intercourse and the exchange of thought in the advancement of engineering subjects, and second, and most important, binding together of this vast body of trained technical men, that they may be better acquainted with the needs of the nation in this war crisis and realize more fully the importance of adhering to their calling. The needs of their country will indeed be better served than if draftsmen should be diverted from their most important occupation by the many alluring opportunities open to men of their training, in other and probably more lucrative but less essential fields.

Experience has taught the draftsmen that the relation between the individual draftsmen acting as his own adviser on questions arising between his employer and himself have not been at all conducive to harmonious and stable relationship. It is conceded by all that this harmony is vitally necessary to secure the fullest cooperation of effort, especially in these days of national unrest and constantly increasing demands for trained activities in so many different lines. In order, therefore, to hold this industrial army together, this anchor or organization was forged, until it reaches as it does today from the shores of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific, from the Gulf of Mexico to the borders of Canada. It will soon count among its members all of the allied mechanical and marine draftsmen throughout the United States.

In forming this society on a permanent foundation it was early deemed necessary to affiliate with a movement powerful enough to insure its immediate success and national recognition, and with that end in view the advice of the executive of the American Federation of Labor was sought, resulting in an enthusiastic cooperation of the A. F. of L. and the granting of an international charter by that body to the American Association of Draftsmen.

This merging of interests immediately secured for the draftsmen the backing of the most powerful and influential industrial organization in the United States, and made certain that with the weight of the A. F. of L. behind their efforts and the certainty

Railroad Mechanics Get Wage Lift

Increase Dates Back to January 1 for Men Then Passed Over.

Directors of Railroads McAdoo announced wage increases Wednesday for railroad machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, carmen, molders, and their apprentices and helpers.

These are the men who complained their requests were not given adequate consideration by the Railway Wage Commission in its wage award of several months ago. The increases are made retroactive to January 1. All classes, save carmen, second-class electrical workers, and all apprentices and helpers, with more than four or more years' experience, are given a minimum wage of 63 cents an hour. Those of them who before the first of the year received less than 55 cents an hour are rated at the latter wage since then, and at the new wage since July 1.

A minimum rate of 58 cents an hour is set for carmen and second-class electrical workers, who on January 1 received less than 45 cents an hour. For men of this class who have not worked four or more years a sliding scale of from 48 1-2 cents an hour to 54 1-2 cents is set.

For workers of the other classes, below the four years' experience, a sliding scale of from 50 cents to 62 cents an hour is fixed.

Under no circumstances can men of these branches of work, who are now receiving wages higher than those set forth in the increase, be reduced so their salaries will conform to the new schedules.

Provision is also made for the payment of back salary to those workers who have joined either the army or navy, and substantial increases are given helpers and apprentices.

The schedule is on the basis of an eight-hour day, with time and one-half for overtime, including Sundays and holidays.

The cooperation of all railroad employees is asked by Mr. McAdoo in a statement accompanying the order. It says, in part:

"In reaching the conclusions upon which this order is based, I have been keenly conscious not alone of the large number of railway employees, who are greatly benefited thereby, but also of my solemn duty to the American people to see to it that the trust they have committed to me is discharged faithfully, with justice to them as well as to the railroad employees concerned.

Mr. McAdoo points out the importance of keeping motive power and cars in repair, and adds that recent disturbances in locomotive and car shops have been extremely hurtful to the nation. Continuing, he says:

"The loyal and patriotic employees can render a new service to their country by using their influence to expose any who may become slackers in their work by cooperating with their officers in the enforcement of discipline and by increasing to the utmost the output of locomotives and cars. I know I can count on the patriotism and devotion of every true American engaged in the railway service of the United States."

RAISE WAGES QUICK

Raincoat cutters affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union made a record in New York when they raised wages \$4 a week.

of a more perfect understanding with their employers, the slogan, 100 per cent efficiency, will be attained and each individual draftsman will take a new and justifiable pride in the work that must be done at home.

The following officers were elected: F. A. Coolidge, president; A. J. Oliver, Navy Department, vice president; E. T. Kincaid, War Department; vice president; G. A. Knox, Navy Yard, vice president; J. W. Webb, Navy Yard, secretary; H. L. Stuhman, Navy Department, financial secretary; E. J. Kaiser, Navy Department, treasurer; L. A. Brooks, Navy Yard, sergeant at arms; A. L. Van Loock, Navy Yard, guide; E. N. Maxim, Navy Department, trustee; H. K. Griffith, Navy Yard, trustee; E. V. B. Thomas, War Department, trustee. The delegates to the Central Labor Union are: A. J. Oliver, E. H. Monroe, F. J. Fries, I. F. Fairchild, and F. A. Coolidge.

In order to commence its career in a notable and appropriate manner this society contemplates arranging a patriotic gathering to take the form of a smoker to acquaint the members with one another and to listen to patriotic speeches by the Secretary of War and Navy Departments, together with several members of the National Legislature. The date and place of this gathering will be announced later in the columns of this paper.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L.,
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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1918,

There is an association of women opposed to women suffrage, organized for the purpose of combatting the suffrage movement. A great many men are in the habit of not voting, but can you imagine these non-voters advocating the discontinuance of man suffrage?

Mr. Beeler suggests that the Government construct a short strip of track on B street as the last link of a belt line around the city and that both companies run cars on it and issue transfers from one line to another. The car companies will be very glad to use the Government tracks, but those universal transfers—well, now, that is some different.

There is but one way that the people in the District can prevent high prices, and that is to establish a real municipal market and handle the food for the benefit of the people. Any private dealer is always on the lookout for a way to get away with a big profit. You yourself would do the same thing. But a cooperative market would be run on the same principal as our water department. Ever figure what you would be paying for water if we had a private water company?

Mother Jones recently marched at the head of a parade of miners more than a mile long, accompanied by the mayor and sheriff. She is quite used to being accompanied by these dignitaries, but not so many years ago they would have slammed her into a dirty jail. The hardship and abuse Mother Jones has endured in the mining regions of this country and the success she has had in organizing the miners surely have earned her the right to march at the head of not only the miners but of all organized labor. She feared neither constable nor Federal judge in her efforts to help the miners, and without her courage and unflinching leadership the diggers of coal would still be slaves.

The action of Governor Stephens in granting Tom Mooney a reprieve until December can only indicate that the California executive is slowly arriving at the conclusion that the eyes of the world are upon him and California. His sudden desire to review the case and his generous allowance to himself of four months in which to do so, after President Wilson's commission has investigated and reported that Mooney should have a new trial, would lead most anyone to believe that he is undecided as to whether he can hang Mooney and not leave a bad taste in his mouth. In the meantime, the condemned man will lay in the penitentiary until the worthy governor can make up his august mind, and the friends of Mooney can continue to spend good, hard-earned money to secure for him the ordinary garden variety of justice promised by the Constitution but denied by the law of California.

Passing through the office of a big manufacturing concern the other day, I noticed the photograph of an old man hanging near the door, evidently for the purpose of giving it prominent display. And here's what was typewritten on the margin:

JOHN JONES
Oldest employe in this factory.
Born in Wales, January 14, 1833.
Entered our employ February 13, 1846.
He never Went Out On Strike.

It was a fine thing to have been in the employ of that concern for sixty-one years, for it was an honored firm, standing without a peer in the manufacture of a product which was helping to make men better and wiser.

And it was good to have the firm show its appreciation of a man who had been so long a time with them. But, I thought, is that the best that could be said for this old man?

"He never went out on strike."

Of course, the fact that this was the one thing in that working-man's life that impressed the firm indicated how sensitive its members were on the subject of strikes. But there were other men in their employ who had gone out on strike, and who were nevertheless skilled, productive honest workmen. They were clean-cut, clear-headed, clever-minded American citizens, who believed in themselves and, as a general proposition, in the firm which gave them employment, even though they did strike when a general demand was being made throughout the country for better conditions.

"He never went out on strike." It's bad business—this matter of striking. It's very much like Sherman's definition of war. But sometimes it seems necessary. Frequently it is the only way to get what men really deserve. The method is very old. To protest against unfair conditions is the right of every man. God sent Moses and Aaron to take charge of one of the biggest strikes in history. The government called out the militia, but they were rolled into the Red Sea. There have been other justifiable strikes since the flight of the Israelites from Egypt. They were not in charge of men like Moses—that is, they were not commissioned in just the same way—they were just ordinary labor leaders, but their cause was pretty nearly as honorable.

"He never went out on strike." This could never be said about Moses.—Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The British Labor Party, in their platform of reconstruction after the war, referring to the government operated railways of Great Britain, declares: "If any government should be so misguided as to propose, when peace comes, to hand the railways back to the shareholders, or should show itself so spendthrift of the nation's property as to give these shareholders any enlarged franchise by presenting them with the economies of unification or the profits of increased railway rates, or so extravagant as to bestow public funds on the reequipment of privately owned lines—all of which things are now being privately intrigued for by the railway interests—the Labor Party will offer any such project the most strenuous opposition. The railways and canals, like the roads, must henceforth belong to the public, and to the public alone." The same problem will present itself in America, and organized labor should prepare to resist any program by which the private owners of the railroads will endeavor to resume control and ownership of the property equipped and unified by the Government with the people's money during the war.

Once more Justice Holmes, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has shown that he is on the side of justice and humanity. He wrote the dissenting opinion in the recent decision of that body which nullifies the Keating-Owen child labor law, and was concurred in by Justices McKenna, Brandeis and Clarke. The five majority members who caused great rejoicing among the blood-sucking mill owners of the South clutched the old State's rights doctrine, and have therefore overridden a mandate of Congress that products of children under fourteen years of age should be forbidden interstate shipment. Of the State's rights theory, Justice Holmes says:

"The act does not meddle with anything belonging to the States. They may regulate their internal affairs and their domestic commerce as they like. But when they seek to send their products across the State line they are no longer within their rights. If there were no Constitution and Congress, their power to cross the line would depend upon their neighbors. Under the Constitution such commerce belongs not to the State, but to Congress, to regulate. It may carry out its views of public policy whatever indirect effect they may have upon the activities of the State."

"The public policy of the United States is shaped with a view to the benefit of the nation as a whole. The national welfare, as understood by Congress, may require a different attitude within its sphere from that of self-seeking State. It seems to me entirely constitutional for Congress to enforce its understanding by all the means at its command."

It is said that Senator Owen will prepare a new bill identical with the measure declared invalid, except that it is to contain provisions that only Congress and the people shall have authority to pass on the validity of the law. Any judge denying the constitutionality of the measure would be compelled to resign, the measure is to prescribe. The United States derived its fundamental law from England, and its courts have never claimed the right to question the constitutionality of an act of Parliament.

To the ordinary layman the minority opinion written by Justice Holmes appears to be a sound conclusion. At least, it appeals very strongly to a sense of justice and right, leaving out the moral and humanitarian principles of the regulation of child labor. The Federal child labor law was enacted by Congress because it felt in duty bound to supply the deficiencies of State legislation. The Southern States have in the past been largely controlled by the avaricious mill owners whenever it was attempted to curb the evils of child labor. Exploitation of children in the mills in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and other Southern States have been a stench in the nostrils of the people ever since the industry has attained its power in that section. Now the blood-stained products of the Southern cotton mills may be shipped anywhere, and it remains for five reactionary jurists to make the mandate effective. The Washington Herald sums up the question correctly when it declares that "the law, the logic, the common sense and the humanity of the Holmes dissenting opinion are unanswerable. Greedy, dollar-chasing mill owners alone will rejoice in Justice Day's dictum."—The Typographical Journal.

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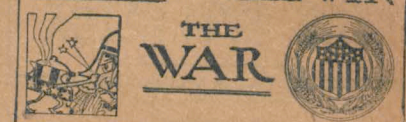
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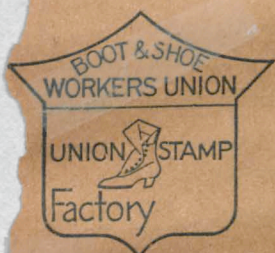
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Tom's Bits



Thomas J. McDonough.

Mrs. Christian, wife of Referee R. W. Christian, of the night proofroom, is visiting friends at Asheville, N. C.

W. H. Aldrich, a linotype operator, has been called to his home in Boston on account of the serious illness of his father.

Dr. Benjamin H. Swain, who has been an employee of the printing office for more than 20 years, has resigned. He owns a home in Ballston, Va., and intends devoting his time in the future to the practice of his profession in that town and vicinity.

Claude E. Haines, foreman of the monotype section night, is spending 20 days' leave of absence at his old home, Charlottesville, W. Va. In his absence Andrew L. Huss is accepting filling the position of foreman. William E. Abbott is assistant foreman, and Arthur F. Tucker is acting timekeeper.

Mrs. Giles, wife of Harry Giles, a night proofreader, spent the early part of last week at Newport News, Va., visiting her son, Clinton Giles, yeoman in the naval service, who had just returned from his second voyage to France.

Everett S. Whittemore, linotype machine in the night linotype section, is in Philadelphia undergoing an operation on his throat. He expects to return in September.

Mrs. MacMurray, wife of C. J. MacMurray, a reviser in the night proofroom and an all around prince of good fellows, accompanied by her daughter, is spending a month's vacation in the Catskill Mountains.

Alfred J. Boyer, a popular compositor of the night monotype, has taken 30 days' leave and has gone to Upper New York to fish and have a good all-round time.

Charles J. Meagher, one of the best-known fellows in the night monotype, has taken 10 days' leave. He has taken a party of friends in his new Overland car to Philadelphia and New York and will wind up his motor trip by a visit to Atlantic City.

The many friends of Joseph Dierken in the office, who is timekeeper of the day proofroom, were shocked to hear last week of the sudden demise of his estimable wife, Mrs. Annie C. Dierken. This occurred on Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock. She was an enthusiastic worker in all the charitable organizations connected with St. Aloysius' Church, of which she was a devoted member ever since she came to Washington. She leaves two married daughters, Minnie and Jennie, one son, Joseph, who is married, and twins, Miss Aloise and James, who are at home. Mr. Dierken has the sympathy of the employees of the office in the loss of such an estimable wife and mother of a large family of children.

James H. Wiley, a well-known monotype operator of the day side, with his wife will visit Philadelphia, New York, Atlantic City, Cape May, N. J., on 15 days' vacation. Jim hails from South Jersey and expects to renew acquaintance with his relatives and many friends. He is very popular at the shop and his many friends are looking forward to his return well browned up and ready to tackle the steady grind that is in store for us all the coming fall and winter in the Big Printery.

My namesake, Thomas J., a steam-fitter in the Government Printing Office, has resigned to take a splendid-paying position with a private concern. My namesake is an expert boiler erector. He is a specialist in erecting boilers of the Babcock type. Before coming to the office my namesake traveled extensively throughout the United States erecting Babcock boilers. When he came here a few years ago the officials saw what ability he possessed and he was induced to take a civil service examination and successfully passed the same and was appointed a steam fitter. He has a nice home and interesting family in the 2800 block of Eleventh street, N. W., near Columbia road. He also owns an automobile. He lives not far away from Storekeeper Patrick H. Gallagher, who lives at 1211 Girard street. Patrick H. Gallagher is one of the best liked members of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101. He hails from Lima, Ohio, the town made famous as the place where a famous cigar is manufactured. Lima, Ohio, is also celebrated on account of the many weekly trips made to this town by Organizer Max Hayes, of the I. O. U. The printers in Lima, Ohio, no doubt have a 100 per cent union town. There is only one McDonough now in the Printing Office, and that is the affable Sumner F. McDonough, a proofreader on the day side. Sumner had to leave his former home at No. 8 Girard street, N. E., because the owner wanted to occupy the house. Sumner is now living with one of his sons, who is married and owns his own home. Sumner's other son is "over there," having enlisted several months ago. Sumner F. hails from the great Empire State and he and the writer get continually mixed up with people who think we are related. Sumner F. just the same is a splendid fellow, and I certainly have no objection getting confused with him because he happens to have the same name. Sumner F. is a splendid all-round printer and proofreader.

Cigarmakers' Notes

I was very much pleased with Laforest's letter last week and glad to know of the interest he has in union-made goods (especially cigars), and if it is within my power to get local union 10 cent cigars circulated throughout the city I will do it.

We have a local cigar manufacturer in this city, one of the in business, and one who has had a union shop. I refer you to George Pimper, 3243 M street, N. W., who, I think, will produce any cigar that can be made, but he must get prices for 10-cent goods the same as out-of-town manufacturers. I haven't the goods on hand, he is to put men to work in order to produce the goods. I want no boss think I am agitating for anyone but as you say Cornell won't see dealers, I refer you to the named manufacturer.

Our local bosses have been about selling to some of our dealers, for in the first place they have been more apt to stand them and even crow about getting some cigars for the same prices.

As I was the one to give you Alexandria manufacturer's address is no more than right that I take that point. We have three union manufacturers in Alexandria, and as I thought surely one of the three could furnish you a good 10-cent cigar. It is, however, each one has been so busy making six-cent goods that they could not take notice of an order for 10-cent goods.

Since I have been financial secretary of this union (since 1914) three of our manufacturers have died, four have retired from business, and the balance are in business just to have something to do (let them tell it). We have an open shop here. If we can get said boss of open shop to consent to make his shop union (with label), I am sure he would run all other scab goods out of this city, and it would not be long before said shop could employ over 100 cigarmakers.

I have had talks with several union men, and they agree with me on the above subject. I will do my best to try to get said shop thoroughly unionized and will not stop until I am successful or know the real reason why I failed and then come.

Some dealers will bluff you if they can, but let them know you must see the label on all boxes of cigars before you will purchase any and insist on your friends doing the same, and you will realize how soon you will build up an organization that needs it badly.

FRED J. DAHLER.



U. S. Food Administration.
"Of Squire 'Tater 'low he goin' to be mighty high king er de roos' 'mong garden sass folks. We all kin eat him as a 'tater boiled, baked, fried, stewed, cooked wid cheese en dey gettin' so dey make im inter four; so's we kin 'substi-tute' him fo' 'whole flour. He's de 'substitutenes' of all de vittles, he sez. De udder garden sass folks lak inguns, tomatoes, cabbage en turnips en squash don't need to get peeved, 'cause dey's goin' to be room in de pot fo' de whole tribe. Ev'y las' one on 'em can help save wheat en meat fer de boys dat's doin' de fightin' over yander."

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R. H. BURDETTE, President, Local 132, U. B.
516 K Street N.W.
M. A. FOLEY, Vice President, Local 132, U. B.
115 Seaton Street N.E.
E. B. BYRNE, Recording Secretary, Local 132, U. B.
425 G Street N.W.
A. N. EICH, Treasurer, Local 1694, U. B., 1013 Maryland Avenue N.E.
P. W. HAMILTON, Trustee, Local 132, U. B., 410 Tennessee Avenue N.E.
M. A. FOLEY, Trustee, Local 132, U. B., 115 Seaton Street N.E.
T. W. WOLTZ, Trustee, Local 132, U. B., 604 Thirteenth Street N.E.
J. H. RYAN, Local 132, U. B., 1101 Eleventh Street S.E.

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The Union Label

Will the editor kindly let us know where Mr. Henley "cooks"; we would like to distribute a few dozen of those "No button no tip." machines. I wish I could find out when and where the cigarmakers meet in town. I saw the address in Brother's items once, but lost that paper and the address in the roster is a thing store. Wake up, cigarmaker, get the roster right. I asked a clerk in Cornell's store where I could buy a union-made tie and he told me. He wore one himself, and I don't think he belongs to the clerks' union, but he just happens to be a believer in that union label. Say you, also, brother reader.

A. A. LAFOREST.

NOTE.—And now, Mr. Laforest, to answer your several queries. Mr. Henley has offices at 719 Sixth street, N. W., at the hall of the waiters. Also, the cigarmakers have obtained this hall for their meeting place, as Mr. Dahler said some time previous. As to the roster, for which you show some little concern—just as soon as a complete revised copy can be had, this paper will be pleased to print it. Thank you.

Mooney Meeting Great Success

(Continued from Page 1.)

tive of the State, but as Commander in Chief of the Army, to save Christendom from ruin, that the great cause in which we have enlisted shall not be prejudiced and jeopardized, but that in this Union we shall have swift justice, unstained and spotless the honor of this country, which will do justice in the machinery of justice, perfected in natural purpose, then will the American people go forward to make that justice which is enthroned at home absolute, complete and universal throughout the world."

Throughout his speech, Mr. Cockran was interrupted by enthusiastic applause. At the conclusion there was quite a demonstration, and a unanimous rising vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Cockran for his most eloquent speech.

At this point Mr. Timothy Healy, International President of the Firemen and Oilers, who acted as chairman of the meeting, read a telegram from Samuel Gompers, who was attending the session of the federation's executive council in Atlantic City. It read as follows:

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has done and will continue to do every honorable thing within our power to save Mooney from the fate imposed upon him by the courts. We still hope for a new and fair trial for Mooney so that the widespread suspicion may be allayed that a miscarriage of justice has occurred in this case."

(Signed) "Samuel Gompers."

The meeting proved to be one of the most impressive mass meetings ever staged in this city, one worthy of much more mention than given by the daily press. There was absolute decorum at all times, notwithstanding the great enthusiasm shown. Were the other Mooney meetings in any measure as successful as Washington's, Mooney Day certainly will be remembered by all of organized labor.

(Signed) "Samuel Gompers."

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WORKERS TO KEEP TAB ON ALL EATING PLACES

Federal Employees to Get Facts in Weekly Questions

The weekly question sheet sent out by the National Federation of Federal Employees this week is to include queries concerning restaurant prices and sanitation.

Differences in prices in the same locality are also to be reported in restaurants as well as in grocery stores, it was said.

All violations of the "Fair-Price" list, or cases of apparent profiteering are to be reported to Clarence R. Wilson, District food administrator.

Many cases have been reported thus far and it appears the federation will be able to keep check on restaurants and grocery stores, according to Thos. H. J. Quinn, of the federation.

Daily issue of the fair-price list is the hope of the federation, say the officers.

LABORERS RAISE WAGES

Wages of common labor in Sioux City, Iowa, has been increased to 47½ cents an hour and hod carriers and mixers to 56½ cents. These workers have also secured recognition of their union, which was recently organized.

UNION CHIEF TO QUIT

At the biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, at Kansas City, Mo., President Sovey, who has held office for five years, announced that he would retire the first of the year upon the advice of physicians.

LOST SLEUTH AGENCY

The Washington Detective Bureau, of Seattle, Wash., was kicked out of that city at a meeting of the city council, after the grafting practices of this concern were shown up. It was charged that the bureau was a strikebreaking concern and attempted to intimidate locked-out girl telegraph operators.

THINKING A THING OVER IS ONE SURE WAY OF "GETTING IT OVER!"

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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR

Women's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101; Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.
Allied Printing Trades Council; Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.
[Where not otherwise specified meetings are held at night.]
Central Labor Union; Meets every Second and Fourth Monday.
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118; Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p.m.; Naval Lodge Hall, 4th and Pa. Ave. S.E.
Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E.
Office of Business Agent, J. G. Schmidt, 512 F St. N. W., Third Floor.
Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 32; Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month; first Tuesday of each month, Perpetual Building Association Hall, 11th and E Sts., N. W.
Secretary, C. K. Young, 3653 18th St. N. W.
Barbers Union, No. 229; Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Moose Hall, Seventh and G Streets Northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.
Barbers' Union, No. 305; Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; financial secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Blacksmiths and Helpers, Local 217, International Brotherhood of; Meets first and third Monday of each month at 650 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, C. A. Chism, 415 Third street northwest.
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America; Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. F. Kilroy, 317 North Capitol St.
Bookbinders Union, No. 4; Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. E. Miller, 19 Quincy Place northwest.
Folding and Gathering Machine Operators, No. 7; Edw. L. Randall, Sec., Cherrydale, Va.
Boat and Ship Workers Union, No. 489; Meets first and third Sunday of the month at the Secretary, T. Guilford, 208 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 51; Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, G. W. Schier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132; Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, Thos. W. Wolf, 425 G St. N. W.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 528; Meets first and third Wednesdays at Washington Hall, 3d and Pa. Ave. S.E. Secretary, Harry A. Disney, 536 10th St. S.E.
Carpenters, Local 85; Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, T. Guilford, 208 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72; Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts. n. w. Secretary, Wm. H. Uman, 787 10th St. n. w.
Chauffeurs and Helpers, Local Union, Local No. 119; Meets first and third Saturday of each month, G. A. R. Building, 1412 Pa. Ave. Secretary-Treasurer, Kirk C. Sipher, Room 26, 945 Pa. Ave. S.E.
Cigarmakers Union, No. 118; Meets every Saturday, 706 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman's). Secretary, Edwin Tilton, 242 8th St. N. E.
City Firemen's Union, No. 15655; Meets second Sunday of each month, hall, 1101 E St. N. W., 7:30 p.m. Sec., Wm. A. Smith, No. 2 Chemical Engine Co., Pa. Ave. S.E.
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of; Secretary, Edw. Northangel, 110 E St. N. E.
Electrical Workers, No. 148, International Brotherhood of; Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Twelfth and H Streets N. E. Secretary, T. E. Finnell, 155 Eleventh Street N. E.
Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17; Meets first Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 188 R. I. Ave. N. W.
Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14585; Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth st. n. w. Secretary, E. E. Nickolson, 3800 Ga. ave. n. w.
Elevator Constructors, No. 10; Meets Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W., second and fourth Thursdays of the month. Secretary, Chas. F. Crump, Ballston, Va.
Engineers, Hoisting, No. 71; Meets every Monday, 205 John Marshall Place, S.E. Secretary, David P. McCracken, 473 E St. S.W.
Engineers, Stationary, No. 99; Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Locke, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.
Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 845; Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.
Federal Employees' Union No. 2; Meets second Friday of each month, Perpetual Building Association Hall, Florence P. Smith, secretary, 409 A. F. of L. Building.
Federal Labor Union, No. 13778; Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 3900 18th street northwest.
Federal Guard and Watchmen's Union, No. 14964; Secretary, Jacob D. Nelson, 1013 Maryland Avenue S. W.
Garment Workers, United, No. 11; Meets first and third Tuesdays, 618 Seventh St. N. W. (fourth floor). E. Gents, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.
Glaziers Local No. 963; Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, H. C. Turner, Mt. Rainier, Md.
Graded Teachers' Union; Meets first and third Friday, Central High School. Secretary, Elizabeth A. Hayden, 1457 Belmont street.
Granite Cutters, Washington Branch; Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Bear, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.
Government Chauffeurs' Union No. 695; Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye Streets. Secretary, R. B. Page, 2200 Channing street northeast.
Horsehoers Union, No. 17; Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, John T. Bowers, Twentieth and Twenty-first and L and M streets northwest.
Ice Cream Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Union, Local No. 111; Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Typographical Temple, 425 G street northwest. Secretary-Treasurer, J. Neff Cline, 1211 North Capitol street.
International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, Local 63; Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, Painters' Hall, John Marshall Place and Pennsylvania avenue, northwest. N. A. James, secretary and business agent, 606 Fifth street northwest.

International Molders Union; Meets second and fourth Wednesday, W. W. Layton Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. n. e. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 12th St. N.E.
International Jewelry Workers Local, No. 12; Meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., Flynn's Hall, Corner 8th and K Sts. N.W., Secretary, F. M. Leithner, 918 M St. N. W.
Laborers' Protective Union, No. 1807; Meets the second Tuesday of each month at the Cadets' Armory, 708 O street northwest. Secretary, E. E. McCormick, 403 South Capitol street.
Laundry Workers, Local No. 110; Meets first Friday in each month at Winslow's Hall, 12 and B streets northwest. Secretary, Moten Jefferson, 650 Twenty-fourth street northwest.
Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174; Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S.E. Secretary, W. N. Huttel, 1430 A St. N.E.
Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193; Meets every Thursday, 1204 Pa. Ave. N. W. Secretary, Chas. Frazier, 1020½ 6th St. S.E.
Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 1; Meets first and third Wednesday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.
Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 110; Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, H. T. Hoff, 2227 10th street northwest.
Mill Workers Local No. 1594; Meets every Tuesday at Painters' Hall, 704 Sixth street northwest. Secretary, Robt. Reichard, 1720 Thirty-fourth street northwest.
Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224; Meets first and third Monday of each month, Gayety Theatre, third floor. Secretary, G. King, or B. A. Spellbring, Business Agent.
Musicians, No. 161; Headquarters, Kenos Building, Eleventh and G Sts., N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 92 Pa. Ave. N. W. Phone M. 2665. Secretary, W. M. Lynch, Kenos Building.
Navy Yard Helpers, Meets 2d Sunday and 4th Friday in each month, Donohoe's Hall, 214 Pa. Ave. S.E. Secretary, Albert Bridges, 210 L St. S.E.
Painters, No. 368; Meets every Friday, 205 John Marshall Place. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 806 Tenth St. N. E.
Paperhangers' Union No. 420; Meets every Friday at 430 Ninth street northwest. C. A. Malden, Secretary, 1736 F street northwest.
Pattern Makers Association; Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 211 R St. S. E.
Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 17; Meets first Monday of every month, Red Room, The New Exhibit, 7th and G Sts., N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 92 Pa. Ave. N. W. Phone M. 2665. Secretary, W. M. Lynch, Kenos Building.
Plate Printers, No. 2; Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Raymond R. Burrows, Clarendon, Va.
Plumbers, No. 81; Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Robt. J. Barrett, 484 Ninth St. N. W.
Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42; Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month. Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.
Printing Pressmen, No. 1; Meets fourth Monday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N.E.
Railway Carmen, Pride of Potomac Lodge, No. 313, Brotherhood of; Meets at Northeast Masonic Temple, Eighth and F streets northeast, first and third Tuesdays. Secretary, L. H. Taylor, 1106 Seventh street northeast.
Retail Clerks, No. 262; Meets first and third Monday of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.
School Custodians and Janitors' Union, No. 14596; Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, T. J. Jones, 758 Morton Street N.W.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102; Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, at Painters' Hall, 205 John Marshall Place N. W. Secretary, James P. McCardle, 1209 Sixth street northwest.
Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602; Meets first and third Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Harry Fiddesop, 61 E. I. Ave. N. E. (Apt. 6.)
Stone and Building Laborers Union, Local 461; Meets first and third Friday nights at Cadets' Armory Hall, 708 O street northwest. Secretary, F. Holmes, 1101 I Street S. W.
Stone and Marble Cutters; Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonadab Hall.
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773; Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N.W. Secretary, E. J. Tracy, 19 Girard St. N.E.
Street Carriers' Union, Division 689; Meets Typographical Temple first and third Tuesdays at 10:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Financial Secretary and Business Agent, J. H. Cookman, Room 412 Washington Loan and Trust Building.
The High School Teachers' Union of Washington, D. C., No. 8; Meets in the Music Room of the New Central High School at 8:30 p. m. the second Tuesday in the months of October, December, February, and May. Secretary, L. V. Lamson, Central High School.
Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22; Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1602 Jefferson St. N. W.
Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101; Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.
Upholsterers Union, No. 58; Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. F. Richardson, 780 Graham Place N. W.
Wood Finishers, Local No. 1053; Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth st. n. w.
Washington Building Trades Council; Meets every Tuesday night, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee.

INTERNATIONALS

International Association of Machinists; Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper); Headquarters: International Secretary, Tracy, 19 Girard St. N.E.

Yeast, Cereal, Beverage and Soft Drink Workers, Local No. 48; Meets second Sunday in the month at 205 John Marshall Place N.W. W. H. Schaefer, Secretary; Henry Miller, Business Agent, 606 Fifth Street Northwest.

PRESIDENT HAYES OF MINE WORKERS DISPUTES PROHIBITIONISTS' CLAIMS

Much has been made of the assertion of mine owners and others that War-time Prohibition is necessary if coal is to be produced in sufficient quantity. "We must deprive the miner of his beer if the country is not to be deprived of its coal," say these gentlemen. The implication being that the Miner is a man whose habits need to be controlled, otherwise he will become a menace rather than a help to his country.

This brazen misrepresentation of the Coal Miners has been challenged by their National President in a letter to the General Organizer of the Brewery Workmen, which we quote:

Hazleton, Pa., July 19, 1918

Albert J. Kugler,
General Organizer,
Int'l. Union United Brewery
and Soft Drink Workers,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir & Brother:

In answer to your communication, I beg to advise that the use of beer by the Miner is in no way responsible for the present coal shortage.

The Miners, despite a depletion of their forces as a result of the War, have greatly increased production during the past year. The coal shortage is the result of lack of adequate transportation facilities. It occurs to us that prohibition advocates are taking advantage of the present emergency, and I need not say that the mine workers of the country deeply resent their allegations that the use of beer is responsible for coal shortage.

Very truly yours,
FRANK J. HAYES,
Pres. U. M. W. of A.

President Hayes' statement reflects the sentiment of the Coal Miners the country over, as is evidenced by their many and vigorous protests against War-time Prohibition.

These hard-working men, delving deep in the bowels of the earth day in and day out, hourly facing dangers such as no other workers face—willingly doing their bit up to the hilt—resent spiritedly as unwarranted and unfair any and all statements that their use of alcoholic beverages has made them less efficient or less patriotic than they should be.

Nor have they failed to note that those who would deprive them of their beer, through the enactment of War-time or other Prohibition, show no disposition to apply their argument to themselves, maintaining as they do a discreet silence as to their wine cellars and those of their clubs.

Prohibition and Privilege go hand in hand. Distrustful always of the masses, ever suspicious of their intentions, the twain would put them in a straitjacket or in jail.

(Y-9) (Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League)

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XXIV. No. 7.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1918.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE SPECTATOR

Fred S. Walker

Mr. Beeler's recommendation that Government build a few blocks of street car track on B street N. W. to meet the Ninth street car line with car line on Eighteenth street is that will be of material benefit to public, and it is a suggestion that ought to be allowed to die a peaceful death unless the Public Utilities Commission is prevailed upon to consider the railways to adopt it. The objectionable feature of the plan is that companies are asked to issue reciprocal transfers, and this is a condition that the traction companies always ready to contest. They are perfectly willing to adopt the stop system inaugurated by the mission because this enabled them to add more passengers and collect fares, and they also have been able to reduce the number of cars in operation. It is about time that the city of Washington should get adequate service, and when they employ high-priced experts to advise the municipal officials as to how this can be accomplished the Public Utilities Commission should perform their duty in the interest of the public.

Wasn't it Sherman who said that a man is hell? Just how would Sherman define the present affliction?

Mr. Borland in the Missouri primaries has received his second kick in the pants, and this one promises to be a good one.

Most of these war workers who come to Washington to help us lick Hun have been howling as loud as they can about the high prices of everything. The Federal Clerks' Union was one of the first to appoint a committee to investigate the matter and while prices are still high the progress has been made. If you are a Government employee and do not belong to the Federal Clerks' Union, you are not even trying to make conditions better. If all clerks would join the union and work together, conditions would improve very rapidly.

Just about the time that the House committee had decided to go very easy with our corporations the President notifies them that he favors a war-profits tax of about 80 per cent. The President knows where the money is, and, by gosh, he knows how to get it.

It seems that when the suffragists earn a little notoriety the police are always on hand to accommodate them.

Perhaps you have noticed that the daily papers are not saying so much about food profiteering. Do you think there is a reason?

The news has been made public that the Washington Terminal Company has never paid any taxes on the street cars occupied by the Union Station. Washington is certainly blessed with rare collection of corporations, this particular one after having been given the use of the streets by Congress actually refusing to pay taxes on the ground occupied. What should be done is to require them to pay rent on this space. After the hundred thousand dollars back taxes is collected we can think that over.

The Horlick Malted Milk Company has been fined for hoarding flour. Now, I wonder how they intended to use that flour?

Eighty-one per cent of the American soldiers wounded in battle recover and return to the trenches. The Kaiser will order some more hospital raids when he learns this.

It has been said that the District Commissioners may ask the President to suspend the eight-hour law to allow District employees to work more than eight hours because of the difficulty of securing enough men to man garbage, refuse, and street cleaning departments. If such permission is granted, it should include for paymen time and a half for the work in conformity with previous pensions.

Mayor of Boston says that he will build a municipal coal supply Bostonians with coal later. Evidently the Bostonians are not very well organized.

Failure of William P. Borland nominated for Congress in the primaries merits little sympathy from labor people, especially war workers. He made his (More on Page 3)

Konenkamp Claims Victory Over Western Union

Telegraphers' President Says Wiremen Are to Organize

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union has won its fight to organize the Western Union offices, its members are not to be discharged for union affiliations and those previously discharged by the company are to be reinstated by the company at the order of Postmaster General Burleson.

This was the information given to a meeting of the local union of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union by President S. J. Konenkamp after a long conference Wednesday morning with the Postmaster General.

Mr. Burleson has begun the appointment of committees to consider telegraph improvements.

"Government operation and control of the telephones will undoubtedly cause the coordination and consolidation of competing systems whenever possible," said Mr. Burleson.

This is the first formal indication that the Government would consolidate Bell and independent companies competing in the larger cities, and it means intercommunicating service between the two systems.

Another Labor Board Decision

Scrubwomen Awarded \$10.50 Per Week by Federal Arbitrators

New emphasis upon the case of the women workers and the principle of equal pay for equal work is given in the decision of the Federal arbitrators, former President Taft and Frank P. Walsh, of the National War Labor Board, in the award concerning the General Electric Company and its employees, which was announced Tuesday. For the Schenectady plant the minimum wage for women is fixed at \$15 per week, except for scrubwomen, whose minimum is to be \$10.50 per week, with the present hours of service, which are four hours per day, beginning at 5 o'clock in the morning. Adult women in all classes of employment in the plant will receive an increase of 20 per cent, the same as the male employees, and in all cases where women perform the same work as men, they shall be paid the same.

The General Electric Company case was taken to the National War Labor Board by the striking employees of the plant about six weeks ago, and by agreement of the company and the workers, Messrs. Taft and Walsh were named as arbitrators. Their decision, consequently, stands as final without reference to the board.

The minimum of \$10.50 for scrubwomen was fixed at the instance of Mr. Taft. The rate in force was \$5 per week. It was developed in the hearings that since the \$5 thus earned between 5 and 9 o'clock in the morning was by no means sufficient to live on, the scrubwomen had to work the rest of the day over the wash tub. The decision of the arbitrators in this respect will undoubtedly be held to establish a precedent of far-reaching importance, for the Government itself pays less than \$8.75 per week for 6 hours work per day by the charwomen employed in the executive departments at Washington, their work beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The award of the arbitrators with reference to the Pittsfield plant of the General Electric Company grants a general increase of 20 per cent, as at Schenectady, with a minimum of 42 cents per hour for men and 30 cents per hour for women, with the provision that women performing the same work as men shall be paid the same.

J. R. Riggles Candidate for Nomination

Seeks Congressional Honors in the Fifth Maryland District

John R. Riggles, of Seabrooke, Md., member of Machinists' Union, No. 174, Washington, D. C., filed his certificate as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District.

Mr. Riggles has been actively engaged in the trade union movement



for a number of years in this vicinity and was formerly secretary of the Machinists of Houston, Texas, where he was also labor editor of the Railroad Echo.

The controlling vote of the Fifth District is in Prince George's county, which has a large number of trade unionists in its confines. South Baltimore, which is also in this district, is today very strong as a trade union center, the unions there having increased in membership from 25 to 9,000 per cent.

The railroad brothers are expected to vote with organized labor, as they are anxious to keep the railroads under Government control after the war, and this aggregation will cast a large vote in this district.

Riggles has been a delegate to the Central Labor Union for Columbia Lodge of Machinists and was an advocate of the big steel foundry at the Navy Yard. Through the Chamber of Commerce, he has been advocating the new buildings at the Navy Yard, which has increased the number of its employees from about 4,000 men to nearly 10,000.

In the last two Presidential campaigns Mr. Riggles was a very effective campaign speaker in favor of President Wilson.

N. A. JAMES ON CIRCLE AROUND SOUTH

Newton A. James, secretary of the Central Labor Union, left last night for Norfolk on business for his international — Stationary Firemen — of which he is first vice president.

From Norfolk Mr. James will go to Baltimore, where he will attend the session of the executive board of the State Federation of Labor Sunday.

After a brief stay at home, he will again take up his trip in the South, which will, perhaps, cover a month or more.

FIVE SONS MEMBERS OF NO. 132

Mrs. Emma F. Hern died at the residence of her son, W. Scott Hern, 809 Sixth street, N. W., on Wednesday, July 24, after an illness of three weeks.

Mrs. Hern had the distinction of having five sons members of Local No. 132, Carpenters and Joiners, and one brother. Her sons are W. Scott Hern, Henry Hern, John Hern, Eppa Hern and Healon Hern. Her brother is R. F. Keyes. They are all members of Local 132.

Clerks and Federation Beat Borland

Farmers Organizations in the District Aided in Defeating Labor's Aspiring Enemy

William P. Borland, who attempted to add to the working hours of Federal employees without additional compensation, was defeated in Missouri Wednesday in the Democratic primary for renomination. William T. Bland, his opponent, won by a majority between 3,500 and 3,600 votes.

Labor unions, backed by the farmers, in Representative Borland's district, brought about his defeat in the primaries, according to officers of the Central Labor Union of Washington, the Federal Employees and the American Agricultural Association.

"The defeat of Representative Borland is due to the combined efforts of the Federal Employees' Union, confining its efforts strictly within the civil service regulations, and the American Federation of Labor," said Thomas H. J. Quinn, director of publicity of the clerks union, in a statement issued Wednesday evening.

"Mr. Bland, who defeated Mr. Borland, a son of old Silver Dollar Dick Bland, of Missouri, is largely interested in business concerns in that part of the country, and he always has been very fair to his employees. Our organization supported Mr. Bland as opposed to Mr. Borland, and we have won our first and perhaps greatest fight."

Federation members and officers were jubilant when returns from the primary showed Mr. Borland's defeat. They believe that with his elimination from Congress they have displaced one of their greatest opponents. Their victory will add weight to their requests and their opposition to unjust measures which members of Congress may in the future attempt to force upon Government employees. "The organization waged a fight against a man who was unquestionably strong in his district," Mr. Quinn said, "and they won."

The farmers of the nation are back of the American Agricultural Association. This, they say, was clearly shown by the fact that Representative Borland was defeated for renomination in a district in which 80 per cent of the voters are farmers.

"The fight was clean," said G. W. Stern, secretary of the association. "The farmers backed up the labor unions. Borland had formerly always stood well with the farmers. Eighty per cent of the population of his district are farmers."

"It is the first of the struggles where the farmer and the laborer will stand shoulder to shoulder to gain real representation. Borland was an enemy to labor and the farmer wants no such man as his representative."

"We are very much pleased at the defeat of Borland," said N. A. James, secretary of the Central Labor Union here. "It shows marked progress in our effort to get real representation for the people."

The American Federation of Labor threw its full force into the fight against Mr. Borland. Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, urged the labor forces of Missouri to unite in an effort to defeat Borland.

VICTIMIZED WIN

Several employees of the Davis tannery, of Kingston, Ont., were discharged because of their interest in the new Leather Workers' Union. A strike followed and the department of labor decided against the company. The verdict was rejected by the employers, who were finally forced to accept the workers' demand that the victimized be reinstated and that improved working conditions be conceded.

The Boiler Makers' Union, No. 193, Baltimore, has raised wages from 50 to 70 cents an hour.

Civil Service Retirement Has Support

Keating-McKellar Bill On Hearing Urged as a War Necessity

Representatives of organized labor and the different branches of the Government appeared Wednesday before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and strongly urged the passage of the Keating-McKellar civil service retirement bill.

These men, who argued that Government employees should be retired on a pension when they reach a certain age, did not rely wholly upon their theory that Congress was morally obligated to enact such a statute, but brought along absolute proof that a retirement plan was an absolute necessity, said proof being Miss Mira Thomas, who has been employed in the War Department for 42 years, yet unable to stop because she must work to keep body and soul together.

Miss Thomas, who resides at 1740 M street, was introduced by Robert H. Alcorn at the close of the hearing. Representative Hammill, of New Jersey; Frank Morrisson, secretary of the A. F. of L.; Edward J. Ryan, president of the Railway and Mail Association; John S. Beach, of the Pension Bureau; M. F. O'Donoghue, of the Patent Office; P. E. McKinney, of the naval gun factory; John J. Deviny, secretary of the National Association of Civil Service Employees, all testified as to the need of the Keating-McKellar bill and strongly urged that Congress pass it without delay.

Representative Sims, chairman of the committee, conducted the hearing and stated that further hearing would be had when the House reassembles August 19.

Mr. Ryan told the committee of many instances of employees of the railway mail service who have been in the service from 30 to 40 years.

Representative Sims suggested that the bill might be amended to include those Government employees who have already been discharged because of old age. Also as a war measure Representative Sims suggested, the Keating-McKellar bill was a vital necessity.

DISRUPT LABOR MARKET

Officers of the Department of Labor complain that private contractors are refusing to cooperate with the Government in its plan of securing and distributing labor and as a consequence are disorganizing the labor market. The railroad administration has asked the department to assist it in checking these contractors.

"The contractor who is receiving a fair profit from the Government should be the last one to interfere with it," said Assistant Secretary of Labor Post. "Nothing is so essential to the efficiency of all our industries as a proper distribution of labor. So long as private contractors persist in diverting men from each other and robbing the Government they are only intensifying the present bad distribution. No private employer has any more business disorganizing the industrial army than he has disorganizing the military army and any man who is not patriotic enough to cast his lot with other employers and to take his chances of a fair distribution through a centralized government agency is not entitled to any privileges from the government. He is refusing to do team work with his own government when it is at work."

WIRE MEN SUCCEED

The Electrical Contractors' Association of Pittsburgh, Pa., has accepted the new wage scale of Electrical Workers' Union No. 5. Wages will be 90 cents an hour, double pay for overtime and free transportation where the cost is over one car fare.

W. R. & E. Concedes Right to Organize

Employees of All D. C. Lines Meet to Formulate Plea

According to Bill Price in the Times last night motormen and conductors and other employees of the W. R. and E. Co. are today free to organize a union, if so disposed, and the organization will be recognized along the same lines as the Capital Traction Company recognizes the organization of its employees.

Furthermore the individual contracts existing between the company and its employees, entered into during the strike of 1917, are null and void if employees, desire, although the company binds itself to live up to its promises in the contracts.

The War Labor Board recently made awards of increased wages to motormen, conductors and other street railway employees in a number of the larger cities of the country, and at the same time laid down some broad general principles.

Every street car line of the city was represented at a midnight gathering Wednesday night in Walters' Hall, 719 Sixth street, N. W., called by employees of the different local lines for the purpose of demanding a maximum wage scale of 48 cents an hour.

At a meeting of motormen and conductors of the Capital Traction Company last Tuesday night, a resolution was adopted calling upon the street railway corporation to accede to their demands based on the maximum scale rate. The meeting yesterday morning was for the purpose of securing ratification of this resolution by employees of the Washington Railway and Electric Company and the Washington and Old Dominion Line.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the resolution as formulated by the Capital Traction Company on the preceding night was adopted by the employees present, and will be submitted to the various District roads for consideration.

Unless the companies accede to the terms of this resolution and afford the conductors and motormen the relief sought, they will appeal the matter to the War Labor Board, where they feel confident their demands will be granted.

DISSOLVES INJUNCTION

The right of workmen to become members of labor unions, even though they might be under contract not to join a union, was upheld by Judge James M. Newman in chancery court when he set aside a temporary injunction granted the Nashville Railway and Light Company, enjoining representatives of organized labor from inducing any of the railway's employees to become members of labor unions in violation of their contracts with the railway company.

The court held that the contract, in which the railway temployee "agrees that during his term of service he will not join any such union," is in violation of President Wilson's proclamation of April 18, 1918, in which he proclaimed the rights of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives.

SECEDERS' FINES STICK

At the convention of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters at Atlantic City a resolution was overwhelmingly defeated that would remit the fines of men who led the seceding movement last year.

The convention gave hearty indorsement to the iron-fisted policy of President Menge and his associates because of their successful handling of this menace to the brotherhood.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
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John B. Colpoys

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The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of
the correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will
see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later
than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1918.

More Corporation Camouflage

The magnanimity of the Wreco in giving their employees permission to join the union is beyond appreciation until we perceive that the action is merely a bid for the support of the public when the car companies ask for a five-cent fare. This and the shortage of labor are wholly responsible for the change of face on the part of the officials and the spirit of Mr. King certainly hovers over the officers of the company and advises them when to retreat. This company spent about a million dollars to defeat a strike, and the two local lines are said to be losing about ten thousand fares a month because the nickels fail to find their way to the treasury, and until they find some way in which to induce their employees to turn in all that the public pays them they have little reason to ask for an increased fare. In commenting on the liberality of the company, Mr. Ham stated that their individual contracts did not prevent the men joining a union. Mr. Ham is an apt pupil of the former president and should read the testimony before the Senate committee. He also stated the action of the company is in accordance with the recent decision of the War Labor Board, but he must remember that the Labor Board also recommended increases of about 30 per cent more than the local lines pay. The Capital Traction Company only recently declared an extra dividend, and this will be a very poor argument for increased fares, especially at a time when they are allowed to pack their cars to the limit and beyond. If these railways really want to do their duty to the public, they should forget their pocketbooks long enough to raise the wages to a level which will induce good men to seek employment on the platforms, and perhaps some of those ten thousand lost fares will find their way to the treasury and more than offset the increases granted. At least, the public should not be required to furnish more money for the company to lose.—F. S. W.

Our Food Hogs

The President, after a month's consideration, has released the report of the Federal Trade Commission laying bare the methods employed by the Chicago packers to control the food market of the world. The practices indulged in by these hogs would land the ordinary man in jail. With impunity they have violated every law of the Government and of decency. The recommendations by the commission for curbing the rapacity of the beef barons and protecting the people should be adopted at once, and if possible the offenders should be fined the full measure of their profiteering and jailed for the duration of the war and fifty years thereafter.—F. S. W.

The following from the Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer puts into definite form a query that often enters the minds of trade Unionists. Editor Haas reasons this way:

"When a workman gets a dollar a day he can not possibly be a two-dollar customer at the grocery, the dry goods store, the shoe store or any place of business. High wages help the merchant every time. Trade unions tend to raise wages and therefore make the mechanics and laborer a better customer. Labor unions also have a tendency to materially shorten the hours of labor, thereby giving employment to a larger number of operatives. The men of business who fails to realize the truth of these assertions is behind the times and should read up. Long hours and small wages are among the causes of panics and hard times. The trade union is unalterably opposed to both these evils.

"The merchant who expects to do a good business on a starvation rate of wages is on a par with the farmer who would expect a good crop without planting any seed. Intelligent storekeepers are beginning to realize that the question of their prosperity is in a large measure bound in the welfare of the wage-earning class. Whatever will advance the welfare of the one will just as certainly advance the welfare of the other also.

"Merchants and business men who are antagonistic to the trade-union movement are antagonistic to their own best interests. There is no theory or sentiment about this—it is straight out and out matter of fact. Just think it out, you who are interested.

"Don't forget that in localities where labor is well organized wages are always higher than in those places where it is poorly organized.

"Which class would you prefer to do business with?

"The trade union and good wages go hand in hand.

"Candidly, now, it doesn't need a sledge hammer to drive this home, does it?"

For many years railway employees complained of the treatment they received at the hands of their employers. Wages were not high enough and working conditions were not what they should have been. Under private ownership and operation they were dissatisfied.

Now they are working for Uncle Sam. That's different. They, a part of the Government, are laboring under the direction and control of the Government. In other words, they are working for themselves.

Possibly, after the war, those who made huge profits juggling railway finances and swapping railroad contracts, will set up a hue and cry for the return of the roads to private operation. On the

other hand, there will be many who will insist that the Government go a step farther and become the owner as well as the operator of all American railway lines, every mile of trackage, every engine, freight car and passenger coach. It will be a hard and bitter fight between the two.

Railroad workers have profited by Government operation. Their pay envelopes are fatter, and their working conditions better, considering the abnormal war times. They stand a chance to lose most of what they have gained if the railroads are turned back to private operation. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the keeping of the railroads in Uncle Sam's hands.

Therefore, it is to the railway employee's interest to make Government operation a success. If it is not a success, the rail barons will have a good argument to advance against peace-time Government ownership. By success we do not count only the dollars. Successful operation means also the pleasing of the people, those who ride in passenger coaches and those who ship or receive freight, and those who in other ways come into contact with the railroad.

The people will never consent to turn back the roads if they are satisfied with the way our Government has operated them.

Railway employees can help to bring this satisfied feeling into the hearts of the people by what they do and what they refrain from doing. There is no doubt but that railroad workers are doing their work faithfully and well, if we merely measure actual labor performed. But are they going a bit farther and fostering this desire for a continuation of Government?

A. H. Smith, regional director of the eastern territory, comes forward with a complaint. He says many railroad employees and subordinate officials are less polite than they were under private management; that they harbor a disposition to slight the reasonable needs of the public. He asks for more courtesy.

Just how near right Smith is we do not know. It may be that some railway employees, heavily burdened with extra war work, have forgotten that the public still is paying the freight and buying the tickets. But these, we feel sure, have not figured it out that the whole future of the railroad business in America lies in the hollow of their hands. They can make Government operation an all-around success. They more than all others will benefit by continued and successful Government operation. It is their big chance to prove that Government operation of railroads pays—in dollars and service. We believe that most of them see their chance and are making the best of it. All should.—The Washington Herald.

Of all the different classes of business the one that is neglected more than any other by its owners is the Union business, says the Toledo Labor Leader. If the average business man would neglect his business as the average union man neglects to attend to his union meetings and its business transactions—which is every wageworker's business—he would go into bankruptcy in a very short time.

The only reason that a great number of unions do not go out of existence is because there are a few men in the union who realize that the trade-union movement is the only way to a better world; that the trade-union movement can and does get them improved conditions now, and he doesn't have to wait until after death to live in a better economic life—to get a little bit of heaven on earth—nor does he have to wait until he elects some petty politician who is a member of a party that claims to be the "saviour" of the working class, and trust to luck that he may prove true to his promises.

How different conditions would be if every Union man and woman would realize that the union hall is the place where their business place is located. How different things would be if every union man and woman would talk about their business (the union) as much as their employer talks about his business. We are sure if the union man and woman would be just half as much interested in their business as the employer is in his, it would not be long before this world would see the end of its miseries; the end of struggling mankind slaving with might and main to make a bare existence; the end of a system that works the life out of young children before they mature into manhood and womanhood; the end of a system that allows the few to have everything in life while the many are living in endless misery.

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Tom's Bits



Thomas J. McDonough

Frank A. Kidd, formerly of the copy editing section night, but now with the Shipping Board, stationed in Philadelphia, was a visitor here the early part of the week.

John W. Childress, in charge of the Library Branch, has moved to his new residence and will be "at home" to his friends at 1659 Newton street, N. W.

George R. Merriam, of the night hand section, has been granted 30 days' leave and is now on his farm in Vermont, where he generally spends his vacation.

Alexander J. Watson, of the Inotype section night, accompanied by his wife and daughter, spent two weeks at his summer cottage, West Chester, Pa., not far away from Brandywine Creek.

J. T. (Jack) Rowe, who formerly had charge of the night monotype section, who has had charge of the publication section in the Aviation Corps, has recently received the commission of lieutenant.

James H. Camper, a reader on the night side, who has been on leave for the last 30 days, has returned to work. During his absence Mr. Camper visited Pittsburgh, after which he went to his old home in South Carolina. Mrs. Camper, who had been visiting friends and relatives in South Carolina, returned home with him.

John O. Cole, a linotype operator on the night side, ex-delegate to the Baltimore convention, will be absent from the office until after Labor Day. He will visit his old home—Albany, N. Y.—but will spend the greater part of his time on Lake Champlain, made famous by Commodore McDonough, who happens to be related to the writer.

John A. Onyun, a reader on the night side, was on the sick report during the past week. "Honest" John is once more back again. He has been a consistent subscriber to the Trade Unionist for many years, and is one of the most consistent advocates of the union label. One does not meet many trade unionists that compare with "Honest" John Onyun, of Peoria, Ill.

James Carville, maker-up in the hand section night, has been promoted to maker-up in charge, the position held many years by Fred Council, who received a position under Assistant Foreman of Printing Greene.

Ralph M. Howe, son of Merwin G. Howe, a reader on the night side, has enlisted in the Marine Corps and is now at Paris Island, S. C. He spent the week-end with his mother and father at 718 I street, N. E. He had a position with the Shipping Board in Philadelphia, but the patriotic spirit of the times proved too much for him to resist, hence his enlistment. Mr. Howe now has three stars in his service flag, two older sons having been in the service for some time.

Capt. Robert Williams, of the 315 Depot Brigade, stationed at Camp Meade, has just undergone an operation for appendicitis. Robert was a machinist in the linotype section before he enlisted in the army. He has made good as a captain and is well liked by the men under him. The last accounts received from him were that he is resting comfortably and expects to be about again in a few weeks.

Paul Miller, youngest son of J. Walker Miller, a proof reader on the day side, has recently resigned a position in the Canal Zone and came home to enlist in the Navy. He had been in Panama three years, and his brief visit home was greatly enjoyed by his father and sister, as well as by his many friends and former school fellows.

At the annual outing of the Baltimore Club of Printing House Craftsmen the following guests from the office were in attendance: James H. Brodnax, foreman of the job section; John P. Kahler, assistant foreman of job presses; William J. McEvoy, night superintendent of work; John H. Hooper, copy editor, and Charles E. Pyle, pressman in charge. Frank M. Hatley and Jacob C. Leshner, formerly of the office, but now with the railroad administration, were also there. All reported an excellent time, enjoying ashore dinner at one of the shores. The Washingtonians were chaperoned by John P. Kahler.

The Spectator

(Overflow from Page 1)
campaign on a "stand-by-the-President" basis, and when his constituents realized the character of his work in Congress they voted for his opponent. Mr. Borah, it should be borne in mind, was merely the instigator of the eight-hour measure and without the aid of other members of Congress it would never have been necessary for the President to veto.

To save celluloid the buttons for the fourth Liberty Loan, next month, will be made of lithographed steel. Steel seems to be the only thing that will convince the Huns they are misbehaving.

The National War Labor Board has ruled that 40,000 employees of the Bethlehem Steel Co. should organize and bargain collectively. This will just about make President Grace laugh his head off.

Henry Ford's Senatorial campaign seems to be opposed only by those members of our codfish aristocracy who are just naturally "agin" anyone outside their set getting in the National Legislature. They are concentrating their attacks upon Ford's efforts toward peace before we entered the war. Henry's conduct prior to our decision to help subdue the Hun was entirely permissible in a neutral, and the aid he has rendered the allied governments since can not be surpassed by any other. And Henry is not doing it for profit, either.

The House Ways and Means Committee seems to be afraid that some of the corporations will get off too easily under the proposed tax schedules. If they do not get off too easily, perhaps the committee will be able to raise the eight billion proposed by Mr. McAdoo.

The appointment of W. M. Casey, one of Mr. Beeler's assistants, to be superintendent of transportation of the Wreco may be an honest attempt by the company to better the service, or it may be one method of getting rid of what is becoming a thorn in the side of the traction companies. Just at present there is not a great deal of transportation for him to superintend, but in view of his previous experience, especially among the Indians of the Northwest, perhaps he will succeed in saving enough of the car line to form a nucleus for a new outfit.

General Crowder has decided that unemployment while on strike does not come under the work or fight rule. This is a poor way to promote happiness in the Manufacturers' Association.

Senator N. B. Scott's residence was accidentally attacked by poison gas, and the family was overcome, the Senator suffering less than the others. His long term in the Senate evidently made the Senator immune from mere gas.

The Foreman's Lament

The mercury was
About 108°
And as many as three men
Were watching her rise
And dancing, because
The floor was hot,
And the foreman,
Who always has
The welfare of the men
At heart,
Looked over and
Saw them sweltering,
And his heart
Bled in compassion,
And he had a large desire
To help them
In their misery,
So he walked over
And without
His customary flourish
He removed
The thermometer.
But that seemed to make
Them even hotter.
What did they expect?
What?

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Bijou Theater	- 9th and Pa. Ave.
Carolina	- 11th & N. Car. Ave. S.E.
Casino	- F St. near 7th N.W.
Cosmos	- Pa. Ave. bet. 9th & 10th Circle
Crandall's Joy	- 9th & E Sts. N.W.
Dixie	- 8th & H Sts. N.E.
Dumbarton	- 32d & O Sts. N.W.
Elite	- 14th & R. I. Ave. N.W.
Empire	- 910 H St. N.E.
Empress	- 9th bet. D & E Sts. N.W.
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Garden Theater	- 423 9th St. N.W.
Gaiety Theater	- 513 9th St. N.W.
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Knickerbocker	- 18th & Col. Rd.
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Loewe's Columbia	- F near 12th
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Revere	- Ga. Ave. & Park Rd.
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M. A. FOLEY, Vice President, 118 Seaton St. N. W.
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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Women's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Alfred Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 350 Fourth St. N. E.

[Where not otherwise specified meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Second and Fourth Monday.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p.m.

Naval Lodge Hall, 4th and Pa. Ave. S.E. Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E. Office of Business Agent, J. G. Schmidt, 512 F St. N. W., Third Floor.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month; Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. L. Considine, 747 Varnum St. N. W.

Bank Note Engravers, No. 15005: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Perpetual Building Association Hall, 11th and E Sts., N. W. Secretary, C. K. Young, 8653 13th St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 230: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers' Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 705 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; financial secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Blacksmiths and Helpers, Local 217, International Brotherhood of Meets first and third Monday of each month at 650 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, C. A. Chism, 418 Tenth street northeast.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, New Masonic Building, 8th and E Sts., N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 317 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, G. E. Miller, 19 Quincy Place northwest.

Folding and Gathering Machine Operators, No. 7: Edw. L. Randall, Sec. Cherrydale, Va. Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 489: Meets first and third Sunday of the month at the Secretary, T. Gifford, 908 Pennsylvania ave. Moose Hall, Seventh and G Street Northwest. nue northwest.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 51: Meets every Friday, Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E. Secretary, G. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 122: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, Thos. W. Wolz, 425 G St. N. W.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 528: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Washington Hall 2d and Pa. Ave. S.E. Secretary, Harry A. Disney, 536 10th St. S.E.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts., N. W. Eagles' Hall. Secretary, Chas. F. Krause, 520 Rhode Island Ave. N. E.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G Sts., n. w. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhau, 737 10th St. S. e.

Chauffeurs and Hack Drivers Union, Local No. 115: Meets first and third Saturday of each month, G. A. R. Building, 1315 Pa. Ave. Secretary-Treasurer, Kirk C. Sipler, Room 26, 945 Pa. Ave. northwest.

Cigarmakers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 706 Seventh St. N. W. Secretary, Wm. M. Smith, 242 8th St. N. E.

City Firemen's Union, No. 15605: Meets second Sunday of each month, hall, 1101 E. St. N. W. 7:30 p.m. Secretary, Wm. E. Smith, No. 2 Chemical Engine Co., Pa. Ave. S.E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of. Secretary, Edw. Northangel, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, No. 148, International Brotherhood of: Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Twelfth and H Streets N. E. Secretary, T. E. Finnell, 155 Eleventh Street N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. A. Noonan, 138 H. L. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14585: Meets every Tuesday at 8:15. Secretary, E. E. Nickolson, 3800 Ga. ave. n. w.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Paper-hangers' Hall, 430 Ninth Street N. W., second and fourth Thursdays of the month. Secretary, Chas. F. Crump, Ballston, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets every Monday, 205 John Marshall Place. Secretary, David P. McCracken, 473 E St. S. W.

Engineers, Steamfitters, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Locke, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 848: Secretary, C. W. Hale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Employees' Union No. 2: Meets second Friday of each month, Perpetual Building Association Hall, Florence P. Smith, secretary, 409 A. F. of L. Building.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 3509 18th street northeast.

Federal Guard and Watchmen's Union, No. 14964: Secretary, Jacob D. Nelson, 1013 Maryland Avenue N. W.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 613 Seventh street n. w., (fourth floor). B. Gentz, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Glinzers Local No. 963: Meets first and third Friday of each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, H. C. Turner, Mt. Rainier, Md.

Graded Teachers' Union: Meets first and third Friday, Central High School. Secretary, Elizabeth A. Hayden, 1437 Belmont street.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 136 Todd Pl. N. E.

Government Chauffeurs' Union No. 696: Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye Streets. Secretary, R. B. Page, 2200 Champlain street northeast.

Horseshoers Union, No. 17: Meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Henry Miller, Bowers, Twentieth and Twenty-first and L and M streets northwest.

Ice Cream Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Union, Local No. 111: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Typographical Temple, 425 G street northwest. Secretary-Treasurer, J. Neff Cline, 1211 North Capitol street.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, Local 63: Meets second and fourth Tuesday in each month at Painters' Hall, John Marshall Place and Pennsylvania avenue, northwest. N. A. James, secretary and business agent, 608 Fifth street northwest.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesday, Ave. S.E. Secretary, M. Lynch, 408 12th St. N.E.

International Jewelry Workers Local, No. 12: Meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., Flynn's Hall, Corner 8th and E Sts., N.W. Secretary, F. M. Leitheiser, 918 M St. N. W.

Labors Protective Union, No. 15007: Meets second Tuesday of each month at the Cadets' Armory, 708 O street northwest. Secretary, E. E. McCormick, 1433 South Capitol street.

Landry Workers, Local No. 110: Meets first Friday in each month at Winslow's Hall, 12 and R streets northwest. Secretary, Molen Jefferson, 560 Twenty-fourth street northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S.E. Secretary, W. N. Huttel, 1430 A St. N.E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 181: Meets every Thursday, 1204 Pa. Ave. Clarendon. Secretary, Chas. Frazier, 1020 1/2 6th St. S.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 1: Meets first and third Wednesday, Edward Hauser 1723 First St. N. W.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursday at Typographical Temple. Secretary, H. T. Hoff, 2237 10th street northwest.

Milk Workers Local No. 1694: Meets every Tuesday at Painters' Hall, 704 Third street northwest. Secretary, Robt. Reichard, 1720 Thirty-fourth street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local No. 234: Meets first and third Monday each month, Gayety Theatre, third floor. Secretary, G. King, or B. A. Spell-bring, Business Agent.

Musicians, No. 131: Headquarters Kenola Building, Eleventh and G Sts., N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 92 Pa. Ave. N. W., Phone M. 3665. Secretary, W. M. Lynch, Kenola Building.

Navy Yard Helpers, Meets 2d Sunday and 4th Friday in each month, Donohoe's Hall, 814 Pa. Ave. S.E. Secretary, Albert Bridges, 210 L St. S.E.

Painters, No. 568: Meets every Friday, 205 John Marshall Place. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 806 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers' Union No. 424: Meets every Friday at 430 Ninth street northwest. C. A. Maiden, Secretary, 1736 P street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 E St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday of every month, Red Room, New Exhibit, 8 p.m. Secretary, Jan. H. Godey, 1741 S street northwest.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Raymond R. Burrows, Clarendon. Va. Secretary, Harry A. Disney, 536 10th St. S.E.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Robt. J. Barrett, 486 Ninth St. N. W.

Press Feces and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month. Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Monday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N.E.

Railway Carmen, Pride of Potomac Lodge, No. 313, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 10th and F streets northwest, first and third Tuesdays. Secretary, L. H. Taylor, 1109 Seventh street northwest.

Retail Clerks, No. 282: Meets first and third Monday of each month at Typographical Temple, 425-426 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodians and Janitors' Union, No. 14396: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary T. J. Jones, 758 Morton Street N.W.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 102: Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, at Painters' Hall, 205 John Marshall Place N. W. Secretary, James P. McArdle, 1209 Sixth street northwest.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Harry Fiddesop, 61 R. L. Ave. N. E. (Appt. 6.)

Stone and Building Laborers Union, Local 46: Meets first and third Friday nights at Cadets' Armory Hall, 708 O street northwest. Secretary, F. Holmes, 1101 E St. S. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonathan Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, E. J. Tracy, 18 Girard St. N.E.

Street Carmen's Union, Division 689: Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple first and third Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Financial Secretary and Business Agent, J. H. Cookman, Room 412 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

The High School Teachers' Union of Washington, D. C., No. 8: Meets in the Music Room of the New Central High School at 5:30 p. m. the second Tuesday in the month of October, December, February, and May. Secretary, L. V. Lamson, Central High School.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1662 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2 30 p. m. Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. F. Richardson, 760 Gresham Place N. W.

Wood Finishers, Local No. 1054: Secretary, H. Baunarian, 4 Tenth st. s. w.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Storoy D. Zee.

INTERNATIONALS. International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International Union of Steel and Lead Workers): Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Yeast, Cereal, Beverage and Soft Drink Workers, Local No. 48: Meets second Sunday in the month at 205 John Marshall Place N.W. W. H. Schaefer, Secretary; Henry Miller, Business Agent, 606 Fifth Street Northwest.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES. Bakers Union No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p.m., John Marshall Place. Secretary J. G. Schmidt, 722 6th St. N. E.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

National Capital Lodge, No. 92 (Ladies' Auxiliary, Int. Asso. Mach.): Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at National Capital Bank Hall, 816 Pa. Ave. S.E.

The Union Label

I had a letter from a member of the Bookbinders' Union the past week. He wants to know the name of that good union-made cigar so his dealer can get some.

It will take patience, brother; I have to be sure I have the goods before I will recommend them.

I bought some union-made hose from Hollander about six months ago and took a pair along in my pocket to show a dealer near the navy yard.

He examined them and said they were no good, that they would not wear. I could not contradict him, as I didn't know, but I know now, and those union-made socks have given and are still giving excellent service.

It takes time and patience to find the good things with the label, but it gives us the pleasure of knowing we are not slackers and that we are not putting money in the pockets of our enemies to be used against us.

Besides we can not consistently ask the help of the other unions if we do not stand by them.

It must be borne in mind, however, that we are not making a sacrifice. We are not asked to pay more or buy an inferior article.

We are asked to buy good stuff with the label. The only work about it is to find the good goods and we should consistently and gladly do that work.

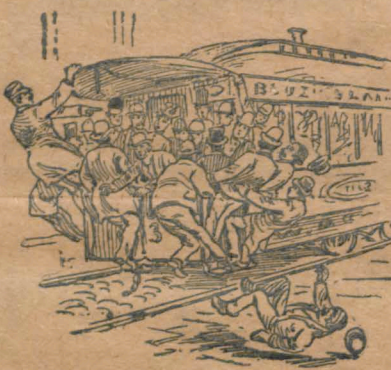
Thanks, brother editor, for information leading to discovery of where local cigarmakers meet, and as one good turn deserves another, kindly tell me when they meet.

A. A. LAFOREST.

Pastime Paragraphs

By CYCLE

Nothing has contributed more to put Washington in her present unenviable predicament than the autocratic, heedless and disgraceful mismanagement of the Washington and suburban street railway service. Under the conscienceless policy of a wandering union buster and notoriously arrogant usurper of the people's rights, the public is now subjected to inconveniences, which have continually increased until it is inconceivable how, in this respect, things could be improved upon. That the Public Utilities Commission has suffered these conditions to



"The Public Be Damned."

lengthen may prove their leniency, but there is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and a patient and long-suffering public is strongly of the opinion that the time has arrived to conclude the farce by revoking the charter, discard the incompetents and reorganize the service by giving it competent management; or else, place on each car in bold letters, as the only alternative, "The Public Be Damned," that we may know and so become reconciled that the present policy will be continued.

Profiteering in child labor is the frost which nips the bud of a fairer posterity.

State pride should be summoned to avert the evils which surround the child-labor system.

Only children of the poor are eligible under the child-labor system. The poorer the better.

That union-buster case in California in which a life is called for should go on the docket as Money vs. Mooney.

Nothing fits in so well at the close of a strenuous week during the hot summer months as a half rest day, with Sunday to follow.

Perhaps Congress will be able to frame a child-labor law which will run the gauntlet of a Supreme Court decision. It is worth the effort, at least.

As a matter of record, weather quotations on Tuesday were 106°, the highest ever before known in Washington, and a twin of equal proportions came on Wednesday.

Stunted growth of the child to satisfy the greed of profiteers does not tally with our declared purpose to so build that our national growth shall be strengthened rather than enfeebled.

A cult has sprung up in Germany which claims to be receiving messages from friends slain in battle, who are now safely in Heaven. The purport of these communications is that the Kaiser family is in high favor with the angel hosts. This would all be worthy of belief, if the messages were from the other place.

Charge Big Rebating

Pennsy Railway, Armour, Swift and Yards Are Indicted

Conspiracy and rebating were charged in Federal grand jury indictments returned Monday in New York against the Pennsylvania Railroad, Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and the Jersey City stockyards.

The indictments charge that rebating involving \$2,000,000, continued from November 6, 1912, to December 27, 1917.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Meets Every Second and Fourth Monday

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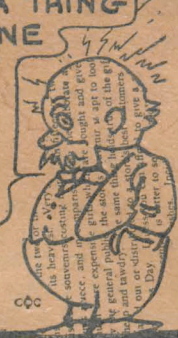
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THINKING A THING OVER IS ONE SURE WAY OF GETTING IT OVER!



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SECRETARY OF ILLINOIS MINERS ALSO ANSWERS OPERATORS--DENIES MINERS ARE DRUNKEN

The Coal Operators who urged War-time Prohibition at a recent conference at Washington as the chief means of insuring adequate coal production reckoned without their host if they imagined that the Miners would fail to protest against their being pictured as lazy, drunken, and indifferent to the Country's needs.

Secretary Nesbit of District No. 12, joining President Farrington of the same branch of the United Mine Workers and International President Hayes, recently answered these slandering employers in an able statement occupying several columns of the Belleville News-Democrat. His statement is, in part, as follows:

*** When the Coal Operators' Association attempts to lay the blame of coal shortage to the Miners because of the effects of booze, then they are doing the very thing that may disturb the harmony that has existed in the coal industry for the past months. They are stroking the fur the wrong way, as usual, and if coal production is not kept up to the maximum, the Coal Operators will be to blame.

The Operators do not come into court with clean hands, protests Secretary Nesbit:

Neglected and poorly equipped mines helped to cripple the output. Coal operators in their eagerness to make money gouged the mines until the ventilation got so poor men could not work in parts of their mines. Safety appliances were neglected; the State mining laws were violated, and still men were expected to work and work, and did work. The mine inspectors and the Miners' officials were continually after coal companies to make them put their mines in workable condition. The Miners' legal department was flooded with requests from injured miners asking for settlements of their claims for injuries.

Eighteen of our members were killed in a dust explosion at Christopher, which explosion was due absolutely to the carelessness of the coal company. This is one of the large producing mines of Illinois and was closed down for weeks by the State Mining Board.

Several miners were killed in an explosion at Zeigler. This was also a gas explosion caused by poor ventilation and caused this large mine to be closed for weeks.

Lattman's mine was closed down for several days because there was a fuss between the owners over the lease or coal rights.

Mine Inspector Simpson just recently reported flagrant violations of the State mining laws at Rentcher and had to threaten to put the company out of business unless they repaired the mine.

Many other mines were not fit for miners to enter and had to be closed until they were fixed in shape to work in.

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XXIII. No. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1918.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE SPECTATOR

Fred S. Walker

Ice has been rushed here from other cities to relieve the shortage. Perhaps those other cities took advantage of the cool spells we had last winter and stored a few pounds. Of course, Washington had no desire to gather ice from the Potomac and save it for summer. How could the price of ice be increased when we had a few ice cubes full of ice?

When the police got their coats off they made the town unsafe for bootleggers, and then they went down and checked half a hundred women for—well, they haven't yet decided what they pinched them for, but they were testing, and anyone who protests will be slammed into jail on suspicion.

While the new draft laws will worry Kaiser, they will also make a lot of work for the marriage license clerk.

Mr. McAdoo took a ride on a C. & O. train, saw the need of more cars, and immediately ordered extra trains. Perhaps if the acting president of Washington's ham railway will ride a few blocks some evening about 5 o'clock he will find a way to relieve the discomfort that his patrons are compelled to endure semi-daily.

Once upon a time the Army of the United States owned a plucking board whose chief function was to jerk officers off the upper rungs of the ladder to make room for the little fellows below. That was the grand old plucking board, wasn't it?

After a few cold days last winter were out of coal, and with the first hot days our ice supply is gone. The food administrator says there is plenty of ice, so he chases ice-cream from the market to save 600 tons of ice daily. Great business. What we need in this town is—ice.

Spain will probably join the allies as soon as we reach Berlin. She evidently remembers that Turkey jumped the wrong way.

After all his funny talk the Kaiser must feel rather cheap to be driven back by an army of men who won't fight.

Street car lines in Detroit raised fare to 6 cents, and when the conductors tried to collect they had a few fights. We have a little riot every morning and evening on our lines.

Our army has eaten a billion prunes and is still going. Did you wonder at it when they were trying to get away from it?

Why not hang long seats on the inside of our closed summer cars? As long as we have to ride on the inside, we might as well be comfortable.

Not so many years ago the armies made good use of canteens, but now they are promised that every man will have an individual tank.

The Kaiser will probably have an eye in Paris before long, but he won't be with them, and they will be armed.

John D., Jr., in a Chatauqua speech told his audience to win the war. Does John think we have been fighting for the last year? Johnnie sent a lot of literature telling us about the hand-picked union out in Colorado, that you know all about that kind of union. The Western Union has one and has just raised its wages 10 per cent, while the ordinary men who belong to the Commercial Telegraphers will get no raise; they get fired, because the company is short of men.

William Haywood, at the trial in Chicago, says that he does not favor Mr. Still. Bill has been known to jump a pretty good imitation.

The President has asked that the output be increased. Some of it would like for the input to be increased.

The Ways and Means Committee proposes to tax sodas. They must try or there won't be no sodas if the food administrator gets on another page.

How many Sam Brown straps does require to supply enough leather to make a shoe?

Charles E. Hughes, who was appointed to investigate the air-craft situation, will have something very interesting to report soon.

English Workers Gain Home Comfort Through War

Government's Program Will Bring Beauty Into Living Quarters of Industrial Class

A cable from London, England, says: More than men are being killed in this war. Tradition is getting knocked sideways and old practices are being skewered. What used to be no more.

Among the things doomed is congestion in living quarters where working people have their homes. So says England, and the first evidences are in sight today.

England is short of homes for working people. When war came the building trades quit building and went to destroying Huns.

Great Britain needs thousands of homes for working people, and plans to build 300,000 of them after the war. It can not be done now.

A Government program for home-building has been drafted. Local governments will cooperate with the empire in the biggest home-building job. The government of the empire plans to stand the major part of the difference in cost over pre-war times, recognizing that working people are not likely to be willing or able to stand it in the form of rent.

What seems likely now is that local governments will build the homes, the national government guaranteeing them against 75 per cent of the loss due to rising building costs and perhaps more if found necessary. This plan also will guarantee local governments against loss in the event that building values go down after conditions are fully readjusted to the new peace basis.

As one Government authority sums it up:

"A soldier who went to the war from some drab cottage in a smoky industrial town will live to see his family housed in a pretty cottage with light and airy rooms, a garden and playground for his children—a home pleasanter and more healthy in every way than the old home he left."

And there will be no rent profiteer to gouge the pennies out of his pocket to satisfy private greed.

See some of these new Government-built homes at a big munitions center. They are beauties! And already it is evident that they are inspiring in the working people a demand for clean, bright, airy homes totally unlike the congested, smoky habitations that the Government itself now condemns as totally out of harmony with the necessities of the age and the just due of the productive toiler.

Here is what each new home will have as a minimum, according to the plans as they are today:

Parlor, kitchen, pantry, scullery, bath, two, three or four bedrooms, water, gas and electricity, with a garden to revelry home!

And no rent profiteer!

The weather man says that it will be safe to allow the fire in your furnace to go out.

The maker of a new safety razor says that the use of his razor will help us win the war. Let's see, how many safety-razor blades does it take to make a battleship?

Mr. William Patterson Borland is to run for the Senate in 1922. The Federal Clerks will give him all the assistance they can. They need him in Washington.

The Central Labor Union is to ask the President to allow the use of beer and light wines in the District, and McAdoo has ordered the railroads to be done dry.

Postmaster General Burleson says that the discharged union operators of the Western Union will be reinstated as soon as practicable. Well, perhaps they will.

The new mileage books are good on any railroad at any time and can be used to pay for any number of persons and for excess baggage. Mr. McAdoo must be careful, because the railroads have always claimed this was an impracticable concession.

The House committee proposes an occupational tax of \$10 a year. Why not ten a month and get back the hundred and twenty?

Sergeant Empey faced the Kaiser, and his foot didn't slip, but when he faced the President his tongue skidded.

Accidents Mainly Caused by Fatigue Says Dr. Vernon

Report to British Ministry Avers Night Workers Are More Efficient Than Others

The British War Ministry has received a report, extraordinary in some of its conclusions, analyzing the psychology of workers in munitions plants. The report has been received here and made available to American interests which are working out the labor conditions in the huge ordnance plants holding Government contracts.

The report is by Dr. H. M. Vernon, an eminent British physician. Among his conclusions are:

Women should not work longer than nine hours a day, if they are not to suffer greater fatigue than a man working 12 hours.

Fatigue is the main promoting cause of accidents, commonly attributed to carelessness, but more properly the result of weakened power to coordinate movements.

Night workers are more efficient than day workers.

Fewer accidents occur among the night workers because the worker is in a mood for work when he begins his task and is not excited by the prospect of evening recreations.

Two shifts of nine-hour workers return a better investment on capital than any other working system for labor.

The investigation by Dr. Vernon was undertaken, it is understood, at the instance of the British manufacturers. In some respects his conclusions are at variance with those reached by other skilled investigators, whose conclusions have been reported by labor organizations.

It is understood that material bearing upon the effects of munitions work among American women is being gathered by the Women's Section of the Labor Division of the Ordnance Department of the United States War Department. The investigations are being made by women stationed at the divisional offices recently established by the Ordnance officials.

TROLLEY MEN'S PAY FOR LABOR BOARD RULING

Decision on Rate for C. T. C. Trainmen Is to Be Arbitrated.

Capital Traction trainmen have agreed to let the National War Labor Board settle the matter of their wages.

The men are asking for a wage increase to a maximum of 48 cents per hour. The present maximum is 38 cents per hour. They state that the trainmen in other cities receive 48 cents, where living conditions and prices are no higher than in Washington.

At the time the employees submitted the wage increase demand to the company they announced that there would be no strike if it were not granted, as the men are now working under contract which is not subject to revision before next spring.

The compromise on the decision of the War Labor Board is made at the suggestion of the company's officials. They suggested that as the National War Labor Board had been created for the purpose of regulating such matters during the war period the application for a wage increase should properly be referred to that board.

The union was represented by a committee consisting of M. W. Poole, president; J. H. Cookman and W. B. Pollitt.

Application has also been made to the Washington Railway and Electric Company for a maximum wage scale of 48 cents. Officials yesterday said the matter was still under advisement.

MOUNT RAINIER TO HOLD ITS ANNUAL CARNIVAL

The seventh annual carnival of the town of Mount Rainier, Md., will start Monday, providing the stands are in condition by that time. This is several weeks earlier than the event is usually held; therefore arrangements are a little behind. However, as it looks today, the event will be staged as per the schedule.

This carnival always affords a good time to the many Washingtonians that go out, and as the dance music is always by a union orchestra, it is expected that the many union dancers of this city will be drawn that way.

There will be a great many attractions other than dancing—carousels, etc., so that a general good time can be had.

C. L. U. Passes Several Resolutions

W. C. Picking Addresses Assembled Delegates

Routine business was rapidly disposed of at the regular meeting of the Central Labor Union Monday night, President Picking presiding.

There were several resolutions unanimously adopted, which were: Whereas, Conditions in the District of Columbia have not been improved by Prohibition, but on the contrary have become worse, if anything, with dissatisfaction becoming increasingly widespread, more especially among workingmen, many of whom, deprived of their glass of beer, are becoming drinkers of whisky—and that the vilest sort; and

Whereas, The increased cost of living has materially limited their fare, and which they would be able to endure more contentedly if they could eke out their meals with the use of beer, as so large a proportion of them had been accustomed to do before Prohibition had been forced upon us, and would otherwise react more cheerfully to local and other conditions more or less inseparable from the conduct of the war; and

Whereas, Secret drinking, and carousing, with their evil consequences, attributable in no small degree to that familiar human trait which inclines men to commit clandestinely offenses which they would not think of committing openly; and

Whereas, We believe that the scarcity of labor, now so acute in several local industries, is due in no small part to the constant emigrating of workmen to cities as yet free from the Prohibition plague, and to the refusal to remain with us of workmen attracted here in one manner or another from such cities; the District having, in Government Department no less than in commercial lines, an enormous labor turnover; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia shall join with other local organizations in respectfully petitioning the President of the United States and the Congress to take such steps as may be necessary to eliminate the conditions herein complained of by permitting the sale, under strict regulations, of beer and light wines in the District of Columbia; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed at meeting held upon this date, if practicable, for the purposes of carrying out the objects of this resolution; also that official copies be forwarded to the President of the American Federation of Labor and to each of the local newspapers.

Fraternally submitted, Edward O'Connor, City Fireman, J. E. Toone, Local No. 33, Wm. N. Huttel, Local No. 174, C. C. Coulter, Local No. 262.

Whereas, The Washington Railway & Electric Company instituted a lock-out against its employees on March 11, 1917, and

Whereas, During the interim the conditions maintained have been far from satisfactory, due to the distrust in which the company is held by workers, and

Whereas, Due to the change in management, the company has publicly declared its willingness to employ union labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., hereby asks the Washington Railway & Electric Company to indicate its fairness to organized labor by entering into an agreement with Division 69, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, which will bring about the reinstatement of its former employees who were locked out for their insistence upon the principle of collective bargaining; be it further

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this body to present this resolution to the company and to the press.

W. N. Huttel, A. Bridges, G. R. Scott.

Whereas, John R. Riggles, an active member of Columbia Lodge No. 174 of Machinists and a former delegate has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland on the Democratic ticket, therefore be it

Resolved, That we the undersigned, representing the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, believing it to be the best pol-

New Lines for Women's Toil Still Open Up

Calls for Tank Painters, Machine Hands and Ranch Workers

Women, women, women. A steady call for women for employment in practically all industries is being received at the United States Employment Service. Railroad tank painting, hardware industry processes, garage management and ranch work are a few of the industries which before the war scorned the employment of women but are now clamoring for female workers.

The girl painters who have been employed by the railroads have proved entirely satisfactory. Already many girls and women have gone into the hardware industries as screw-machine hands, spot welders, gas welders, dip braziers and drill press and bench work. All this work was formerly done by boys and men.

Among the usual calls received at the Employment Service is one for six baggage porters, from an Eastern railroad. Ushers, aircraft part assemblers, telegraph operators, and photographers have also been supplied to various firms by the service.

The only request which has not been filed is one from a large corporation asking for a bond saleswoman. The payment for this position was on a commission basis without a salary and it has been impossible so far to find a woman who would accept such an arrangement.

The vast majority of the calls upon the service for female labor are for domestics, of which there is a national shortage. Many calls have also come in for women who are highly skilled industrial workers.

COLUMBIA UNION, NO. 101 TO MEET SUNDAY

Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, meets Sunday, August 18, 1918. This is a stated meeting. There are several applications for membership to be acted upon.

CHARWOMEN ORGANIZE AS FEDERAL WORKERS

Union May Later Be Affiliated to National Federation

Forty charwomen from the Government buildings met last night and formed a unit of the National Federation of Federal Employees. The meeting had not been advertised at all and the Federation expects to have a membership of all six hundred women in the government buildings shortly.

All the women present last night pledged themselves to go among the departments and solicit members for the unit. As soon as they are well organized the Federation will take up their grievances and work for the relief of the women. They all have to work three or four hours a day, they state, although their examination calls for only two hours' work.

Because the pay is so small many left the departments and the extra work must be done by those left. This means longer hours with no more pay. The Federation will also insist on the \$120 increase for these women.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be sent to the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., and to the Baltimore Federation of Labor for their action.

J. H. Ferguson, C. C. Coulter, G. A. Ott, Thomas McQuade, F. J. Drum, E. F. Isaacs, Anna Neary, R. Burdette, N. A. James, J. A. Banz.

After the business of the Central body was concluded W. C. Picking, vice chairman of the Committee on National Efficiency of the American Agricultural Association, addressed the meeting on profiteering and co-

Labor Board to Have Women Investigation

National War Labor Board to Have Staff of Women Investigators.

The executive branch of the Government would seem to have made up its mind to wait no longer on the Senate to grant equal rights and recognition to women. The Secretary of Labor has lately appointed five or six women to positions of executive responsibility and equal remuneration with men.

Within the past week the National War Labor Board has established a staff of women investigators, at the head of which is Miss Elisabeth Christman, of Chicago, formerly secretary-treasurer of the Gloveworkers International Union and member of the executive board of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago. The women investigators will have the duty of obtaining at first hand the facts relating to women workers in the various plants involved in disputes referred to the War Labor Board, a function for which Miss Christman has the background and practical experience of 10 years as a worker in glove factories and five years as representative in wage conferences in behalf of her union.

Women's Labor Council Is Formed

One of the first fruits of the Government's labor policy concerning women appears in the formation, just announced, of an official all-women's council to deal with the problems of woman labor. This council has been organized by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the new women-in-industry service of the Department of Labor, who points out that it will bring together for the first time in history of American labor responsible women administrators empowered to work out an authoritative program of protection and regulation with respect to hours and kinds of work for women, equal pay, not only for identical work but for equal work, and the question of wages in general. "Our bureau is charged with the function of maintaining close connection with all the work concerning women within the Department of Labor and coordinating all similar work in the States," says Miss Van Kleeck, "and this is the first step toward fulfillment of that function."

The women-in-industry service has already secured the active cooperation of experts in various branches of the Government for its examination into working conditions of women, particularly in the hazardous war industries.

The Council on Women in Industry, which will be presided over by Miss Van Kleeck and will meet at given intervals to formulate policies and methods includes now the following women from the various industrial service bureaus of the Government: From the Department itself, Miss Van Kleeck and Miss Mary Anderson, assistant director of the Women-in-Industry Service; Miss Gertrude Barnum, assistant director of the inspection and investigation service; Miss Florence C. Thorne, assistant director of the working conditions service; Mrs. Margaretta Neale, chief of the women's division of the employment service; Miss Ellen N. Mathews, of the children's bureau; Mrs. Cora Corson, of the housing corporation; Miss E. E. Caminetti, of the immigration bureau; Mrs. Florence Ray, of the naturalization bureau; Miss Bryan, of the civilian insignia service. From the War Department, Mrs. L. B. Rantoul, ordnance bureau; from the National War Labor Board, Miss Elisabeth Christman, chief of the division of women examiners; from the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Mrs. Samuel B. Harding; from the committee on women in industry of the Council of National Defense, Miss May Allinson.

NEW CHILD LABOR BILL BROUGHT INTO HOUSE

A bill to prohibit child labor during the period of the war was introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Keating, of Colorado, who was joint author with Senator Owen of the law recently declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

The new measure is said to have been approved by President Wilson. It seeks to invoke the war powers of the Government to place an absolute prohibition upon the employment of children under the age of 14 in mills, etc., within the United States, and of children under 13 years of age in mines and quarries; it would also prohibit the employment of children between the ages of 14 and 16 for more than eight hours in any one day or six days in a week.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys

Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1918.

PATRIOTIC PACKER PROFITEERING

The exposure of the methods employed by our packer patriots by the Federal Trade Commission should be very suggestive to the Ways and Means Committee of the House in arranging the tax schedules. The course pursued by our food barons merits nothing less than a jail sentence, and the huge profits emphasize the words of President Wilson that "the profiteering that can not be got at by restraint of conscience and love of country can be got at by taxation." It is now up to the House committee to include in their report an excess-profits tax which will remove the incentive to profiteering; eighty per cent flat is none too much. Don't harass the wage earner with occupational and consumption taxes; get the gouger who is trying to squeeze the patriotism out of the public.—F. S. W.

BEELER'S LOOP

When Mr. Beeler suggested the platforms at the congested corners downtown the car companies accepted the convenience with alacrity; he recommended the skip-stop, and they eagerly adopted it; they could see larger collections because they would be able to make more trips and carry more passengers. But when he proposed his belt-line scheme involving reciprocal transfers their abhorrence is painful to imagine. Our car companies love a universal transfer almost as much as the Kaiser loves a thrift stamp. The Public Utilities Commission should embrace this opportunity to compel the transportation companies to make this sacrifice in return for the many inconveniences the public has endured for the benefit of the companies in the recent past and present. The War Department is quibbling about the placing of car tracks on B street, but their objections will be more easily overcome than will those of the car companies.—F. S. W.

WHY NOT?

More than a year ago the stockholders of the Wreco stood behind Mr. King in his fight against their employees, and the public allowed him to pay high wages to imported strikebreakers, spending in all somewhere near a million dollars. And he broke the strike; give him credit for that. But he also broke the company and himself. Now, because of labor shortage this company finds itself in a run-down condition financially. In order to pay decent wages to get men to repair its equipment and run its cars the company proposes an increased fare, and were it not for the determined opposition of the local press an increased fare would probably be granted. The public ever since the strike has been hoping for better service on these lines, while the stockholders have enjoyed their usual dividends. Why not pay decent wages to the men, give decent service to the public and forget the dividends for a while?—F. S. W.

A PROTEST FROM LABOR

The Chicago Federation of Labor has sent to President Wilson and to Congress a resolution hotly protesting against a clause slipped into the Civil Appropriation bill providing that no money therein appropriated should be available to pay wages in excess of the standard to be determined upon by the War Labor Policies Board. The resolutions charge that the clause was lobbied into the bill by Walter Drew, acting for the Steel Corporation and the National Erectors' Association, and that it was adopted without the knowledge of a great majority of Congressmen. They demand that the clause be promptly repealed, affirming that if it is allowed to remain in the law "it will absolutely destroy the right of free bargaining by workers, through their chosen representatives, for which they have struggled for almost a century and finally believed they had attained." It is hard to see how such a clause could have been added to the bill without the knowledge and consent of Chairman Frankfurter, of the War Labor Policies Board, and of the representatives of the American Federation of Labor detailed to watch legislation. The latter's explanation is their absence at the annual convention of the Federation in St. Paul. Regardless of the history of the clause, the policy of it has already been adopted by the War Labor Policies Board, which is now at work on a standard uniform scale of wages for all plants engaged in war work. The board has stated frankly that competitive increases in wages are to be prevented and wages in war work standardized by the measures already adopted and in process of being carried into effect. Included in the board's membership is Mr. Hugh Frayne, one of Mr. Gompers' trusted lieutenants, and Mr. John P. White, former president of the United Mine Workers. We have already called attention to the radical departure involved in the board's new control of labor distribution, and have stated our belief that it involves a surrender or sacrifice by labor in theory and principle only, not in substance. We are told that the labor "turn-over" must be reduced if we are to produce on the scale required for successful prosecution of the war. Labor forces in industrial plants must be stabilized. Our industrial resources can not stand the strain of a situation in which men move restlessly from place to place at the call of higher wages—wages that mark no substantial general advance, but merely the frantic efforts of some profit-

ing manufacturer to man his plant. In order to justify such radical steps as have been taken, the Government must set the standard wage scale soon to be promulgated at figures that are satisfactory to labor, which means at figures marking a substantial advance over the wages now being paid in all plants except those that are subject to this freakish war-time competition for labor. But regardless of that, the protest of the Chicago Federation is refreshing and reassuring. The Chicago labor men will not oppose any measure undertaken by the Government that is dictated by necessity and that takes due account of labor's rights and interests. But they are entitled to full assurance and full information. It is well for the men handling labor problems in Washington to get this reminder that the problems are delicate, that very precious human rights are involved, and that no group of officials, no matter how enlightened and democratic they may be, can undertake to dispose of problems involving the rights and interests of millions of wage earners except by enlisting their cooperation. The labor men responsible for the Chicago protest are among the President's most enthusiastic and wholehearted supporters. The Government has nothing to fear from them in the way of unreasonable obstruction. Their action is a welcome assurance that we have on the job vigilant, zealous, and plain-spoken champions of labor's interests.—The Public.

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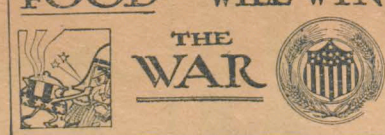
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Tom's Bits



Thomas J. McDonough.

Ernest Le Grys, a reader of the light force, has gone on leave and will return until after Labor Day.

Fred Orth, a proofreader, night, who is from Harrisburg, Pa., and has worked many years in the G. P. O., has taken his family and gone on a week's vacation.

Those who know Bartholomew W. Butler, a clerk in the computing section, are pleased to know that he has received an increase in salary from \$600 to \$1,800 per annum. Bart is from the Hub of the Universe; was formerly timekeeper in the proofroom.

Arthur J. McMillan, a reader of the light force, has the sympathy of his low employees in the death of his estimable mother, which occurred last night. She was 79 years old. The remains were taken to Michigan, her former home. She made her home with her son Arthur in Brookland. Arthur does not expect to return to work until after Labor Day.

Charles I. O'Neill, who has read proof for many years in the G. P. O., and has been detailed to the Capitol and other departments on special work, has taken a week's vacation. He lives in Baltimore and goes to and from the Monumental City daily.

The many friends of Secretary Joseph O'Leone were grieved to learn of the serious illness of his wife. Every one is wishing for the speedy recovery of Mrs. O'Leone. Mr. and Mrs. O'Leone have a son "somewhere in France."

The many friends of Walter L. Evans, an old employee of the Record, are pleased to learn there is a decided change for the better in his condition. Walter has had a very bad case of sickness, and his friends all wish to see him soon running a Merg on the Record.

Stephen Smith, chairman of the monotype hand section night, has gone on a vacation. He has taken his family on his yacht Durex for a cruise down the Potomac. Skipper Smith takes quite an interest in the affairs of Columbia Union, No. 101.

Milton Simpson, son of Steuhaus Magruder Simpson, bankman, night hand section, paid a short visit to his home in this city recently. Young Simpson joined the Aviation Corps some months ago and is stationed temporarily at Princeton, N. J. His brother, Julian Simpson, who was one of the first to enlist, is attached to the Medical Corps and is "somewhere in France." He has been "over there" over a year. Steve is naturally proud of the fact that he has two sons enlisted.

Claude B. McDonald, a reviser in the day proofroom, has gone on a vacation. He has taken 30 days' additional leave without pay. Claude is to visit his old home in Pennsylvania. He also intends to visit Chicago. He will stop in New York City on his return. Claude has been the possessor of a clear card for 40 years and has never found it necessary or honorable to take but one obligation.

Glad to learn that Robert W. Summers, chief of estimating and jacket writing section, has had an increase from \$2,250 to \$2,400 per annum. Any one who ever worked with Robert Summers at the case will never forget his kindly ways to a newcomer in the office. A splendid fellow to know.

Harry W. Archer, a well-known night proofreader, has gone on a vacation and will not return until after Labor Day.

Lewis C. Tuttle, a quiet and unassuming employee of the night proofroom, has taken a vacation of 26 days. Lewis will no doubt visit Northern New Jersey before his return to the office.

Printer folk and their families left Thursday for an auto trip to Scranton to be in attendance upon the I. T. U. convention to be held in that city the week of August 12 to 17. Delegate Raymond H. Babcock, wife and daughter contemplate spending a day in Gettysburg, visiting the famous battlefields of that city. Delegate J. Harry Phillips and wife will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Williams. Delegate and Mrs. John M. Barr will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Wilber A. Copeland, while Frank M. Parker and wife will

John R. Riggles Putting Up a Lively Campaign

Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation Indorses Him

John R. Riggles, candidate for the nomination for Congress in the Democratic primaries, in the Fifth Maryland Congressional District, is indeed fighting a lively battle.

There seems to be quite a tendency of the trades unionists of this district, and there is a considerable number, to support this fellow unionist.

The Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor passed resolutions indorsing this candidate, as did the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Riggles has opposition in the person of Mr. Duval, of Annapolis, but unless the "organization" desires to continue the present representation, they should maneuver in some way other than to antagonize the organized labor vote of this section.

be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Cummings. It is the purpose of the several parties to make the trip leisurely and visit such points of interest en route as inclination suggests. Delegate Royal E. Corwin, the downtown delegate will be unable to leave the city before Saturday. Here's hoping the delegates and wives and visitors will have a trip to Scranton long to be remembered and that the convention will enact proper legislation for the printing craft in general.

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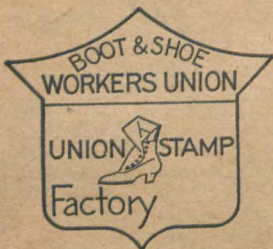
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MINNESOTA LABOR NOT DRY

STATE BODY NAILS LIE

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain Bret Harte's Chinaman would need to "step on his gas" to hold his own with the professional Prohibitionist. Granite-like must be that fact or set of facts which this gentleman can not twist into an indorsement of himself or his work.

What boots it if a State federation or other labor body protests against Prohibition, as they are doing one after another? This Sam Slick will overlook no opportunity, through his more or less intimate connection with news agencies, brazenly to misrepresent one or more of these as indorsing Prohibition, knowing full well that give falsehood a start, Truth may not overtake it until it has done its foul work.

The latest instance to have come to our attention was in the form of a dispatch which appeared in the daily newspapers of the country a week or two ago, stating that the Minnesota State Federation of Labor had declared for Prohibition. Not being in a position to have the truth obtain such wide publicity as was given the falsehood, we take this means of placing the facts before the readers of The Trades Unionist, quoting the following telegram to Secretary Proebstle, of the Brewery Workmen:

St. Paul, Minn., July 29, 1918

Jos. Proebstle,
Secretary Brewery Workmen's International Union
Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Minnesota State Federation of Labor has not adopted any resolution favoring Prohibition. We stand exactly where we stood at the Winona convention—absolutely opposed to this kind of legislation.

(Signed) G. W. LAWSON, Secretary

Moral: Whenever you read these days that this or that labor organization has declared for Prohibition, take it with a grain of salt until it has been verified through a labor source.

The tremendous number of protests being made by labor unions and by individual workers throughout the country has made the Drys desperate and will doubtless further incline them to outdo Harte's Chinaman.

(L) (Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League)

WASHINGTON'S LARGEST PRINTING PLANT
DEVOTED TO
THE LAW REPORTER PRINTING COMPANY
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
518 - 520 FIFTH STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE MAIN 820
F. B. CROWN, MANAGER

The Union Label

I found the union label on a basket of peaches last week.

I had seen it in the papers of a farmer near Rockville, Md., and went out there to see his peaches. I went into a drug store in Rockville, however, and was unable to find a union-made cigar. The druggist didn't know what the cigarmakers' union label looked like and frankly stated nobody had ever asked him for a union-made cigar. I wonder if the farmers around that section are better union men than the people who live in Rockville?

I called on the cigarmaker recommended by Brother Dahler and bought a few of his cigars and passed some around among my friends. The verdict was not favorable; neither did the dealer look good to me, as he had a number of cigarettes in his case, but none with the label. If he was a real union man he should push the label not only his own but those of his brother workers.

I am still looking for a good union-made cigar and eventually I expect to find it.

A. A. LAFOREST,
Secretary Machinists' Label Committee.

FRANK B. CROWN BACK AT WORK

Broken Arm Rapidly Mending After Bad Fall

Frank B. Crown, manager of the Law Reporter Printing Company, 518 Fifth street, N. W., last week had an exceedingly bad fall, the result of which was a broken arm.

Mr. Crown was compelled to be absent from his desk for several days, but The Trades Unionist is glad to report to its readers that Mr. Crown is again on the job and promises to be more careful in the future.

A Communication From a Reader

Editor Trades Unionist: I would like to see more about the cost of living in The Trades Unionist.

We had one issue devoted principally to this question, but consistency demands persistency.

With all the dust kicked up by the Federal Employees' Union, we are getting little or no results, and results are what we are after.

From what I have read, I think the Federal Employees' Union is doing its best, but somebody is pulling the wool over its eyes.

In the first place, they have climbed the tree and are trying to cut it off in the middle. They place great stress on the difference in price between cities. They don't seem to grasp the fact that the biggest robbers get theirs before the retailer. Begin at the farm.

One of the most golden opportunities is at hand to unite the trades unions with the farmers organizations.

Moreover, there is something wrong with the way the market quotations are obtained here. For instance, I saw a small grocer unwrapping some bacon today and told him the commissary sold bacon at 35 cents a pound, and the grocer said, "Why, I paid 34 cents a pound for this bacon, whereas the lowest wholesale price on the 'fair list' today is 39 cents."

I went into the back room of a branch store of one of our grocers this spring and saw no less than four bushels of rotten potatoes when we were being urged to "buy potatoes," and the price asked at that time was \$1.40 per bushel.

I visited a farmer since not 50 miles from Washington and saw a large iron pot in his back yard and asked him what he used it for. He told me he had a lot of potatoes left over this spring and as he could not sell them for even 50 cents a bushel he had cooked them in the big pot or "kettle" and fed them to his hogs.

If this food profiteering is to be stopped, it must be with the assistance of the farmer, and if the labor unions establish friendly relations with the farmer it will mean a great deal for both the unions and the farmer.

In passing, I would just call attention to the way the farmers helped us to put the "kibosh" on the famous Borland of Missouri.

The farmer will tell you what he gets for his produce; get that information and it alongside of what we pay and let us know and let the farmer know who gets the difference between these prices and you will get some gratifying results.

The farmer in Virginia, 50 miles or less from Washington is getting \$2 a bushel for his wheat—60 pounds—and this is 3 1/4 cents a pound. We pay from 7 to 12 cents a pound for whole wheat flour and before the war I personally took wheat to a mill not controlled by the trust and had it ground into whole flour for ten cents a bushel; therefore, my flour today should not cost me more than \$2.20 for 60 pounds, whereas the best whole wheat flour costs me \$7.20 direct from the mill. Moreover a farmer told me flour had gone up 80 cents a barrel in the last 60 days.

Remember, whole wheat flour saves wheat and helps win the war and the reduction the price of flour enables us to buy more bonds, which will help to win the war and the reduction in the cost of living makes the burden lighter on thousands of dependents left behind by our boys at the front and we owe it to them to get busy in earnest on the job.

A. A. LAFOREST.

ESTABLISHED 1893
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423-425 G St. N. W.

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N. W. Telephone Main 4616

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THE COAL MINERS

WHY THIS ATTEMPT TO MAKE THEM THE GOAT?

The assertion of the National Coal Operators' Association that drunkenness has come so rampant among the Miners that only by War-time Prohibition can adequate production of coal be insured, is being exploited by Dry newspapers throughout the country. If one is to believe what the Operators and these newspapers say, the Miners must be a bad lot. For a typical instance, the reader is referred to the following from the New York Tribune of July 13:

"... the riotous prosperity that has come to the miners ... has made drinking the chief impediment to expansion of production. ... their effectiveness when they do work is greatly impaired, and they are kept in an unsound mental condition, which makes them callous to appeals for their cooperation in the present emergency."

The coal miners of America are today exhibiting only 60 per cent. of an easily attained degree of efficiency. They rarely work more than thirty-five hours a week; many of them do not do better than twenty-one hours a week, and some are making as high as \$300 to \$500 a month. ...

These newspapers are employing special writers to visit the mines, but in almost every instance the latter base their articles upon what some employer or preacher has told them. What the Miners themselves have to say apparently does not concern them. And the slandering and libeling of these workingmen goes on, with Dry agitators becoming more happy and more clamorous.

But the Miners are making themselves heard in other directions. Meetings are being held wherever coal is dug, and the sources of these falsehoods are challenged to substantiate them. International and other officials of the United Mine Workers have resented, in statements appearing in these advertisements and elsewhere, these foul aspersions upon their members. These statements we recapitulate, as follows:

International President Hayes:

The Miners, despite a depletion of their forces as a result of the War, have greatly increased production during the past year. ... Prohibition advocates are taking advantage of the present emergency, ... the Mine Workers of the country deeply resent their allegations that the use of beer is responsible for coal shortage.

President Farrington, of the Illinois branch of the Mine Workers' organization, added to his denial of the assertion of the Operators that he supported their demand for Prohibition, that so far as Illinois was concerned, the use of beer, etc., in no wise hampered coal production. In a telegram to the United States Fuel Administrator, he upheld the Illinois Miners as industrious and patriotic as the men employed in any other war industry.

Secretary Nesbit, also of the Illinois Miners:

When the Coal Operators' Association attempt to lay the blame of coal shortage to the Miners because of booze, they are doing the very thing that may disturb the harmony that has existed in the coal industry for the past months. ...

Neglected and poorly equipped mines helped to cripple the output. ... Safety appliances were neglected; the State mining laws were violated; ... mine inspectors and Miners' officials were continually after coal companies to make them put their mines in workable condition. ...

We will dig the coal that is required to lick the Kaiser if the Coal Operators will do their part. ... One satisfied man is worth a dozen disgruntled men in the coal mines or anywhere else.

But there must be some reason for the Operators so suddenly becoming beaters of the Prohibition drum. Do they fear that after so much blundering and blithering Uncle Sam may take over their mines?

"Stop thief!" yells the fleeing pickpocket, hoping to divert attention from himself. "The Miners did it, Uncle Sam!" yell the Operators. "We haven't done anything. Just take their beer away, but leave us our mines (and our wine cellars), and everything will be all right."

(Y-11)

(Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League)

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XXIII. No. 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1918.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE SPECTATOR

Fred S. Walker

The National War Labor Board has ruled that a workman in this country needs \$1,760.50 a year in order to keep his family supplied with the necessities of life. The board, in making this estimate, ruled that payments of Liberty Bonds were among the necessities.

Over in West Virginia only 14,000 men have joined the union in the two months. This is certainly an achievement for organizers.

This is the last month for the reduced price, perhaps we can get some delivered.

Central Labor Union passed a resolution for the people of Washington, and then the Attorney General declared a five-mile dry zone around the military camps. Nurses!

And now the income-tax report is up a lot more excess profiteering. If this keeps up, we will have to live it really exists.

Over 27 years in jail and \$1,000 fine. Newspaper man this would mean a sentence.

The local car companies offer to use armed soldiers as motormen and conductors. A stomachless man can probably get along very well on the ones they are paying now.

After successfully demonstrating the District Commissioners that there is no shortage and that there are 100,000 gallons of cream in storage here, the local milk dealers have raised the price of milk presumably because of the high price of false teeth. The cows can't cut the grass on their regular teeth.

Women street car conductors in London have struck for the same pay as men get. We certainly are having a lot of trouble with these women nowadays. Next they will attempt to form a union.

The mayor of a Kansas town ordered the bar rooms closed because of shortage in ice. Perhaps they can sympathize with ice-creamless Washington.

Just as soon as the Kaiser can get the dead Germans out of the way we will probably have another drive.

With a \$10 tax on whisky we will need another ice-cream factory.

The War Labor Board said that telegraphers had a right to join the union, but the Western Union fired them if they were caught at it. Now Postmaster General has the right to reinstate them, but does he? He does not, yet.

An ad says that the packers' profits are regulated. So is the Kaiser's ruthlessness—by greed.

Kansas now has an \$8.50 minimum-wage law for women workers. We once had one of those things over in Congress. Remember?

Ten city councilmen in Detroit were called before the grand jury in connection with bribery and a street railway franchise. If this keeps up, no one will want to be a councilman.

An advertisement of a local chain store says that prices are high in Washington because the people here get more value than at other cities. Apparently the writer thinks that a soft soap will help us to swallow the tales our patriotic profiteers tell us.

The National War Labor Board had told Schwab, the great friend of labor, how to treat his "boys" decently.

The suffragists were released from jail and given a permit to use the street, which shows it's a waste of time to try to convince a woman she's wrong. If Major Pullman had a wife could have known this.

The crown prince has been yanked from the firing line and given a vacation. Same sentence for the I. W. S.

Sam Gompers is going to Europe. Now, you know why Wilhelm told the crown prince to go home.

The Western Union certified that operators were essential and then changed right around and fired them joining the union. Can you beat it?

Western Union to Reemploy old Union Men

Failure to Provide for Full Reinstatement Dissatisfies

The telegraphers have won another skirmish in their fight for the right to union membership. The Western Union Wednesday posted in its main offices a bulletin signed by G. W. E. Atkins, vice president, announcing that the employees discharged "solely on account of their membership in the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America" were now eligible to reemployment.

The statement here is interpreted to mean that the Western Union will no longer discharge employees for membership in the union, but its attitude on the employees now locked out is not so clear. "Conforming to the policies of the Government," said Mr. Atkins, this action had been taken.

But the assurances to the union given by the Postmaster General was that the men locked out would be "reinstated" not "reemployed." If "reinstated" their claim for back pay during the time they were locked out would be a valid claim against the company; if simply "eligible to reemployment," they might be given places from time to time as vacancies occurred in Western Union offices, and they would have the status of new employees, but they would not be put back at once on their old jobs.

The same issue was decided by the War Labor Board in the Smith and Wesson case, when it was ordered that men discharged for membership in the union "be restored to their former positions and paid for all time lost by them on account of their discharge."

"The Western Union Company has taken only a part step along the path of President Wilson's labor plan," said President Koenigsmann, of the union. "It will have to go the whole way."

Action by the Western Union came within 24 hours of Koenigsmann's appeal to the War Labor Board to reopen the case of the telegraphers against the Western Union. The letter was received by the board Wednesday morning.

The letter makes it plain that should the Postoffice Department fail to act promptly in the wage and reinstatement pleas of the union men, the entire case will be brought to the board again and through some channel to the President.

The Postoffice Department sent to all wire companies a questionnaire regarding earnings, operations and all financial facts on the basis of which the department expects to fix the financial returns the Government will make to the companies during the time of Government operation.

PURCHASE SITE FOR NEW QUARTERS

Machinists' Association Acquires Mt. Vernon Place Church Property

Out growing its quarters in the American Federation of Labor building, the International Association of Machinists this week bought from the trustees of the Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church South the church property at the northeast corner of Mount Vernon Place and Ninth street northwest for \$48,750.

It was stated by an officer of the association that the structure will be torn down to make room for a large building, which will cost at least \$125,000. Though no definite plans have been prepared for the new building, it was said by the officer that it will have at least five stories. The association will transfer its quarters to the new building and if it contains more than five stories part of it will be let for office purposes. Construction of the building is expected to be started this fall.

The new property of the association is in proximity to the American Federation of Labor, its location being ideal for the purposes for which it was bought.

It was stated that the church congregation will continue to hold service there until September 9 or 16. It is constructing at Ninth street, Massachusetts avenue and K street.

The plot was original lot 3 and part of lot 2 in square 402 and contains about 6,680 square feet of land. The trustees of the church represented the congregation, and the trustees of the machinists' association, including International President W. H. Johnson, General Secretary Treasurer E. C. Davidson and H. J. Carr of the general executive board, represented the association.

These D. C. Industries Called Non-Essential

The list of industries of the District of Columbia here appended has been declared by the Community Labor Board of the District, in the first statement of the kind ever issued in the United States, to be engaged in nonessential or nonwar work.

The voluntary release of men employed in these industries by their employers so that they may be transferred to war work is expected by the board without formal notice.

Men who are released from the various non-essential industries as determined by the board, may apply at the local office of the United States Employment Service, 1410 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, where they will be given employment in essential war work.

Men at this time released by establishments determined by the board to be nonessential are the laborers, porters, janitors and other unskilled workers.

The following industries are determined by the board to be nonessential:

Auto industry accessories.
Drivers of pleasure cars—cleaning, repairing and delivery of same.
Sight-seeing cars.
Auto trucks engaged in work other than fuel or Government work.
Teaming other than delivery of products for war work.
Bath and barber-shop attendants.
Bowling alleys, billiard and pool rooms.
Bottlers and bottle supplies.
Candy manufacturers, cigars and tobacco.
Cleaners and dyers.
Clubs.
Confectioners and delicatessen establishments.

Builders and contractors not engaged in the erection of structures for war work.

Dancing academies.
Mercantile stores.
Florists.
Fruit stands.
Junk dealers.
Livery and sales stables.
Pawn brokers.
Peanut vendors and establishments.
Shoe shining shops.
Window cleaners.
Soft drink establishments.
Soda fountain supplies.

LABOR'S AID IN THE WAR PRAISED BY SENATOR

The part labor is playing in assisting in the prosecution of the war was praised in a speech recently in the Senate by Senator McKellar, of Tennessee.

"It is not right to hold up labor as a body to scorn and contempt and criticism," said Senator McKellar, "because some do not do as we think is right, any more than it would be to denounce all captains of industry and all men with money as thieves and robbers, and for lack of patriotism, because some of them are insolent and corrupt profiteers, robbing their Government right and left."

Criticism that labor is being paid too much and that the demands of labor are extortionate, together with the demand that the Government ought to fix the price of labor, was deplored by the Tennessee Senator.

"The war has brought untold profits to manufacturers, to those engaged in trade and commerce, and even to those engaged in production," he declared. "Why should any man begrudge prosperity to the laboring man who brings about prosperity for all others?"

"Let us be fair to the men who labor with their hands and commend them for the good they are doing. Before it is over there will be glory enough for all patriotic Americans in this war of high and low degree."

BAKERS RAISE WAGES

Bakers' Union, No. 213, Cincinnati, has increased wages \$2 a week.

ENGRAVERS ARE TOLD PRINTING ESSENTIAL

Union Men in Convention Here Are Entertained by Fellow Craftsmen at Baltimore

John W. Hays, secretary treasurer of the International Typographical Union, speaking at Hotel Harrington before the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, in convention, declared that he had been informed at the provost marshal general's office that printing industries are essential, and any ruling otherwise by a draft board will not be recognized.

Another speaker at the session was John Manning, secretary treasurer of the union label trades department of the American Federation of Labor.

Nomination of officers submitted showed that there will be contests for first and third vice presidents and associate editors of the union's official journal. Matthew Woll, of Chicago, not be opposed for reelection. Second Vice President John Maguire, of Boston, will likewise have no opposition, and Henry Schnall, of St. Louis, will again be secretary treasurer.

Delegates went to Baltimore Wednesday night, where they were guests of members of the union in that city at a smoker.

TO ORGANIZE WOMEN

A woman organizer has been put in the Houston field by the Texas State Federation of Labor.

Organized Telephone Workers Interview Burleson

Two committees of telephone workers, representing the joint council of telephone workers of New England and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, arrived in Washington last week for a conference with Postmaster General Burleson, for the purpose of urging that the telephone and telegraph administration establish similar machinery to that set up by the railroad administration for adjustment of wages and working conditions. The conference is sought particularly because of the discrimination practiced by telephone companies on the Pacific Coast, where girls active in connection with the recent strikes at Seattle and Portland have not been reinstated.

The telephone operators are represented by a committee of women which is headed by Miss Julia O'Connor, of Boston, president of the telephone operators' department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and member of the executive board of the National Women's Trade Union League. Miss Mary Mahoney and Miss May Matthews, also of Boston, are the other two members of the committee, which represents 82 locals of organized telephone operators.

The men's committee, representing the joint council of Electrical Workers of New England, numbering 10,000 workers, is headed by George L. Kelly, secretary treasurer of the council, and includes John A. Donoghue and John E. Fitzgerald, all of Boston.

The committees were received by Director David J. Davis, of the operation department of the wire administration, who has arranged an interview for them with Postmaster General Burleson for Monday morning.

SCHWAB'S FIRM CALLED DOWN BY WAR BOARD

South Bethlehem Concern Ordered to Live Up to Decision of Board

The National War Labor Board has jerked up the Bethlehem Steel Company with a sharp turn because of its anti-union policy and has notified Charles M. Schwab's concern that its workers must be guaranteed the right to bargain collectively. The board also states that "the bonus system now in operation should be entirely revised or eliminated; that piece work rates should be revised also, and that a designated, guaranteed minimum hourly wage be established in conformity with one of the scales now being applied by the war or navy department as most nearly fits the conditions in this particular case."

And to show the steel company that the board means what it says a representative has been assigned to "supervise the application of this finding."

The decision was made in the case of machinists and electrical workers who complained of poor working conditions and an anti-union policy. These complaints have been sustained by the board, which rules:

"The main cause of the dissatisfaction is a bonus system so complicated and difficult to understand that almost one-half of the time of the hearings was consumed in efforts to secure a clear idea of the system. The absence of any method of collective bargaining between the management and the employees is another serious cause of unrest, as is also the lack of a basic guaranteed minimum wage rate."

It is ordered that a local board of mediation and conciliation of six members shall be established, three members of which shall be selected by the company three by the workers for the purpose of bringing about agreements on disputed issues not covered by the finding. This board shall be presided over by a chairman who shall be selected by and represent the Secretary of War.

To check the company from applying the old method of "packing" this conciliation board, the war labor board orders that its representatives shall investigate charges of discrimination.

The company is ordered to pay women equal pay for equal work and that they must not be assigned to work disproportionate to their abilities.

SOLVE LABOR SHORTAGE

Ship workers in Seattle, Wash., suggest that business men who talk of volunteering for work in shipyards can best serve their country by enlisting in the army thereby releasing trained ship builders who have enlisted and whose especial ability is now lost to Uncle Sam.

Wreco Once Agreed to Pay High Wages

Offer to Give Same Rate Now Would Attract Enough Men to Furnish Decent Service

Despite his outspoken aversion to collective bargaining, Clarence P. King, once president of the Wreco, signed an agreement in March, 1917, to pay prospective employees from \$5 to \$10 a day and expenses. Of course, these men were strikebreakers, but the company did not ask for increased fares to balance their generosity. The contract follows and is taken from page 343 of the hearings before the special committee of the Senate and is signed by the Washington Detective Bureau and C. R. King, president of the Washington Railway & Electric Company:

"Agreement
"We, the Washington Detective Bureau (Inc.), of the city of New York, party of the first part, do hereby agree to act as agent and furnish to the Washington Railway & Electric Co., party of the second part, with motormen and conductors to replace those on strike, at the rate of five dollars per day per man, and expenses; cablemen, \$8 per man per day and expenses; linemen, \$6 per man per day and expenses; controllers, \$6 per man per day and expenses; brush repairmen, \$6 per man per day and expenses; pitmen, \$5 per man per day and expenses; car cleaners and general labor, \$5 per man per day and expenses; cooks, \$6 per man per day and expenses; waiters and commissary help, \$5 per man per day and expenses; dormitory men, \$5 per man per day and expenses; guards, \$6 per man per day and expenses; lieutenants, \$7 per man per day and expenses; captains, \$8 per man per day and expenses; superintendent, \$35 per day and expenses; assistant superintendent, \$25 per day and expenses; and detectives, \$8 per day and expenses."

"The party of the second part agrees to pay all necessary expenses, such as railroad fares, car fare and automobile hire, and such other transportation expenses as it may be necessary to incur in this operation. The party of the second part further agrees to pay to the party of the first part a rate of \$1.50 per day per man, subsistence, for all men used in this operation after the commissary is installed. The party of the second part agrees to give the party of the first part forty-eight hours' notice of their intention to discontinue the service of the party of the first part. The party of the second part may from time to time during the life of this contract pay money to John T. Vickery, as agent to the party of the first part, and the receipt of said agent shall be sufficient to the extent of payment so made."

"Accepted this 16th day of March, 1917."

"Washington Detective Bureau (Inc.),
"John T. Vickery, president
Party of the First Part,
"Washington Railway & Electric Company,
"C. P. King, president,
Party of the Second Part."

ARMS MAKERS GIVEN REBUKE BY WAR BOARD

Laborers Are Confirmed in Right of Collective Bargaining

the department expects to fix the of the Smith and Wesson Company, arms manufacturers, with its employees, the War Labor Board Wednesday sharply rebuked the company and reiterated President Wilson's labor policy.

It ordered that the employees be given the rights of union membership, collective bargaining, and that those discharged for union membership should be reinstated in their positions.

The decision, written by Joint Chairman Frank P. Walsh of the board, restated the policy of the President which has been made the fundamental plan of all awards by the board as:

"The right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with by the employers in any way whatever."

"The right of employers to organize in groups or associations and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with by the workers in any manner whatsoever."

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys

Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1918.

ANOTHER STAB AT LABOR

The attempt of Senator Thomas of Colorado to amend the man-power bill in such a manner as to restrict the freedom of the workmen of the nation is an abortive outburst that could only be expected from some one originating in a State ruled and fooled by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and the Rockefeller interests. While the big business interests of the country are encouraged to exact high profits by a low excess-profits tax these same interests desire that the labor of the nation shall be hobbled so that their blood money can stream into their laps with no interruption because of the scarcity of men or because men object to working amid insanitary or other undesirable conditions. To have the Government exercise the iron heel at this time would prove very convenient for the money barons of the country, because it is now very difficult to obtain machine guns for private corporations to use in organizing their workmen. President Wilson expressed the attitude of the administration recently when he said: "While we are fighting for freedom, we must see among other things that labor is free, and that means a number of interesting things. It means not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose to do, see that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved are not blocked or checked. That we must do. That has been the matter about which I have taken pleasure in conferring from time to time with your president, Mr. Gompers, and if I may be permitted to do so, I want to express my admiration of his patriotic courage, his large vision, and his statesmanlike sense of what has to be done. I like to lay my mind alongside of a mind that knows how to pull in harness. The horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in a corral."—F. S. W.

AND STILL THEY FIDDLE AROUND.

The recent action of the Wreco management in announcing that the road will now permit its employees to join unions seems to have entirely exhausted the limited supply of generosity. A committee composed of trainmen appointed to confer with the officials of the company has not received a reply to its request for a conference, which lack of cooperation hardly suggests that the road is sincere in its pretended desire to treat its men properly. The Capital Traction Company, on the other hand, when asked for an increase, suggested that the men put their case up to the War Labor Board for adjustment, thus tacitly agreeing to abide by the decision of the board. The difference in the policies adopted by the local street railways is about what anyone acquainted with conditions here in the past would expect. The Capital Traction Company treats its employees and the public in a decent manner and is a fairly decent railroad, while the Wreco is still following its old policy of "Everybody be damned" and is a rotten railroad, so bad that the name Wreco is now being used more as a "cuss" word than otherwise.—F. S. W.

GIVE US HELP.

That Washington is still in the grasp of the holocaust of high prices is indicated by the daily reports of prices in other cities. The Monthly Labor Review, just issued, gives Washington top position as to prices, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics is now conducting an investigation into this section as to costs, to be used as a basis for wage awards. Why this city should be favored by such extortion is a subject which interests everyone, and the local food administrator seems able to do little else but go along with the dealers. The case of milk is an example. One dealer recently raised his price one cent, and the food administrator announced that he intended to place milk on the fair price list. Immediately the other dealers raised, with no protest from anyone except the public. The food administrator seems to be a sort of publicity agent for the distributors, and instead of protecting the public he usually ratifies any action the food distributors think they happen to be justified in putting over.—F. S. W.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

The fourth Liberty Loan drive is on its way. It will soon be here. The Government expects great things of us this time, and none of us should fail to do as much as we can to make these expectations fully realized.

The war has been costing our country at the rate of two million dollars per hour. But now that our boys are in it deep and putting up such a courageous battle, with a spirit that is our pride and joy, this sum will not suffice. It will increase, and Uncle Sam will have to make larger allowances for the needs of the war. This will mean that the people must respond more liberally.

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Tom's Bits

Alexander M. Willingham, of the monotype hand section night, who has been away from the office for several weeks, due to an automobile accident, has returned to work.

Edward L. May, a linotype operator on the night force, who has been ill for some time, has gone to the country to build himself up.

Mrs. E. W. Christian and two children, of Detroit, Mich., have returned to their home after a visit of two months with their father, Harry O'Donnell, of the proofroom night.

President Marsh A. Bodenhamer was a visitor to the Scranton convention and reports an interesting convention.

H. H. Gaylor, of the stereotype section, a brother of Johnny Gaylor, a proofreader of the night force, has left for Portland, Ore., when he will be in attendance at the G. A. R. convention. Before returning Mr. and Mrs. Gaylor will visit the glorious climate of California.

Donald C. Barnhart, son of H. B. Barnhart, of the copy editing section night, has enlisted in the Marine Corps, and left last week for Paris Island, S. C. Young Barnhart, who was a clerk in the Riggs Bank, was too young for the draft, but felt that he could not afford to wait for the eligibility that comes with years.

Peter A. Scroen and Oscar Belling, of the same section, have returned from a two weeks' cruise on the lower Potomac on the motorboat Almah.

Arthur J. McMillan, a reader of the night proof room, has received a cablegram from his son, Raymond A. McMillan, who is somewhere in France, announcing that he had received a commission. Lieutenant McMillan is 25 years old, a graduate of Central High School and has been in France for several months.

Luke J. Bennett, son of Luke Bennett, day hand section, finished his course at the Bliss Electrical School last week and left on Tuesday night for Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. Mr. Bennett was highly commended for the showing made during the short course he took. He has been detailed the position of chief electrician. Young Bennett is certainly a chip of the old block.

Charles L. Vace, a member of the hand section, night, who has been seriously ill from the effects of an operation at Sibley Hospital and has been absent from the office for several months, has returned to the office. He has been detailed to the night proof room as a copy holder.

Harry E. Faust, chairman of the night hand section, has gone on vacation, which he will spend in his old town, Indiana, Pa. Others on leave in the same section are William A. Roberts, the youngest old man in the office, who has gone to Portland, Ore., where he will attend the G. A. R. convention, and John Edward Hogan, who is at Colonial Beach, Va. A. N. Goebel, of the same section, has been on the sick report, but is expected back to work soon.

Charles S. Bastian, maker-up in the Record room, is spending his vacation in New York State.

Julius T. Estes, son of Reader S. B. Estes, of the night proofroom, has been commissioned and ordered to re-

port for duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Lieutenant Estes was formerly a member of the District of Columbia National Guard. He enlisted for service several months ago and was assigned to duty as clerk in the surgeon general's office, with the rank of sergeant. His technical skill enabled him to render valuable service in the duties to which he was assigned, and his promotion comes as a well-merited recognition of his efficiency.

John Joseph O'Hern, a well-known printer in the G. P. O. for the past 16 years, passed away last week, after an illness of over a year. He died from pernicious anemia. John had made many friends in the office. He was born in Ireland, near Donrail, County Cork, and was 57 years old. He came to America when quite a youth and settled down in the oil regions of Pennsylvania and came here from Warren, Pa. He was a splendid printer and was a perfect gentleman, having an agreeable disposition. He was always willing to help a fellow unionist in time of need without a whimper. John's remains were taken to Warren, Pa., for services and interment. He leaves a wife and an adopted daughter, Olive, aged about 15 years. He was, to my way of thinking, one of the most honorable and upright men it was possible to be associated with.

William A. Pratt, foreman of the night proof room, has returned from a trip to the tobacco lands of Southern Maryland, on which he was accompanied by Mrs. Pratt.

Foreman Claude Haines, monotype section, night, after a vacation of several weeks, spent in West Virginia, has returned to work.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Miller are received the congratulations of their friends because of a new baby boy. THOMAS J. McDONOUGH

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Garden Theater - 423 9th St. N.W.
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Happyland - 7th bet. L & M N.W.
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Knickerbocker - 18th & Col. Rd.
Leader - 507 9th St. N.W.
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Olympic - U St. bet. 14th & 15th N.W.
Palace - 312 9th St. N.W.
Park View - Ga. Ave. & Pk. Rd.
Plaza - 434 9th St. N.W.
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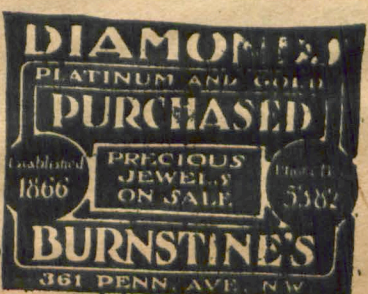
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Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.

[Where not otherwise specified meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Second and Fourth Monday.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p.m. Naval Lodge Hall, 4th and Pa. Ave. S.E. Secretary, C. P. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E. Office of Business Agent, J. G. Schmidt, 512 F St. N. W., Third Floor.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. L. Condit, 747 Varum St. N.W.

Bank Note Engravers, No. 15905: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Perpetual Building Association Hall, 11th and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, C. K. Young, 3653 13th St. N.W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Moose Hall, Seventh and G Streets Northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 555 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers' Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; financial secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Blacksmiths and Helpers, Local 217, International Brotherhood of: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 650 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, C. A. Chiam, 418 Tenth street northeast.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kirov, 817 North Capitol St. N. E.

Bookbinders Union, No. 239: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. F. Miller, 19 Quincy Place northwest.

Folding and Gathering Machine Operators, No. 7: Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, 7:30. Sec. Cherrydale, Va.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 489: Meets first and third Sunday of the month at the Moose Hall, Seventh and G Street Northwest. Secretary, T. G. Gifford, 928 Pennsylvania ave. S. E.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 51: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, Thos. W. Woltz, 425 G St. N.W.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 528: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Washington Hall, 30th and Pa. Ave. S.E. Secretary, Harry A. Dimey, 636 10th St. S.E.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets first Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 320 Rhode Island Ave. N. E.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and C Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhau, 727 10th St. S. E.

Chauffeurs and Hack Drivers Union, Local No. 115: Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, G St. Building, 1412 Pa. Ave. Secretary, Treasurer, Kirk C. Sipher, Room 25, 945 Pa. Ave. northwest.

Cigar-makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 705 Seventh St. N. W. Secretary, Edwin Tilton, 242 8th St. N. E.

City Firemen's Union, No. 15665: Meets second Sunday of each month, hall, 1101 E. St. N.W., 7:30 p.m. Sec. Wm. A. Smith, No. 2 Chemical Engine Co., Pa. Ave. S.E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of: Secretary, Edw. Northagel, 110 E St. N. E.

Electrical Workers, No. 148, International Brotherhood of: Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Twelfth and E Sts. N. E. Secretary, T. E. Fennell, 155 Eleventh Street N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 132 E. L. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 1454: Meets every Wednesday at 8:15. Secretary, E. E. Nickolson, 3808 Ga. ave. n. w.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. second and fourth Thursdays of the month. Secretary, Chas. F. Crump, Ballston, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets every Monday, 205 John Marshall Place. Secretary, David P. McCracken, 472 E St. S.W.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leeks, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 546: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Employers' Union No. 2: Meets second Friday of each month, Perpetual Building Association Hall, Florence P. Smith, secretary, 400 A. F. of L. Building.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 3800 18th street, northeast.

Federal Guard and Watchmen's Union, No. 14964: Secretary, Jacob D. Nelson, 1013 Maryland Avenue S. W.

Garment Workers, Union, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesday, 513 Seventh street n. w. (fourth floor). E. Gents, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Glaiziers Local No. 93: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, H. C. Turner, Mt. Rainier, Md.

Graded Teachers' Union: Meets first and third Friday, Central High School. Secretary, Elizabeth A. Hayden, 1437 Belmont street.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, 126 Todd St. N. E.

Government Chauffeurs Union, No. 695: Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye Streets. Secretary, R. B. Page, 2200 Channing street northeast.

Horsehoers Union, No. 17: Meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, John Bowers, Twelfth and Twenty-first and L and M streets northwest.

Ice Cream Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Union, Local No. 11: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Typographical Temple, 425 G street northwest. Secretary-Treasurer, J. Neff Cline, 1211 11th Capitol street.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, Local 63: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, at Painters' Hall, John Marshall Place, and Pennsylvania avenue, northwest. N. A. James, secretary and business agent, 606 Fifth street northwest.

Controls Price of Meat to Practically Every Workingman's Home

The tremendously important report of the Federal Trade Commission upon the big meat packers and their conspiracy to control the meat supply needed for the allies has some material that will be particularly interesting to the labor men who have struggled for years, and finally have triumphed, in organizing the employees in the packing plants.

The commission shows, from testimony of the packers' secret letter files, telegrams, codes and personal testimony under cross-examination that the combination of Swift, Armour, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy concerns controlled the price of meat to practically every working family in America, and to millions of workers abroad.

It shows, too, that they had joint funds, collected and spent without any record by Henry Vender, one of the big men of the "inside" for employing lobbyists, for influencing lawmakers, for influencing the rulings under which laws are applied, and for doing other things equally lawless and vicious.

The commission reports: "The power of the Big Five in the United States has been and is being illegally used to manipulate live stock markets; restrict interstate and international supplies of foods; control the prices of dressed meats and other foods; defraud both the producers of food and consumers; crush effective competition; secure special privileges from railroads, stockyard companies and municipalities and profiteer."

"The packers' profits in 1917 were more than four times as great as in the average year before the European war, although their sales in dollars and cents at even the inflated prices of last year had barely doubled. In the war years, 1915-17, four of the five packers made net profits of \$178,000,000."

Stockyards workers need some of that money; consumers of meat need to keep a great deal of it. Farmers could use some.

HIGH COURT IGNORED BY THE WAR LABOR BOARD

Waste Baskets Decision of United States Supreme Court in Hitchman Case

The National War Labor Board is liable to be enjoined or jailed for contempt by the United States Supreme Court, which sees one of its "sacredness-of-contract" decisions ignored by Messrs. Walsh and Taft and their colleagues.

On December 10 last, in two injunction cases from West Virginia involving the Miners' and the Flint Glass Workers' Unions, and popularly known as the Hitchman decision, the Supreme Court laid down as law the theory that where an employer secured individual contracts or promises from his employees that they will not join a labor union while in his employ, an injunction can be issued against a unionist if he even suggests to those workers the benefits of organization.

Now the War Labor Board throws this decision in the waste basket. In the case of the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Company, the board rules:

"Where individual employment companies they are ordered eliminated for the period of the war on the ground that they constitute an interference with the free right of men to organize."

This is one of the decisions granting increased wages and improved working conditions to street-car men employed on 22 street railway systems.

In each of the 22 cases the men received substantial wage increases, which range, in the larger cities, from 35 to 40 per cent. In the smaller cities, such as Galesburg, Ill., it runs as high as 65 per cent on account of the extremely low pay.

In virtually all of the cases, which affect 50,000 employees, the awards are made retroactive the earliest date being April 1, 1918. Ample time is allowed the companies for the payment of back pay.

Provision is made in every instance for the reopening of the case every six months for readjustments, which may be rendered necessary by changed conditions, such as the cost of living, etc.

The board retains jurisdiction in each case to the extent of assigning an administrator to interpret and enforce the award.

In a "button decision" involving the Columbus (Ohio) Railway, Light and Power Company, the board continues its policy of smashing idols of anti-union employers.

The "button" has been the cause of many strikes, and is solved by the War Labor Board by the common-sense statement that it is unable "to see any objection under ordinary circumstances, to the workers wearing a modest button of the ordinary sign and design, worn presumably not for any objectionable purpose, but as men wear Red Cross or fraternal buttons."

MINERS WANT KORV

Organized miners ask the State fuel administration why the Pacific Coast Coal Company is permitted to operate its mines but two days a week when the public is threatened with a coal famine.

A local ordinance makes it a misdemeanor for a worker to be idle and the miners are in a position where they want to work but can't, and are liable to be prosecuted because they are not working.

EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING JEWELRY: WATCHES: SILVER-WARE: OPTICAL GOODS

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E. Cor. Seventh and I Streets N.W.



DR. JOHNSTON DENTIST
VELATI BUILDING
Ninth and G Streets N. W.
Reasonable Prices to All Union Men

THE COAL MINERS

WHY THIS ATTEMPT TO MAKE THEM THE GOAT?

The assertion of the National Coal Operators' Association that drunkenness has become so rampant among the Miners that only by War-time Prohibition can an adequate production of coal be insured, is being exploited by Dry newspapers throughout the country. If one is to believe what the Operators and these newspapers say, the Miners must be a bad lot. For a typical instance, the reader is referred to the following from the New York Tribune of July 13:

"... the riotous prosperity that has come to the miners ... has made drinking the chief impediment to expansion of production. ... their effectiveness when they do work is greatly impaired, and they are kept in an unsound mental condition, which makes them callous to appeals for their cooperation in the present emergency."

The coal miners of America are today exhibiting only 60 per cent. of an easily attained degree of efficiency. They rarely work more than thirty-five hours a week; many of them do not do better than twenty-one hours a week, and some are making as high as \$300 to \$500 a month.

These newspapers are employing special writers to visit the mines, but in almost every instance the latter base their articles upon what some employer or preacher has told them. What the Miners themselves have to say apparently does not concern them. And the slandering and libeling of these workingmen goes on, with Dry agitators becoming more happy and more clamorous.

But the Miners are making themselves heard in other directions. Meetings are being held wherever coal is dug, and the sources of these falsehoods are challenged to substantiate them. International and other officials of the United Mine Workers have resented, in statements appearing in these advertisements and elsewhere, these foul aspersions upon their members. These statements we recapitulate, as follows:

International President Hayes:

The Miners, despite a depletion of their forces as a result of the War, have greatly increased production during the past year. ... Prohibition advocates are taking advantage of the present emergency, ... the Mine Workers of the country deeply resent their allegations that the use of beer is responsible for coal shortage.

President Farrington, of the Illinois branch of the Mine Workers' organization, added to his denial of the assertion of the Operators that he supported their demand for Prohibition, that so far as Illinois was concerned, the use of beer, etc., in no wise hampered coal production. In a telegram to the United States Fuel Administrator, he upheld the Illinois Miners as industrious and patriotic as the men employed in any other war industry.

Secretary Nesbit, also of the Illinois Miners:

When the Coal Operators' Association attempt to lay the blame of coal shortage to the Miners because of booze, they are doing the very thing that may disturb the harmony that has existed in the coal industry for the past months. ... Neglected and poorly equipped mines helped to cripple the output. ... Safety appliances were neglected; the State mining laws were violated; ... mine inspectors and Miners' officials were continually after coal companies to make them put their mines in workable condition. ... We will dig the coal that is required to lick the Kaiser if the Coal Operators will do their part. ... One satisfied man is worth a dozen disgruntled men in the coal mines or anywhere else.

But there must be some reason for the Operators so suddenly becoming beaters of the Prohibition drum. Do they fear that after so much blundering and blithering Uncle Sam may take over their mines?

"Stop thief!" yells the fleeing pickpocket, hoping to divert attention from himself. "The Miners did it, Uncle Sam!" yell the Operators. "We haven't done anything. Just take their beer away, but leave us our mines (and our wine cellars), everything will be all right."

(Y-11) (Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League)

INT'L UNION OF UNITED BREWERY AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA

Ask for this Label on Beer

Asks you to write and speak to your

STATE ASSEMBLYMEN AND STATE SENATORS

WORK AND VOTE

Against the Ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution

Increase the purchasing power of the wages of labor by dealing at the

OLD DUTCH MARKET, Inc.

the home of

Holland Belle Extra Creamery Butter.

Old Dutch "Special" Coffee, Millbrook Select Eggs,

Reif's SPECIAL

Is a real drink—a fine, foaming thirst-quenching beverage, which by a secret process retains all the snappy flavor.

With the taste that's THERE.

IN BOTTLES OR ON DRAUGHT.

Altamus-Hibble Co., Inc.,

1007 B St. N. W.

Phone Main 131

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION

UNION STAMP

Factory

Named Shoes are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, 246 Summer St., Boston, Mass

JOHN F. TOBIN, President. **CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.**

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Union Label

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

LEAD

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE
OUR ADVERTISERS.



Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT
A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XXIII. No. 9.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1918.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE SPECTATOR

Fred S. Walker

The Virginia Corporation Commission has ordered the Washington & Old Dominion to better the service. That's a mere nothing. Our Public Utilities Commission once ordered the Pepee to reduce its light rates, but orders like that don't cause corporations to lose much sleep.

Senator Lodge must have been thinking about the clerks' \$120 increases when he invented his "irreducible minimum."

Those patriots who have been missing their weekly bath because of the shortage of water will have to break the fast now, because the new bathing beach leaves no excuse for a skip slop.

The Fine Arts Commission expresses the fear that the war buildings on the Mall will be permanent. However, that does not mean that the war will be permanent.

The local labor board neglected to mention whether stuffing olives is an essential occupation.

Senator Hitchcock says that coal hucksters charge too much for storing coal. The clerks must have some way to spend that \$120 increase.

Now that Doc Garfield has turned down the coal miners' request for an increase the coal dealers will have to invent some other excuse for an increase in the price of coal.

Japan has been enjoying a few rice riots. Evidently even the orientals object to being hungry.

Just as soon as the milk dealers get the price high enough their product will be put on the fair price list.

More food has been destroyed by a fire in wholesale row. Must be discouraging to Mr. McAdoo to haul a lot of eats over here just to make work for our underpaid firefighters.

Things is gitten kinda slow round here because Maj. Pullem he don't pinch no more suffragists no more.

Now that the Senate committee has made its aircraft report, it's time for Mr. Gutzon Borglum to stand up and say, "I told you so."

The Federal Trade Commission says they did and the packers say they didn't. Who will the Government believe?

Look out for hairbreadth Harry, the boy motorman. He may run over you next.

Congress is deadlocked on the District bill because one House wants the half and half and the other don't. You can pay taxes, but you can't vote. Now laugh. Next winter when there are not enough teachers to handle the kids it will not be so funny.

No more smoking on the car platforms; too much congestion at the back door. Damn the Kaiser. Somebody's always taking the joy out of life.

Conserve the water. Save the sugar. Be careful about flour. Go slow with the fats. Don't read your paper crossing the street. Fifteen more days for straw hats.

Don't weaken.

Order your coal early; you may get it.

Wonder if a desk job in the Ordnance Department is an essential occupation?

The National Industrial Conservation Board reports that the cost of living in the United States has increased 5.0 per cent since the war started. That settles it.

Judging by the fate of the child-labor act, we have a Government of the people, for the people, by the odd man on the Supreme Court bench.

W. S. S.

The boys in the trenches say: "You lick 'em on the back; we lick 'em on the front."

Samuel Gompers' Party Reaches English Port

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and his party have arrived at an English port.

The purpose of Samuel Gompers' visit to England, it was explained by Robert Maisel, director of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, is to bring the union leaders of England, France and Italy to a better understanding of the aims and principles of the American labor movement in the support of the war. His task has been simplified by the work of the American labor mission which several months ago helped to bring about a more unified sentiment in England, France and Italy.

"I have cabled to leaders in each of these countries to arrange for Labor Day meetings next Monday. Mr. Gompers for the first time in 34 years or since he was elected president of the American Federation of Labor, will then deliver a message to workers on foreign soil."

The following statement was issued at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor:

"Cable advices from England today announce that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and his party have arrived at a British port.

"With Mr. Gompers are the following: John P. Frey, editor International Molders' Union Journal; William Bowen, president Bricklayers' International Union; Charles L. Baine, secretary International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; Edgar Wallace, former editor Mine Workers' Journal, and Guy H. Oyster, secretary of the commission.

"In the absence of Mr. Gompers from the United States John R. Alpine, fourth vice president, will act as president of the American Federation of Labor.

"Mr. Gompers and his party will attend the British Trade Union Congress, which meets early in September. In addition, it is expected that they will attend an allied labor conference to be held either in London or in Paris on September 17, 18 and 19.

"The purpose of President Gompers in going abroad at this time is twofold: To comply with the instructions of the convention of the American Federation of Labor in St. Paul in June and to lend his influence toward more closely uniting the workers of the allied nations to win the war. To secure unity for victory is his sole aim and hope."

MARIE OBENAUER HEAD OF A LABOR DIVISION

To Conduct Women's Work for National War Board

Miss Marie L. Obenauer, of the District, has been appointed head of the division of women examiners by the National War Labor Board.

This division has been created for the purpose of scrutinizing all matters pertaining to the rights and needs of women employed.

Impartial investigations will be made by the division where there are differences between employers and women employees.

Miss Obenauer was formerly with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and more recently head of the women's branch of the industrial service section of the Aviation Department of the army.

Another division was created simultaneously with the division of women examiners. Miss Elizabeth Christman, of Chicago, will head it. It has been designated the division of field representatives for women workers.

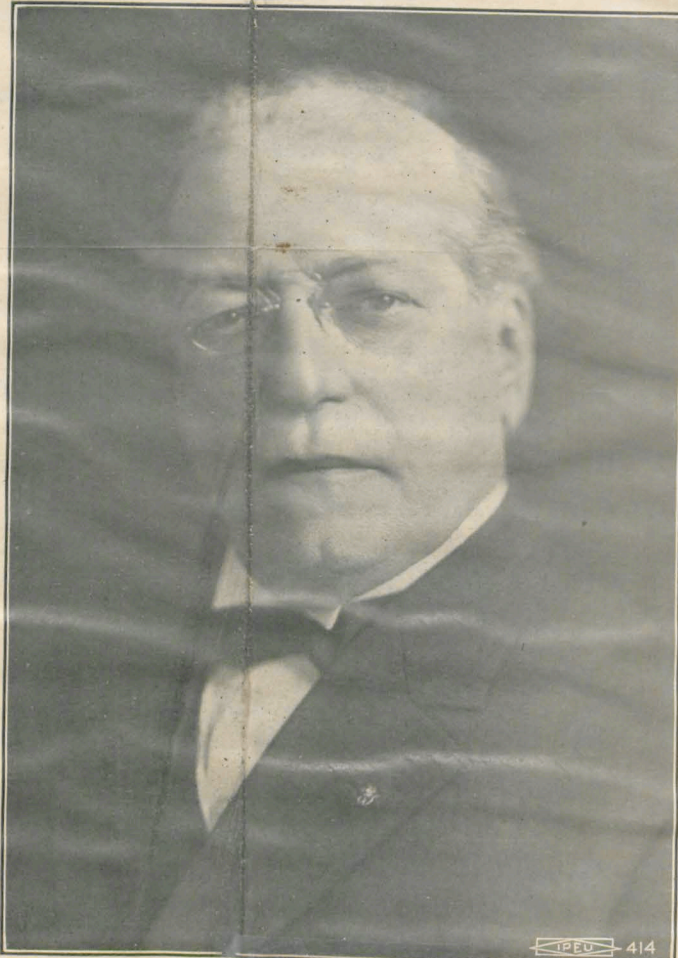
Miss Christman was formerly secretary and treasurer of the International Glove Workers' Union.

TEXTILE WORKERS OUT

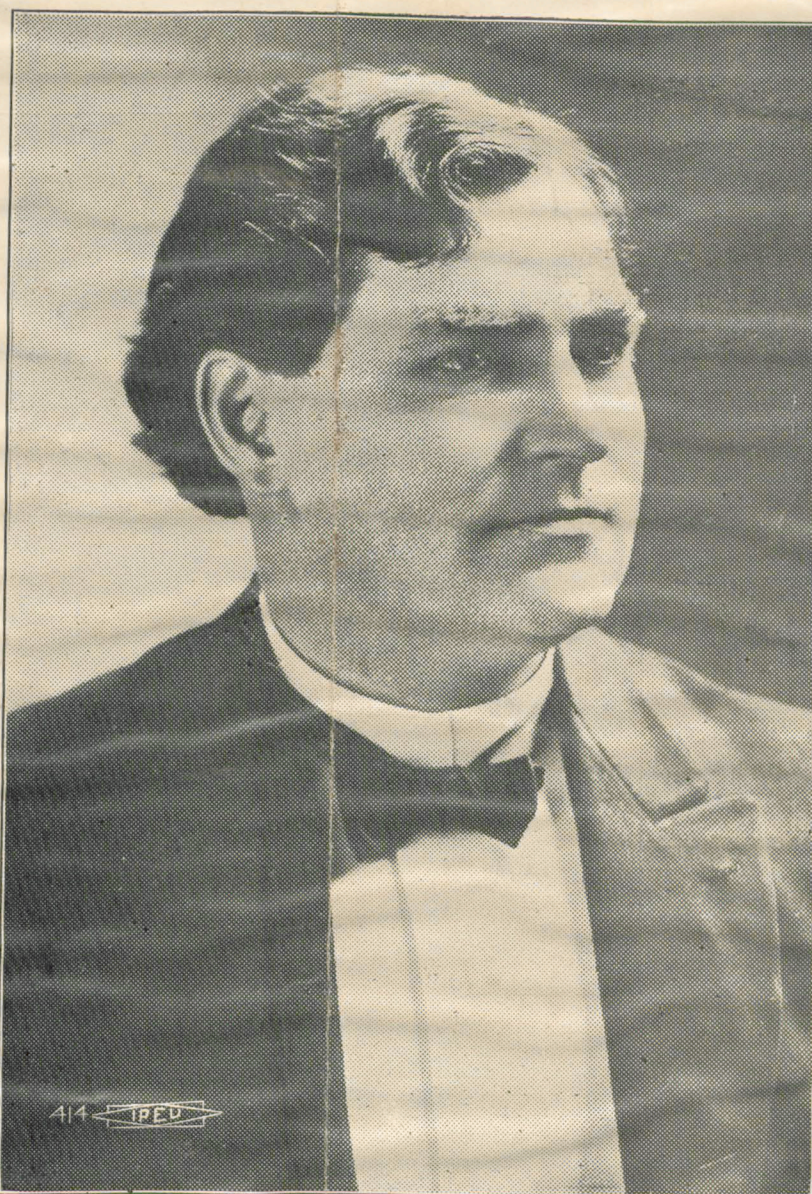
Failing to break the strike of its textile workers, the Swift Spinning Mills, of Columbia, S. C., made a successful appeal to Governor Dorsey to send the military to that city under the plea of existing violence. At a mass meeting of citizens the Governor was asked to order the return of the soldiers to their camp as existing conditions did not warrant their presence.

The mill owners have secured an injunction against Organizer Thomas of the United Textile Workers restraining him from attempting to unionize these workers.

The military and injunction judge, however, have had little effect on the strikers.



SAMUEL GOMPERS
President of the American Federation of Labor, who is now in Europe on labor mission.



FRANK MORRISON
Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who defended the cause of organized labor last week before Senate committee

MT. RAINIER'S CARNIVAL GREAT SUCCESS

War Saving Stamps Given as Prizes for Dancers

The eighth annual carnival of Mt. Rainier, which started last Saturday, will run until September 14, weather permitting.

This event is surely taking well, as, although there has been some bad weather, there have been good crowds every evening.

The carnival committee has secured union music for the dancing and the dancers seem to enjoy the new floor and the jazz band. Every other evening there is a prize dance, for which five dollars in war saving stamps is divided between the winning couple.

Mr. Barney Fitzpatrick, a machinist of the Washington Navy Yard, has charge of the dancing floor and is making every effort to please those that come out. He is also in charge of the publicity of the carnival and has seen to it that all the printed matter—and there has been considerable—bore

the union label.

Labor Day will be a feature day at the grounds, the affair starting that day at 2 P. M. The ladies of the Red Cross will serve dinner on the grounds. There will be several soldiers there that have seen service in France who will make short talks on their experiences in the trenches.

Besides the Red Cross, which has a concession on the grounds, the Volunteer Firemen have a stand and concession. The other proceeds will go for the benefit of the town.

C. L. U. Asks Commissioners to Increase Firemen

Will Send Representation to Baltimore for Labor Day

At its regular meeting Monday the Central Labor Union disposed of its regular business with good precision.

It was agreed that as large a delegation as it is possible to obtain be sent to Baltimore to participate in the Labor Day celebration there.

The Commissioners of the District were requested to use their influence to secure an increase in the pay of firemen, who presented a brief showing that their salaries have not been advanced since 1906, notwithstanding an increase in the cost of living ranging from 50 to 100 per cent.

The Central Labor Union backs up the appeal by pointing out that there have been many resignations from the fire department on account of the low salaries paid and that the District can not afford to jeopardize the lives and property of its citizens by refusing the firemen the small increase they request.

The Commissioners have the petition under advisement, but salaries can be increased only through appropriation by Congress. Whether the situation will be treated as an emergency one or action delayed until the next District estimates are transmitted to Congress has not been disclosed.

The resolution passed by the Central body follows:

Resolved, That the officers and members of the District Fire Department have had since the reorganization act of 1906 only a very small trivial increase in their salaries, and in many cases salaries have been reduced, and it is a well known fact to the District Commissioners and Congress that the cost of living has advanced in the past few years from fifty to one hundred per cent, uniforms and equipment that they are obliged to purchase as a condition of their employment has greatly increased in price and it is without doubt almost impossible for the members of our Fire Department to exist and purchase the necessities of life for themselves and families on the small salaries they now receive; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union in regular meeting assembled representing at least eighty thousand members, fully one third of our population believe that it is the duty of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department the District Commissioners and the Congress of the United States to rally to the support of the defenders of our homes, our property, and the lives of our citizens, in instituting measures immediately for the relief of the officers and members of our Fire Department in providing an increase of salary which should not be less than one dollar per day, and relieve them from the hardships they are now suffering, or to pay them at the same rate of pay as the firemen receive in cities of the population and importance of Washington, D. C., as our citizens are aware of the fact that our city firemen are an intelligent, experienced, loyal organization of fire fighters, and we have lost many members by resignation on account of the low salaries received and we can not afford to jeopardize the lives and property of our citizens by refusing them the small increase of salary they request, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be sent to the chief engineer of the Fire Department, the District Commissioners, to the chairman of the House and Senate Appropriation committees, and to the newspapers of Washington, D. C.

WAITRESSES' FORMER BUSINESS AGENT RETURNS

Myrtle Macdonald Leaves Philadelphia to Return to Washington

Members of Waitresses' Union, Local No. 803, were surprised to welcome back to their fold their former business agent, Mrs. Myrtle Macdonald, who resigned that position to live in Philadelphia.

After several months stay, however, she decided to return to Washington. She now occupies the position of head waitress at the Florentine Cafe, 1404 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.

TO BUILD 1,293 HOMES

The housing bureau of the Department of Labor has awarded contracts for the construction of 1,293 houses at Bethlehem, Pa., and 100 ready-cut houses at Seven Pines, Va.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L.,
District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

Entered in the Post-office, at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Office: 604-606 Fifth Street Northwest. - - Tel. Main 3915.

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1918.

The food administration will deprive a Columbia Road grocer of supplies for an indefinite period. Very nice for the grocer, but how about the customers who have been depending upon his store for sugar?

The United States Chamber of Commerce protests that the Federal Trade Commission report is unfair. Perhaps if the Trade Commission will investigate the U.S.C.C. the packers will be found in control, and that will be unfair, too, won't it?—F. S. W.

The local labor board now says that its list of nonessential industries was merely a suggestion. Precisely; it suggested an overdose of nonexistent authority, and the labor board's horns are not so long as they thought they were.—F. S. W.

First we had Hog Island, which swallowed a hundred million, and now the aircraft section has squandered six hundred million. Going up. But a great many clerks have not yet received that \$120 increase.—F. S. W.

Congressman Dyer wants Congress to investigate the right of the W. B. & A. to run cars into Washington. Rather belated, but perhaps he'll stir up something. The Public Utilities Commission should be able to give him the desired information.

The Federal Trade Commission should now do a little gumshoe work in regard to some of our hitherto untouched corporations. The investigation of the packers is only a starter, and the worst is yet to come.—F. S. W.

The men out in the Government Printing Office have the honor of working in one of the few plants doing Government work which does not pay price and a half for overtime, and there is no considerable congestion being caused by the rush for jobs there, either. If there is, it is being well concealed. Under the \$120 bonus provision G. P. O. workers really get less for overtime than for regular time. Is there any law which forbids the payment of price and a half for overtime?—F. S. W.

There has been very little hesitancy in Congress to conscript man-power to the limit available, and it is now up to Congress to conscript wealth at least almost as drastically. Less than 80 per cent tax on war profits is not enough, and the present plan of taking from 20 to 70 per cent by a graduated tax is unfair to the boys in the trenches, is unfair to the loved ones in this land of freedom who have gladly sent their boys to push the Hun back into his hole, and is unfair to the rank and file who will have to supply the cash to fill the gaps left by an insufficient tax revenue. Congress owes a duty to the people of the United States to conscript the profiteer's dollars as severely as man-power will be conscripted—until it hurts and then some.—F. S. W.

Street accidents have increased 100 per cent in the last few months, and we now slaughter two persons a day where only one was slaughtered before. The head of our police force says that pedestrians are somewhat to blame for being careless in crossing the streets, and he is probably more accurate than most walkers are willing to admit. But regardless of the Major's assertion, a little observation from the middle of our streets will convince him that one cause for the large number of accidents is the driving of fast automobiles and trucks by irresponsible chauffeurs. This especially applies to small one-ton trucks guided by young colored boys who shoot their cars around corners and through narrow openings where an older person would exercise a greater degree of caution. These boys seem to be entirely ignorant of traffic laws, and being in charge of some one else's car have very little regard for the rights of the pedestrian or the care of the machine. Some way should be found to curb their mania for speed at the expense of the public. Perhaps the police could handle the matter if it should come under their notice.—F. S. W.

The appropriation bill for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1918-1919 is being held up because the House insists on eliminating the half and half principle and the Senate insists that it shall stand. Because of this disagreement the money contained in the new bill providing for street improvements, increased pay for District employees, and teachers is not available, and it is expected to have a serious effect on the conduct of our schools because many of our teachers are now working for the Government at better salaries than the schools have been paying, and of course they will be reluctant to return to the classroom. They can hardly be expected to be more interested in the welfare of the schools than Congress itself, which is not even interested enough to pay the bill for their maintenance. This half and half arrangement is becoming an annual stumbling block for our supply bill, and there is only one solution for the entire matter—that is for Congress to give the people of the District their citizenship papers and allow them to govern their own affairs. If they are good enough to pay taxes they are good enough to vote, regardless of what a former President once admitted—that all the people of the country are not qualified to govern themselves.—F. S. W.

CHESAPEAKE BEACH

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EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FITS WOMEN IN NEW PLACES

Railroad tank painting, hardware industry processes, garage management, and ranch work are new occupations for women. Reports received by the United States Employment Service prove that women have actually entered these occupations as well as many others unknown before the war. The railroad which employed girl painters when it was unable to secure men reports that their work is entirely satisfactory. Processes in hardware industries include the work of screw-machine hands, spot welders, gas welders, dip braziers, and drill-press and bench work. All this work was formerly done by men or boys.

Other unusual calls include a request for six baggage porters for an eastern railroad, ushers, aircraft part assemblers, telegraph operators, a photographer and a stock and bond saleswoman for a large corporation. All these calls were met promptly by offices of the Employment Service except the request for a stock saleswoman. The company offered payment on a commission basis without salary, and no woman could be located who would accept the work on that basis.

The vast majority of calls received, show, are for domestics, of which records of the Employment Service there is a nation-wide shortage, and for women who are highly skilled industrial workers.

FAIL TO ERIE UNIONIST

Editor Cramer of the Minneapolis Labor Review prints a reproduction of a letter from Charles F. Trotter, local manager of the Burns Detective Agency, to Organizer Abby, of the Machinists' Union, who is asked to meet the detective "upon a matter of considerable importance."

Abby accepted the invitation and was told that certain employers wanted him to "make the men satisfied with their conditions." One of the firms is the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company, whose employees persist in joining the trade-union movement. Abby was told that he would be paid a monthly salary or a lump sum. The detective assured the unionist that his clients were irritated over the Government's policy of interfering with their business where labor was involved and they wanted this practice discontinued.

Abby a k-d for time to consider the question, and when he found that the detective could not be arrested, he informed Trotter of his opinion of these methods.

Unconstitutional

(The Child Labor Law is declared unconstitutional by a vote of five to four of the Supreme Court.)

By EDMUND VANCE COOK

Five reverend, wise and gentle men
Have thrust the babies back again
Into the prison walls.
These hold the future of the race,
Yet grave men look them in the face
And drool of ancient scrawls.

Five men of gowns and high degree,
Like five old crones their tea,
Have worked these worthy ends,
And from the confines of the grave
Have summoned moldered hands to save
The children from their friends.

Not what is right, or what is just?
But what divinings from the dust!
Aye, what was the intent
Of men whose widest, wildest dream,
Conceived not rail, nor mill, nor stream,
Yet wrote The Document.

Fain would we leave it to those men
Could they but come to life again,
With brain alert, alive,
Who, even yet, are scarce more dead
Than are the housings in the head—
Of these—our reverend Five!

MINERS WANT WORK

Organized miners ask the State fuel administration why the Pacific Coast Coal Company is permitted to operate its mines but two days a week when the public is threatened with a coal famine.

A local ordinance makes it a misdemeanor for a worker to be idle and the miners are in a position where they want to work but can't, and are liable to be prosecuted because they are not working.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES

Printers employed in the State printing office at Sacramento, Cal., have received a wage increase of 10 per cent, dating from July 1. This is in addition to a similar advance given last September, and makes an average increase for each printer and allied craftsman of more than \$300 a year. Proportional increases have been made throughout the plant.

British Labor Supports Uncle Sam's Program

The following is the substance of a message to the American people that has been issued by Rt. Hon. George N. Barnes, M. P., Labor representative in the war cabinet:

"Although there has been no specific declaration by any prominent labor leader on the subject of the Prime Minister's address to the American troops on July 6, there can be no doubt that his indorsement of the war aim, as laid down by President Wilson has met with general approval throughout labor ranks in Great Britain.

"The principal journals, both of London and of the provincial press, have stated that they welcome the emphatic words in which the Prime Minister declared that the Kaiser might have peace tomorrow if he would but accept President Wilson's formula for the future government of the world.

"It is generally felt that if the allied statesmen could make as clear to the German people as President Wilson had made it throughout the war, and as Mr. Churchill did in such striking language on Independence Day, that Germany's existence as an organized state would be as safe in the hands of a league of nations as the existence of Great Britain and the United States, the war might be shortened by months if not by years.

"Even the most extreme pacifist press has nothing worse to say of the announcement of the Prime Minister than that it was belated, and that had it been made last year the opportunity of making peace—an opportunity which exists wholly in the minds of the peace at any price press—might not have been lost.

"But it may be said without exaggeration that the general mass of the working classes of this country, while there has been no definite statement to that effect, have tacitly approved the statements of the Prime Minister since the announcement of the war aims by the Prime Minister in January last, closely followed by the announcement of President Wilson.

"The subject has been to a large extent regarded as one upon which all reasonable men were agreed. If that they are prepared to meet this triple announcement of war aims which are held by the entente countries, then at least the end of the war might be said to be clearly in sight."

SUGAR MUST BE SAVED!

A teaspoonful means nothing. You say. Yet a heaping teaspoonful saved each meal for 120 days for each of the 100,000,000 persons in the United States makes a pile as big as the Woolworth buildings enough to supply the entire armed forces of the nation.



Less Bull," Says Schwab in Ship Talk to Men

Long Distance Speechmaking May Be Abandoned as Superfluous

"Less bull, but keep up the morale," is the message of Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, now on a working tour of the shipyards of the country, his coat off, his sleeves rolled up and his shoulder pushing against the burdens in the yards with the men building America's bridge of ships to reach across the ocean.

As a result some of the long-distance speech-making to the shipworkers may be abandoned and more effort centered on getting the message of war-winning by shipbuilding to them through their newspapers.

The board sent to every shipyard in the country a recent resolution of the War Labor Board, defining the Government's labor program, a complete understanding of which by the men, the board believes, will do much to take the place of the speaking squads. Incidentally, the men are asking for an increase in wages to \$1 an hour, with double time for overtime, a demand which the board is inclined to regard as excessive, and which an understanding of the resolution may modify.

"Resolved, That the National War Labor Board deems it an appropriate time to invite the attention of the employers and the workers alike to the wisdom of composing their differences in accord with the principles governing the National War Labor Board, which were promulgated and approved by the President April 8, 1918.

"That this war is not only a war of arms, but also a war of workshops, a competition in the quantitative production and distribution of munitions and war supplies, a contest in industrial resourcefulness and energy.

"That the period of the war is not a normal period of industrial expansion from which the employer should expect unusual profits or the employee abnormal wage; that it is an interregnum in which industry is pursued only for common cause and common ends.

"That capital should have only such reasonable returns as will assure its use for the world's and nation's cause while the physical well-being of labor and its physical and mental effectiveness in a comfort reasonable in view of the exigencies of the war should likewise be assured.

"That this board should be careful in its conclusions not to make orders in this interregnum based on approved views of progress in normal times, which, under war conditions, might seriously impair the present economic structure of our country.

"That the declaration of our principles as to the living wage and an established minimum should be construed in the light of these considerations.

"That for the present the board or its sections should consider and decide each case involving these principles on its particular facts and reserve any general rule of decision until its judgments have been sufficiently numerous and their operations sufficiently clear to make generalization safe."

TO DISCUSS WOMEN LABOR

In the call for the annual convention of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor, beginning September 3, officers say that "the influx of women into the various industries is a factor that will call for the most conscientious thought, as there appears to be a tendency to train women for factory work which would indicate more than temporary intention. With thousands of women trained to such industry, added to thousands of returned soldiers flooding the labor market, there will be created a condition which may well give organized labor something to think about."



Br'er Tater ain't skeerin' up a ghos' wen he say we alls mus' eat less wheat en less meat en save all de fat en sugar we kin. We has dist got ter feed dat big army er fightin' sojer boys, en we kin do hit by eatin' right smart mo' taters en garden sass en eatin' mo' fish en game 'stid er pork and beef. Ef we alls don't gin ter feed dem sojers right now we'll be feedin' somebody 'fo' long en it won't be us.



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ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION Bridgeport Machinists

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets first and third Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 820 Fourth St. N. E.

[Where not otherwise specified meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Second and Fourth Monday.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p.m.

Naval Lodge Hall, 4th and Pa. Ave. S. E.: Secretary, C. F. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E. Office of Business Agent, J. G. Schmidt, 612 F St. N. W., Third Floor.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Conside, 747 Varum St. N. W.

Bank Note Engravers, No. 15905: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Perpetual Building Association Hall, 11th and E Sts., N. W. Secretary, C. K. Young, 3653 13th St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Moose Hall, Seventh and G Streets Northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers' Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 705 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman, financial secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Blacksmiths and Helpers, Local 217, International Brotherhood of: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 650 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, C. A. Chism, 418 Tenth street northwest.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 41: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. F. Miller, 19 Quincy Place northwest.

Folding and Gathering Machine Operators, No. 7: Edw. L. Ransdell, Sec., Cherrydale, Va.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 489: Meets first and third Sunday of the month at the Secretary, T. Guilford, 908 Pennsylvania ave. Moose Hall, Seventh and G Street Northwest, nue northwest.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 51: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. W. Woltz, 425 G St. N. W.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 528: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Washington Hall 3d and Pa. Ave. S. E. Secretary, Harry A. Disney, 536 10th St. S. E.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and H Streets N. E. Secretary, T. Guilford, 908 Pennsylvania ave. Moose Hall, Seventh and G Street Northwest, nue northwest.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello Hall, 6th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhau, 737 10th St. S. E.

Chauffeurs and Hack Drivers Union, Local No. 115: Meets the first and third Saturday of each month, G. A. R. Building, 1412 Pa. Ave. Secretary-Treasurer, Kirk C. Sipher, Room 25, 945 Pa. Ave. northwest.

Cigar-makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 709 Pennsylvania St. N. W. (Wasserman's). Secretary, Edwin Tilton, 242 8th St. N. E.

City Firemen's Union, No. 15665: Meets second Sunday of each month, hall, 1101 E St. N. W., 7:30 p.m. Sec., Wm. A. Smith, No. 2 Chemical Engine Co., Pa. Ave. S. E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of: Secretary, Edw. Nordberg, 110 E St. N. E.

Electrical Workers No. 148, International Brotherhood of: Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Twelfth and H Streets N. E. Secretary, T. E. Finnell, 155 Eleventh Street N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 E. L. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14545: Meets second Tuesday night at 8:15, 1110 Sixth St. N. W. Secretary, E. E. Nickolson, 3800 Ca. ave. n. w.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth Street N. W., second and fourth Thursdays of the month. Secretary, Chas. F. Crump, Ballston, Va.

Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets every Monday, 205 John Marshall Place. Secretary, David P. McCracken, 473 E St. S. W.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Locke, Twelfth and B Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 846: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Employees' Union, No. 2: Meets second Friday of each month, Central Labor Union Association Hall, Florence P. Smith, secretary, 409 A. F. of L. Building.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 3300 18th street northeast.

Federal Guard and Watchmen's Union, No. 14964: Secretary, Jacob D. Nelson, 1013 Maryland Avenue S. W.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 613 Seventh street n. w., (fourth floor). B. Gentz, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Glaiziers Local No. 963: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, H. C. Turner, Mt. Rainier, Md.

Graded Teachers' Union: Meets first and third Friday, Central High School. Secretary, Elizabeth A. Hayden, 1437 Belmont street.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd Pl. N. E.

Government Chauffeurs' Union, No. 695: Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye Streets. Secretary, R. B. Page, 2200 Channing street northeast.

Horsehoers Union, No. 17: Meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, John T. Bowers, Twelfth and Twenty-first and L and M streets northwest.

Ice Cream Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Union, Local No. 111: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Typographical Temple, 125 G street northwest. Secretary-Treasurer, J. Neff Cline, 1211 North Capitol street.

International Brotherhood of Stationery, Firemen and Oilers, Local 63: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, at Painters' Hall, John Marshall Place, Pennsylvania avenue, northwest. N. A. James, secretary and business agent, 106 Fifth street northwest.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, C. W. McGuffey, 303 13th St. N. E.

International Jewellery Workers Local, No. 12: Meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., Flynn's Hall, Corner 8th and K Sts. N. W., Secretary, F. M. Leubner, 918 M St. N. W.

Laborers' Protective Union, No. 13037: Meets the second Tuesday of each month at the Cadet Armory, 708 O street northwest. Secretary, E. E. McCormick, 1438 South Capitol street.

Laundry Workers, Local No. 110: Meets first Friday in each month at Winslow's Hall, 12 and R streets northwest. Secretary, Moten Jefferson, 550 Twenty-fourth street northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, W. N. Hattel, 1430 3d St. N. E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday, 1204 Pa. Ave. N. W. Secretary, Chas. Frazier, 1020 5th St. S. E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, H. T. Hoff, 2227 10th street northwest.

Mill Workers Local No. 1694: Meets every Tuesday at Painters' Hall, 704 Sixth street northwest. Secretary, Robt. Reichard, 172 Thirty-fourth street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Layety Theater, third floor, Secretary, G. King, or B. A. Spellbring, Business Agent.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenos Building, Eleventh and G Sts., N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 92 Pa. Ave., N. W. Phone M. 2655. Secretary, W. M. Lynch, Kenos Building.

Navy Yard Helpers, Meets 2d Sunday and 4th Friday in each month, Donohoe's Hall, 3d Pa. Ave. S. E. Secretary, Albert Bridge, 210 L St. S. E.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, 20 John Marshall Place. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 406 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers' Union No. 420: Meets every Friday at 430 Ninth street northwest. C. A. Madden, Secretary, 1706 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 91 E St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday of every month, Red Room, Th New Ebbitt, 8 p.m. Secretary, Jas. L. Godey, 1741 S street northwest.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Raymond R. Burrows, Clarendon, Va.

Plumbers, No. 51: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Painters' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Robt. J. Barrett, 43 Ninth St. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 820 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Monday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. W.

Railway Carmen, Pride of Potomac Lodge No. 313, Brotherhood of: Meets at North-Maltese Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E., east, first and third Tuesdays. Secretary, L. H. Taylor, 1106 Seventh street northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 282: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodians and Janitors' Union, No. 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary T. J. Jones, 658 Morton street N. W.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 102: Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, at Painters' Hall, 205 John Marshall Place N. W. Secretary, James P. McArde, 1209 Sixth street northwest.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Painters' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Harry Fiddesop, 21 E. L. Ave. N. E. (Apt. 6.)

Stone and Building Laborers Union, Local 4: Meets first and third Friday night at Cadet Armory Hall, 708 O street northwest. Secretary, F. Holmes, 1101 I Street S. W.

Stone and Marble Carriers: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jemadai Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Association, No. 1173: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, E. J. Tracy, 18 Girard St. N. E.

Street Carriers' Union, Division 689: Meets Typographical Temple first and third Tuesdays at 10:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Financial Secretary and Business Agent, J. H. Cookman, Room 412 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

The High School Teachers' Union of Washington, D. C., No. 81: Meets in the Music Room of the New Central High School at 8:30 p. m. the second Tuesday in the months of October, December, February, and May. Secretary, L. V. Lamson, Central High School.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the East Club House. Secretary, F. L. Truitt, 1062 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 18: Meets on the third Sunday of each month 2:30 p. m., Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moore Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 750 Graham Place N. W.

Wood Finishers, Local No. 1052: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth St. S. E.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zea.

Case Settled

Umpire Awards Wage Increases to Munition Workers

The National War Labor Board announced a final decision in the Bridgeport machinists cases Wednesday. Over 60,000 men are involved, working in 66 munitions plants there.

The decision comes from Otto M. Eidlitz, appointed by the board as an umpire in the case. When the President appointed the board he provided that should it be unable to reach a unanimous verdict in any case the matter should be referred to an umpire. This is the first case in the history of the board that it has been necessary to call in an umpire.

Labor, in submitting the case to the board's decision, has agreed to await its action, but the length of time involved in the board's inability to agree and the further consideration by the umpire, brought a serious crisis last week, and the entire 60,000 employees threatened an immediate walk-out. Joint Chairman Frank P. Walsh hurried to Bridgeport and was able to hold the men at their work. Affiliated crafts in Newark, N. J., voted against a strike at the same time.

The decision grants wages increases to all workers receiving under 78 cents an hour and establishes a minimum wage of 42 cents an hour for all male workers 21 years of age or over, and of 32 cents an hour for all women workers 18 years of age and over. But it orders that women doing like work with men shall receive equal pay. It protects the rights of the employees to join unions, and orders collective bargaining. The eight-hour day is made applicable to all plants.

The issue over which the fight was most bitter was that of classification of employees. The men demanded that they be classed as tool makers, machinists, specialists and machinists' helpers. The employers contended that there was such a specialized number of workers with so diversified work that so general a classification with a fixed flat rate of pay was impossible. The umpire refused at the present time to change the classification, because of the consequent disorganization of the industry.

He provided, however, for committees to be chosen by the workers which should adjust differences with the employers and for the establishment of a local board, three members of which will be chosen by the Bridgeport employers, three by the Bridgeport workers, and a chairman to be named by the Secretary of War, which shall adjust all future differences which cannot be handled by the shop committees of the workers with the employer.

Among the plants involved are the Remington Arms, U. M. C. plant, Liberty Ordnance Co., and the American and British Manufacturing Co.

BRITISH OFFICIALS VALUE TRADE UNIONS

The British Government's committee on relations between employers and employed (known as the Whitley committee), is squarely facing facts on the question of trade unionism, and in its latest supplemental report on industrial peace, says:

"Our proposals as a whole assume the existence of organizations of both employers and employed and a frank and full recognition of such organizations. We think the aim should be the complete and coherent organization of the trade on both sides, and works committee will be of value in so far as they contribute to such a result."

The committee favors the creation of committees by workers in every establishment to adjust minor disputes and which meet the daily life and comfort of the workers and the success of the business. Wage rates should be no part of the function of these committees, but should be settled by direct or national agreement between organizations of employers and workers.

The Government's investigator plainly indicates that if industrial peace is to prevail in England trade unionism must be recognized in the full sense of the word and works committees should not be used to discourage trade unionism.

The investigators even declare that the cooperation of trade unions are necessary. They report:

"It is strongly felt that the setting up of works committees without the cooperation of the trade unions and the employers' associations in the trade or branch of trade concerned would stand in the way of improved industrial relationships which in these reports we are endeavoring to further."

The Typographical Union of San Antonio, Texas, has secured a 10 per cent wage increase for its members employed in commercial shops.

EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING

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STORAGE: PACKING: FREIGHT HAULING: SHIPPING: MOVING: HEAVY HAULING: ERECTING
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When in Doubt, Buy of
HOUSE & HEHRMANN
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CARPETS
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Reasonable Prices to All
Union Men

INT'L UNION OF UNITED BREWERY AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA

Ask for this Label on Beer

Asks you to write and speak to your

STATE ASSEMBLYMEN AND STATE SENATORS TO WORK AND VOTE

Against the Ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution

Increase the purchasing power of the wages of labor by dealing at the

OLD DUTCH MARKET, Inc.

the home of

Holland Belle Extra Creamery Butter.

Old Dutch "Special" Coffee,

Millbrook Select Eggs,

Is a real drink—a fine, foaming thirst-quenching beverage, which by a secret process retains all the snappy flavor.

With the taste that's THERE.

IN BOTTLES OR ON DRAUGHT.

Altemus-Hibble Co., Inc.,
1007 B St. N. W.
Phone Main 131

MR. WORKINGMAN!

DOES YOUR BEER DRINKING INVOLVE A TREMENDOUS WASTE OF GRAIN?

The Anti-Saloon League says that it does, and so saying demands that you be deprived of your beer. These clergymen, seizing eagerly upon the general desire for food conservation, are working overtime to put across the so-called Food Stimulation Bill, with its Prohibition rider, final consideration of which is scheduled to be the first order of business upon Congress resuming its regular session. And this Bill, with an amendment that would put the country upon a bone-dry basis, will be put over if you do not get busy.

These propagandists are using "statistics" intended to show that in the brewing of beer grain is wasted in enormous quantities. Contrast their assertions with the statement of a man against whom no charge of bias or partisanship may be brought. This opportunity is afforded by the Congressional Record of June 6, 1918, on Page 8034 whereof appears a letter to United States Senator Sheppard by Food Administrator Hoover, from which is taken the following:

*** with regard to brewing, the alcoholic content in beer was reduced to 2 1/2 per cent, and the amount of grain and other foodstuffs that could be used have been limited to 70 per cent of that used during the corresponding period of the previous year, the effect being to stop any expansion of brewing and to reduce the foodstuffs consumed by 30 per cent. The actual amount of grain being used in the brewing of beers is at the present time approximately 4,500,000 bushels per month, of which approximately 30 per cent is recovered as cattle feed, and the loss, therefore, into the beer is practically the equivalent of 3,150,000 bushels per month, the grains used being barley, corn and broken rice.

There is, of course, a great deal of contention that the beer itself contains the remaining food values. ***

The net monthly use stated by Mr. Hoover would represent a use of grain in brewing during the present fiscal year of 38,000,000 bushels; but this present estimate does not allow for the effect of a recent order of the Fuel Administrator. This order, operative July 1, 1918, restricts the use of coal in the manufacture of beer (and other cereal beverages) to 50 per cent of the normal supply, and will reduce the output of beer, logically, in like proportion—that is, one-half. From which it would follow that the quantity of grain used during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918, and ending June 30, 1919, will not exceed 19,000,000 bushels. To put it more directly:

	Bushels.
Total production (per August forecast of Department of Agriculture)	5,665,900,000
Used in brewing, fiscal year ending June 30, 1919	19,000,000
Proportion used in brewing:	

Named Shoes are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, 246 Summer St., Boston, Mass

JOHN F. TOBIN, President. **CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.**

THE LAW REPORTER PRINTING COMPANY

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS AND STATIONERS

518-520 FIFTH STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
F. B. CROWN, MANAGER

quick bread

U. S. Food Administration.

Baking powder biscuits, corn bread, muffins, brown bread, griddle cakes on waffles is wot dey call "quick breads."

You all makes 'em wid one cup er wheat flour ter two cups er substitute flour to save all de wheat dat kin be saved fer sojers. Some folks kin gic er long widout any wheat at all and are glad to do it ter help win de war. Dat ain't bad med'cine to take, fo' who's gwine tu' up his nose at zood co'n bread er biscuits er flapjacks?

THREE-TENTHS OF ONE PER CENT

Or, to express it in terms of rule or yardstick, assuming that One Inc. stands for total production, Three One-thousandths would stand for the proportion used in brewing.

Clip and preserve this ad, and you will be in a position to check up the exaggerations of these Dry agitators, whose wilful misrepresentations constitute, in the last analysis, a reflection upon the patriotism of every toiler who seeks refreshment or relaxation in a glass of beer. If you want to defend your right to a glass of beer (or wine or cider) with your meals or with your wife and visiting friends, or with a Union brother or shop buddy after hours, state your desire in a brief telegram (also having your Union or shop do likewise) to the President of the United States, and to your Congressmen and both Senators from your State.

NO TIME IS TO BE LOST.

P. S.—Look for our next week's ad. This ad will show that even this Three-tenths of One Per Cent—infinite amount!—is not really wasted.

(Y-12) (Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League)



Tom's Bits.

Thomas J. McDonough.

W. A. Pratt, foreman of the night proofroom, has received a communication from his nephew, Lieut. Charles F. Phillips, announcing his safe arrival in France. Lieutenant Phillips is with the Nineteenth Machine Gun Battalion.

The messenger service of the monotype section night, is being performed by women, the Misses Pearl A. Hughes, Lida Hicks, and Mary Sardo, and Mrs. Theresa McAllister having been appointed for that service during the past week.

Miss Stella Wilson, daughter of George G. Wilson, assistant foreman hand section night, who underwent a serious operation at Sibley Hospital, is convalescent and has gone to Orange, Va., where she expects to stay for several weeks.

Harry G. Annis, formerly of the monotype hand section night, resigned last week and immediately proceeded to Pueblo, Col., where he will reside in the future.

Joseph L. Holland, a keyboard operator of the night force, while on a 20-day vacation will visit his birthplace in Western Kansas.

Harry E. Giles, a reader on the night side, and Mrs. Giles spent several days last week at Newport News, Va., the object being a visit to their son, Clinton Giles, yeoman in the Navy, who has just returned from his third voyage to France.

Referee Robert W. Christian, night proofroom, accompanied by Mrs. Christian, has gone to Richmond, Va., his birthplace, and Greenwood, Del., for a vacation of two weeks. It will no doubt be a treat to hear Bob tell of his immense catches of fish upon his return.

James S. Bowden, son of Fletcher Bowden, foreman of printing, recently enlisted in the tank service and is now stationed at Gettysburg, Pa. Young Bowden is not 19 years old and before enlisting expressed a desire for service in a unit where things were likely to happen.

Hubert Newsom, who was an employee of the office for many years, resigned during the past week. During his period of service Mr. Newsom acceptably discharged the duty of many assignments and also studied law and was admitted to the District bar. His real estate and law business have assumed such proportions as to require his entire attention.

Marton MacMurray, son of Charles J. MacMurray, of the night proof section, has been visiting his parents during the past week. After graduating from the officers' training school at Camp Taylor, Mr. MacMurray received a second lieutenant's commission and was ordered to proceed to Camp Jackson, S. C., to report for duty. He was formerly of the District Cavalry, but later of the Field Artillery and has been in active service since July, 1917.

After a lingering illness of many years, Charles Yeakel, who was formerly employed in the Big Printery as a temporary compositor and was well known down town, died at his home in Baltimore last week. John H. Hooper, copy editor of the night force, and an intimate friend of the deceased, was one of the pallbearers. Yeakel did most of his printing on the old bill force.

Henry T. McConvey, recently appointed a probational compositor at the G. P. O., has been a temporary compositor there for a great many years. He has been standing out on his average for many years, but concluded he would enter another examination and was successful in attaining a good average and getting a regular appointment. He was assigned to the day morning hand section.

George L. Eminisor has been reinstated in the G. P. O. George resigned and had a situation at the Evening Star. He hails from the State of Mississippi, and no doubt he yearned for a situation once again at the Government Printing Office—the best job a printer can boast of in this country today, barring none. With a Public Printer installed at its head who has the interests of the craft at heart, under the printerman hikes back to the G. P. O.

Guy McCord, a printer who found many of his old friends employed in the office. Guy McCord has always been a consistent printer man.

Mr. Henry A. McAnarney, a well-known printer of Baltimore, has accepted a lucrative position with the Department of Labor and is to be stationed in Washington. Mr. McAnarney has been active in typographical union affairs for a number of years and is a man of considerable ability. He represented the union—No. 12—at the State Federation meets on several occasions and always held assignments of more than the average importance. Henry will commute between Washington and Baltimore, for the time being at least.

An interesting event recently was the presentation of a book of poems to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. The poems were composed by Philip W. Wiley, a member of the day proof force, and well remembered by readers of the Trades Unionist for his beautiful eulogy of the late genial and beloved William Brockwell, the editor of Brockwell's Bits. The poems were all written on a typewriter by Mr. Wiley, who afterward had the handsomely bound. The presentation was made to the Home on behalf of Mr. Wiley by President Marsden, of the International Typographical Union.

Robert A. Miles, a copy editor of the day proof room, has resigned his position to accept the assistant foremanship of a San Antonio, Texas, newspaper. Bob is well known hereabouts, having worked here on many occasions. His last stay was short, but varied. He started in the proof section several years ago, then resigned. Maybe, he was hasty.

Everett Stone, of the linotype day section, has resigned his position to engage in another business. More power to you, Everett.

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Apollo - H St. bet. 6th & 7th, N.E.
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Avenue Grand - Pa. Ave. bet. 6 & 7, S.E.
Belasco Theater - 15th & Madison Pl.
Bijou Theater - 9th and Pa. Ave.
Carolina - 11th & N. Car. Ave. S.E.
Casino - F St. near 7th N.W.
Cosmos - Pa. Ave. bet. 9th & 10th Circle - 2105 Pa. Ave. N.W.
Crandall's Joy - 9th & E Sts. N.W.
Dixie - 8th & H Sts. N.E.
Dumbarton - 32d & O Sts. N.W.
Elite - 14th & R. I. Ave. N.W.
Empire - 910 H St. N.E.
Empress - 9th bet. D & E Sts. N.W.
Favorite - H St. bet. N. Cap. & 1st Florida - 15th St. & Fla. Ave. N.E.
Garden Theater - 423 9th St. N.W.
Gayety Theater - 513 9th St. N.W.
Grand & Starlight Park - Four and a Half and L. S. W.
Happyland - 7th bet. L & M N.W.
Home - C St. bet. 12th & 13th N.E.
Kriegerbocker - 18th & Col. Rd.
Leader - 507 9th St. N.W.
Liberty - N. Capitol & P Sts.
Lowe's Columbia - F near 12th Circle - 14th St. near Park Rd.
Maryland - 624 9th St. N.W.
"M" Street Theater - M St. near 32d Circle - 1223 Seventh St., N. W.
Navy - 8th St. bet. D & E S.E.
Olympic - U St. bet. 14th & 15th N.W.
Palace - 312 9th St. N.W.
Park View - Ga. Ave. & Pk. Rd.
Plaza - 434 9th St. N.W.
Poli's Theater - 15th & Pa. Ave.
Princess - 1112 H St. N.E.
Raphael - 9th St. bet. N & O N.W.
Regent - 18th & Cal. Ave. N.W.
Revere - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd.
Savoy - 14th & Columbia Rd.
Senate - 324 Pa. Ave. S.E.
Strand - 9th & D Sts. N.W.
Stanton - 6th & C Sts. N.E.
Stanton Park - 219 4th St. N.E.
Truxton - N. Capitol & Fla. Ave.
Virginia - 614 9th St. N.W.
Victoria - 7th & E Sts. S.W.
Washington & Park - 18th & U Sts.
Zenith Theater - 625 8th St. S.E.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
Office: 425 G St. N.W., Typographical Temple

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M. A. FOLEY, Vice President, 118 Seaton St. N. E.
E. B. BYRNE, Recording Secretary, 425 G St. N. W.
L. LUEBKERT, Treasurer, 1314 Kearney St. N. E.
L. W. MATTER, Financial Secretary, 425 G St. N. W.
W. L. TRATTOR, Conductor, 617 Sixth St. N. W.
A. P. MORRISSETT, Warden, 425 G St. N. W.
C. H. ADAMS, Business Agent, 804 A St. S.E.

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F. J. NOLTE, 24 Eighth St. N. E.
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M. A. FOLEY, 116 Seaton St. N. E.
L. LUEBKERT, 1314 Kearney St. N. E.
P. W. HAMILTON, 410 Tenn. Ave. N. E.
J. H. RYAN, 1101 Eleventh St. S. E.
T. W. WOLTZ, 604 Thirteenth St. N. E.
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Washington District Council of Carpenters
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M. A. FOLEY, Vice President, Local 132, U. B.
E. B. BYRNE, Recording Secretary, Local 132, U. B.
A. N. EICH, Treasurer, Local 1694, U. B., 1013 Maryland Avenue N.E.
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M. A. FOLEY, Trustee, Local 132, U. B., 116 Seaton Street N.E.
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MOSSBURG'S RESTAURANT, 1404 Pa. Ave. N. W. Our Specialty, Lynnhaven Bay Oysters.

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THE ONLY OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE COMPANY ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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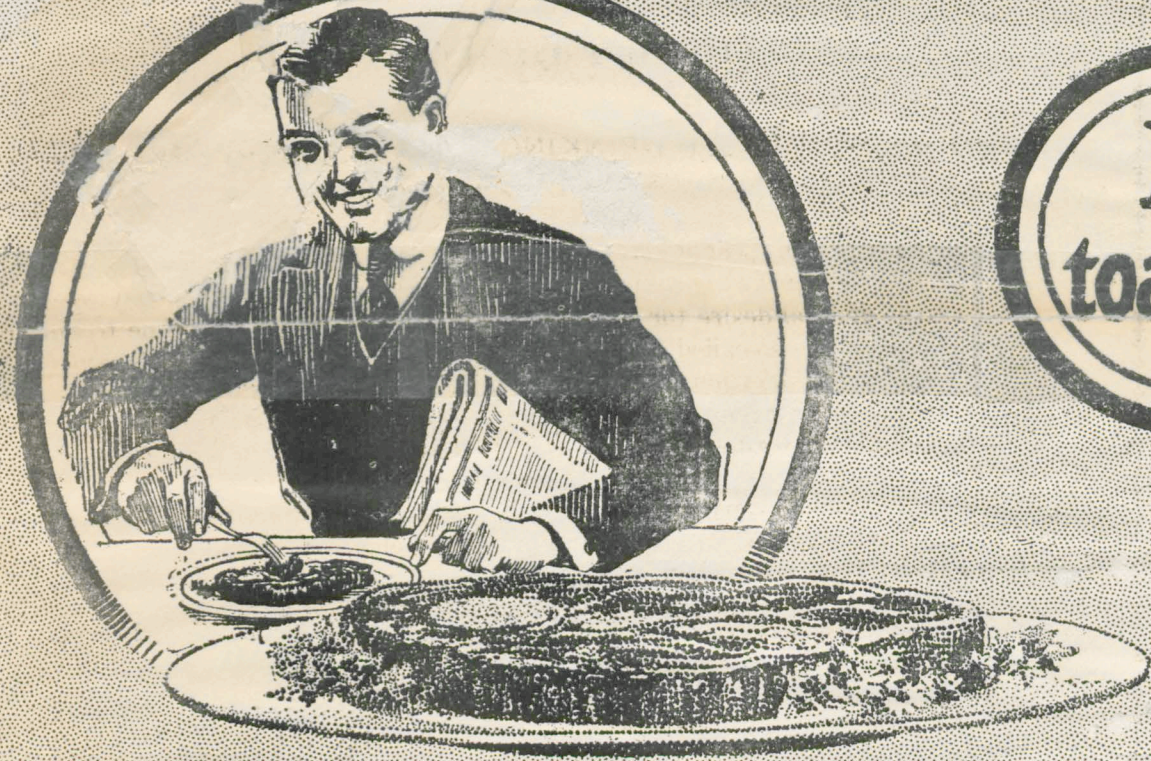
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LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE



It's toasted

BROILED STEAK
TOASTED LUCKY STRIKE

Cooking makes them both delicious



for lunch

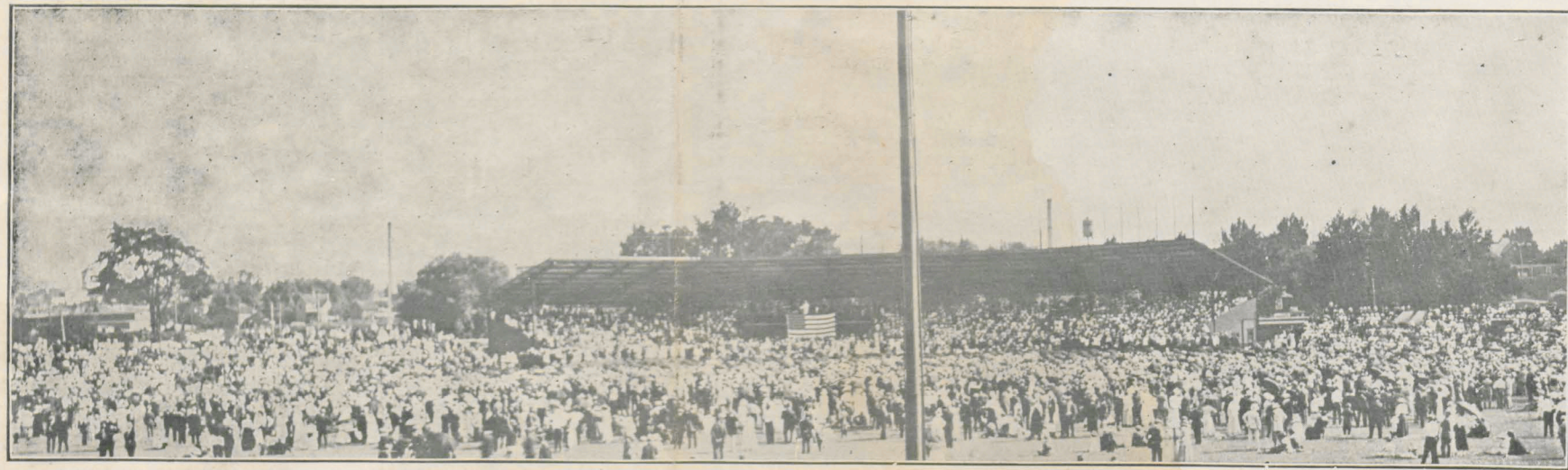
—you can have steak once in a while. And don't you enjoy it when you do! Tender, juicy, seasoned to suit you—well, it is a privilege. You're thankful when it's cooked just right for you.

after lunch

—you'll enjoy a LUCKY STRIKE Cigarette—also "cooked" just right for you. It's toasted, to bring out the Burley flavor.

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

"WE LIKE PLAY AS WELL AS WORK"



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Twenty-five thousand people attend concert by Sousa's Band, on E.-J.'s invitation.



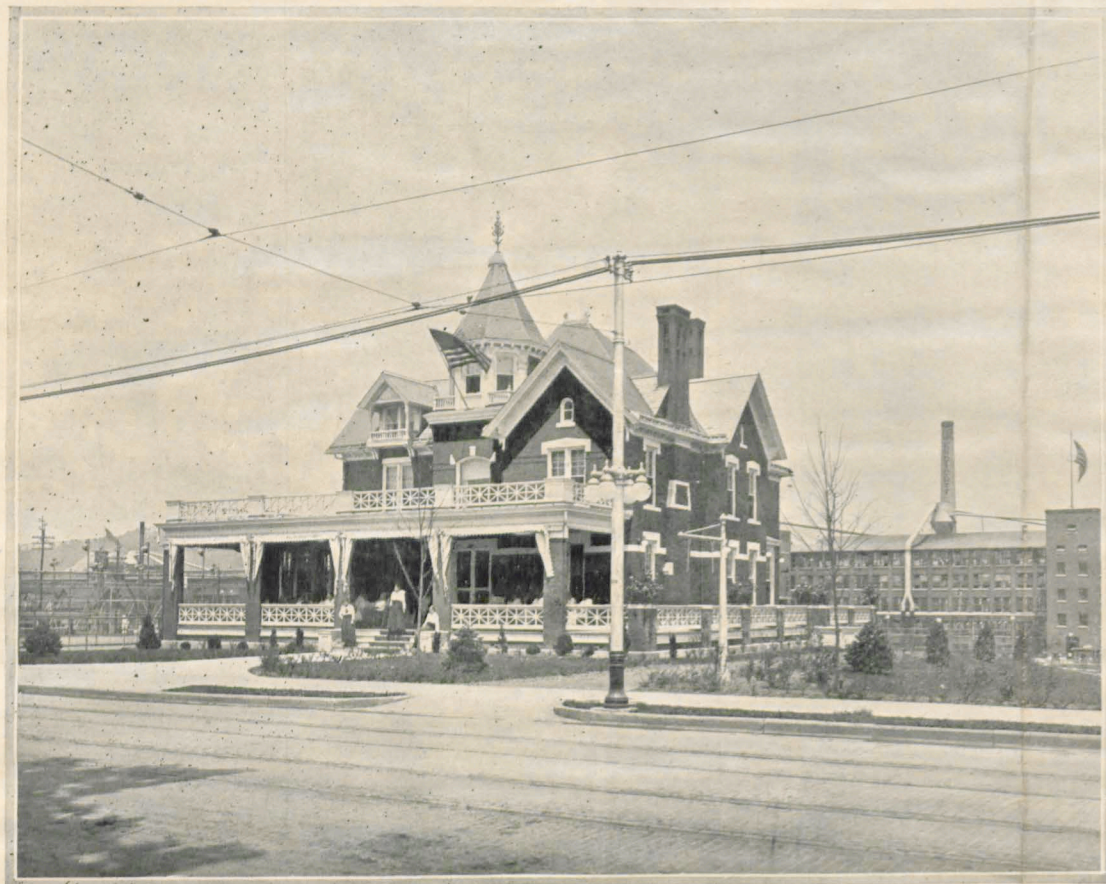
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Uncle Sam is proud of his Navy and the Red Cross

The Liberty Bond Parade by our workers and their children at Johnson City, N. Y., was a huge success.
We went "over the top" 100 per cent.

"YOUR HOME"---Johnson City, N. Y.

For Our Workers to use as they choose. A library, reading rooms, dining room and kitchen, and a smoking room.
ALL THE FREEDOM OF THE REAL HOME.



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The Sun Room.

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The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XXIII. No. 10.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE SPECTATOR

Fred S. Walker

A good time to stage a fire on a steamboat is when the only fire boat we own is laid up for repairs. Especially if the boat is covered by insurance.

A Welsh workman known by the not uncommon name of Jones, who enlisted in the war, has recently been promoted to the rank of brigadier general, having passed through all the grades from private. This incident emphasizes the fact that this is a war of democracy against autocracy and will go a long way toward convincing the men in the ranks that by their own efforts they can rise to the top of the military ladder.

The Senate refuses to concur in a recess while the committee wrestles with the revenue bill. That mileage is needed badly by the boys who want to go home and tighten up the fences.

Two lawyers recently indulged in a game of fisticuffs just outside the District Courthouse. As true disciples of Blackstone, they should defer such rough stuff until sent to Congress.

Some one suggests the following as our most intolerable pests:

Cost of living. Poison Ivy. Near beer. Grammar. A cornet. Castor oil.

About a month has passed since the Federal Trade Commission's report on the packing industry was made public, and no action has been taken by the Government to alleviate the strangle hold the food barons have on the appetite of the Nation. Is it possible that Packingtown has succeeded in guaranteeing immunity to itself from Government intervention?

How about building a few ice-houses now to save the ice from the Potomac next winter?

Next month you can turn your clock back again; or forward. Which is it?

Yanks.

When you ride on a Wreco car, pay no attention to the rattle and the jar. Hold on tight to the strap and the seat. Or the motorman'll jerk you off your feet.

Booie! Another week for straw hats.

The President caught a joker in the water-power bill which would make it almost impossible for the Government to recapture the sites when the lease runs out. Big business hasn't yet forgotten how to perform.

Don't forget to register on the 12th.

The Supreme Court has held that the Government can exclude lottery tickets, whisky, and immoral women from interstate commerce, but the products of child labor the court holds beyond the reach of Federal authority. Nothing quite like being consistent.

Rep. Gillette says the President is interfering too much with Congress. When Cong. gets to talking around after a fellow like this he'll find his time sum-buddy was built in.

A dead mouse was found in a bottle of milk last week, and the District health officer says he can't revoke the license of the dealer, and he didn't even publish his name. What would a milk dealer have to do to get his license revoked? Would a few dead babies help any?

The Capital Issues Committee of the Treasury Department will not allow a loan for a new hotel on Sixteenth street until convinced there will be no profiteering in prices. Ye gods! Sherman was right.

This is Treason.

Two pounds of real sugar will be paid for information that will lead to the identification of the man who intimated that a fit punishment for the Kaiser will be to compel him to work in the Linotype Day Section of the G. P. O.

No more autos on Sunday. Now our friends can't take you out joy riding.

Natives of the South Sea islands peddle in rattan and grass clothing, but even in this hot weather there's a little hope for the shredded-wheat costume here.

In a monthly magazine we read about Mr. Schwab's generous treatment of his workmen, and in the daily papers the War Labor Board insists that the company must change its

Million Rail Men Get Pay Increase

Details of wage increases and improvements in hours of labor for almost a million railroad workers, adjusting inequalities of the first raised wage schedule were announced yesterday by Director General McAdoo.

The new increase, affecting mainly the lower-paid men, amounts generally to an additional \$25 a month for those paid on monthly basis and 12 cents an hour for those paid hourly. This increase, however, includes that of the original order, merely supplementing it.

The workers affected are all clerks, station employees, stationary engineers, boiler washers, power transfer and turntable operators, common laborers and maintenance of way employees. The order provides general rules for promotion and adjustment of grievances. It provides a basic eight-hour day, with overtime up to 10 hours on a pro rata basis, an dime and a half for overtime thereafter. The new schedule is effective as of September 1, 1918.

CAN NOT DRAFT LABOR

Officers of the United States Employment Service state that no affiliated board has the power to draft unskilled labor in the recruiting for war work.

It is stated that "the United States Employment Service is not purposing to use any form of compulsion in such recruiting other than the appeal to the patriotism of the worker and the employer."

No board connected with the employment service can order a worker to cease employment in a non-essential industry.

The power to close up non-essential industries rests with the war industries board which has the authority to shut off supplies to any of these concerns.

policy as to working conditions and pay the employees more wages to avoid undue interference with the war work. Something is wrong somehow, somewhere.

Order your coal early. Save the ice and sugar. Keep the cover on the garbage can. And remember, Mooney is still locked up.

The London bus and tram conductors have won their strike. If Mr. Shonts loses a strike like that, he will discontinue the Subway Gazette.

The Tidal Basin is full of water, and yet we have to form a bread line and do the lockstep to get a bath.

Popular Sayings.

"Yes ma'am: this car goes to Forest Glen. Move up in the car! No, you can't transfer to U Street; this is a two-line town."

Ty Cobb and Christy Mathewson have been accepted in the gas and flame division. The boys in the shipyard will certainly miss them.

T. R. will recover from his disappointment in not being afforded an opportunity to campaign for Henry Ford in Michigan.

Miss Rankin threatens to run independently against Walsh in the fall. This little trick she evidently learned from Teddy in 1912. Even if not re-elected, her one term has been of more real good to Washington and the Nation at large than some of our legislators accomplish in a lifetime.

The Secretary of War held that men on strike were not affected by the work or fight order, yet two strikers in Long Island City were arrested and held in \$5,000 bail.

William D. Haywood, etc., get 20 years for obstructing the war. Good-bye, Bill; take keer of yerself.

Last year when the railroads were asked to place coal cars at the mines, many miners who found it necessary to eat went into other industries, and regardless of this more coal is being mined today than ever before. And yet some say that the miners are slacking.

The famous London policeman is on strike for better conditions and recognition of the union. Why do these unions always have to strike to get recognition?

Central Labor Union Takes Part in Baltimore Celebration

Many Representatives of Washington Locals Participate

Because of its inability to secure a satisfactory place to hold a celebration here, the Central Labor Union decided not to hold any local event Labor Day. Instead, many members journeyed to Baltimore to help that jurisdiction celebrate.

The Waitresses, Local No. 63, chartered an automobile, in which they went to the Monumental City. They afterward used the large machine for the parade, which was one of the largest ever held in Baltimore.

Mayor Preston and John H. Ferguson, president of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, led the parade. The various organizations of both cities followed in the line, many in uniform.

As a Labor Day parade, the affair was a decided success, and the great number of people interested seemed to enjoy the time afforded them at Monument Park after the parade.

FOOD TO BE SHIPPED IN 1919

According to a plan mapped out yesterday at the conference of Federal food administrators from every State in the Union, America will send 15,000,000 tons of foodstuffs to Europe next year, instead of the 10,000,000 tons which were exported this year.

The sugar situation was discussed, and it was decided to retain the present ration of two pounds per month per person. The certificate system by which the sugar is allotted to dealers will be maintained.

Conditions in the drought-stricken Southwest were also discussed and plans of relief advanced.

Despite the bountiful harvest this year, the administrators were unanimous in declaring that food conservation must be intensified.

CAN FURNISH WAR LABOR

An appeal today was issued by the local community labor board calling on all employers in Washington who need labor for war work to make their wants known in detail to the employment service bureau, 1410 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.

Many individuals voluntarily are applying to the board for war work, and these volunteers are increasing in number. More than 50 persons are being sent by the board each day to the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation at Alexandria, and the employment office feels it can supply the labor needs of all District firms engaged in active war work.

Within a few days the local community labor board will mail a brief questionnaire to all employers in the city requesting them to advise the board how many employees they can release for war work. The Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association will appoint committees to cooperate with the board in this matter.

COMMISSIONERS TO GET POWER TO RAISE PAY

D. C. Heads See Need, That They May Stop Resignations

Power to increase the salaries of certain employees whose pay is definitely specified in the District Appropriation act may be given to the District Commissioners by Congress if the investigation now being carried on by the Commissioners shows that such a step is necessary.

Resignations are occurring in large numbers among the clerks and skilled laborers who are leaving the municipal employ to take better positions in Federal and Government work. At one pumping station seven engineers have resigned, and it is practically impossible to fill their places at the salaries appropriated by the annual appropriation act.

The local government is handicapped by the eight-hour law which applies to unskilled labor, but which has been lifted with respect to Federal government operations. If no possible way of meeting the labor crisis is found in the special study of the subject begun yesterday by order of the Commissioners, it is expected that an appeal for emergency legislation will be made to Congress.

RAILROAD CLERKS UNITE

Pennsylvania Railroad clerks in Philadelphia are joining the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks in squads and platoons.

Jack Riggles Making Great Strides

Labor's Candidate Will Win If He Gets Labor Vote

trades unions that participate in the primaries September 9 in the Fifth Congressional District cast their ballot to their best interest, they will support "Jack" Riggles, of Seabrook, Md., who is an active member of Machinist Union, No. 174.

Mr. Riggles has the indorsement of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor and that of the Central Labor Union of Washington, which in itself shows labor's attitude toward the man.

He stands for the policy of Government control of the railroads after the war, which policy is also indorsed by the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods. The roads under Government management have been successful. The men are the highest paid railroad men in the world, and freight is hauled cheaper here than in any other country.

After the war there will be many changes in labor conditions, and men are needed in Congress that will stand with the American Federation of Labor in the passage of legislation protecting the worker. Riggles is such a man.

Whenever there is a labor candidate the cry of "He hasn't got a chance" drives many voters to the machines, the average voter desiring to be on a live one. Such dope emanates in the headquarters of these corrupt politicians. It is being peddled around at this time, but will not affect so many as it has done heretofore. Labor's voters are at last realizing that the candidates of such politicians are controlled, body and soul, by the so-called leaders. The voter is wondering what the "leader" gets out of it.

Riggles will not be subservient to any of these. His policy will be to further the interests of the American Federation of Labor and the welfare of the worker at every stage of the game.

Members of organized labor should not at this time listen to the bunk handed them by the professional politician, nor should they put any credence in the stories circulated by the flunkies, straphangers, and water carriers of this bunch. They should vote their convictions.

"KAISER" SPRECKLES FIGHTS CARMEN'S UNION

Ben F. Bowbeer, well known in Oakland, Cal., has gathered together the street car men of San Diego under the frowning brows of John D. Spreckels, head of the San Diego railways systems.

Spreckels has refused to recognize the new union. A committee of the men have been denied a hearing. Both the president and the secretary of the new organization have been fired from the service of the Spreckels lines.

When the mighty John D. himself was appealed to by the union for fair play (by mail) the millionaire replied, in part:

"I have always been most willing to discuss with the employees of the Spreckels companies any question of wages and working conditions, but have always refused to receive a delegation from a union in any of our properties."

Spreckels also upheld the discharge of the two union officials.

Spreckels is a member of the Spreckels sugar family which has succeeded in establishing poverty hells in the Hawaiian Islands, so long the Paradise of the Pacific. The Spreckels family has the distinction of having created more misery, suffering and hardship on the shores of the Pacific Ocean than any other family that ever had its beginning in Germany.

For a man of German origin John D. Spreckels is quite consistent in refusing to recognize the rights of his fellow men to decent justice and fair play.

For a man of German origin, Spreckels is also quite consistent in refusing to respect the wishes of a democratic government and a democratic President that workmen be granted the right to organize.

An official bulletin from the United States Government said:

"In case where the right to organize has been an issue the arbitrators applied the war labor board principles, protecting workers in the exercise of their right to join trade unions without fear of molestation by the employer."

In spite of the opposition of the millionaire whose father had his beginning as a German grocer, the platform men of San Diego are sticking by the union, which is growing daily.

Mooney Loses Appeal; Supreme Court Next

For the second time the California Supreme Court has refused Thomas J. Mooney's plea that the trial court be ordered to rehear his case because he was convicted by improper methods.

The court reaffirms its position that it can only act on the record of a case, and as the improper methods charged are not included in the record of this case, because they were discovered after Mooney was convicted, no relief from the death penalty is possible. Friends of Mooney announce that an appeal will be made to the United States Supreme Court.

Officials of the United States Supreme Court are quoted in a local newspaper as expressing the opinion that the Mooney case can not reach that court unless a writ of error is granted by a Supreme Court justice, acting as judge of one of the Federal circuit courts of appeal.

In this case such a request would go to Justice McKenna, who represents the Ninth judicial district, which includes California and other Pacific Coast States.

CURE FOR CONDITIONS PROPOSED IN SENATE

Distribution of Workers Would Relieve Congestion, Says Thomas

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, has proposed to distribute over the country all the war workers whose work can be done as well elsewhere, in order to relieve the crowded condition of the District.

The resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Thomas requests that the President relieve the congestion in the District with the transfer from Washington to other cities for the period of the war all bureaus, commissions and subdivisions of the several departments which can perform their duties as well away from the District as here.

Senator Thomas requested that the resolution go over until today. The resolution provides that the order be effective on October 3.

LIBERTY BONDS ARE GOOD

Mrs. Reina Mooney, wife of Thomas J. Mooney, has won her fight in Judge Dunne's court, San Francisco, for an order releasing \$15,000 cash bail and the substitution of Liberty Bonds to that amount.

The district attorney's office opposed the change on the ground that the court's refusal would raise a question of his patriotism. Judge Dunne explained that there was a legal question involved as to whether a substitute for cash bail may be received, but that a surety bond, secured by Liberty Bonds, will be all right.

Mrs. Mooney was released on bail last March, after she was acquitted by a jury on the charge of being implicated in the Preparedness Day bomb outrage, for which her husband is now under sentence of death. She has several other indictments against her.

SENATOR THOMAS ALARMED

While defending his conscription-of-labor amendment to the draft law United States Senator Thomas expressed the fear "that the heads of organized labor, or many of them, propose to take advantage of war conditions to clinch the hold of organized labor upon the country."

The Senator, of course, did not include all organized labor, which permits of future alibis.

Senator Thomas represents Colorado, wherein is located Mr. Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, a corporation that strangled every political and industrial power in that State four years ago, to defeat its organized mine employees.

Strike guards were arrayed in the uniform of the State militia and their long record of killings culminated at Ludlow, when a tent colony maintained by the strikers was swept by a rail of bullets and nearly two score of men, women and children killed.

The matter has already been submitted to the War Labor Board for its ruling.

It will be interesting to see what the millionaire of German ancestry will do when the United States Government taps him on the shoulder and points out to him that men of his beliefs belong on the other side of the Hindenburg line.—The Tri-City Labor Review.

We're All on Trial

Editorial in the Washington Herald, September 6, 1918.

If a poor boy may not rise in our country; if his thought and effort may not have effect upon the consent of the governed; if he may not secure justice, that composite of all rights, all benefits that men should aspire to and possess, our democracy is as rotten as Hun autocracy.

Tom Mooney was thrown upon his own resources when a lad of 14 years of age by the death of his father. He became an iron molder, which vocation he followed for some 15 years. He was unusually aggressive, persistent, courageous and original, and became a self-made man—a recognized and successful labor leader. To become a self-made man through accumulation of dollars, by or by crook, is one thing. To become such through courageous service for one's fellows is another. The reader will be able to think out the difference. However, while you may become self-made by skinning the skinner, you can not become a self-made leader of workingmen through advocating unionism, higher wages, etc., without incurring the enmity of greedy corporations.

But, it makes no difference what Mooney advocated. He may have been mistaken. All civilization awhile ago believed that the world was flat and persecuted the first fellow who declared it wasn't. The point arrived at is that, when put on trial for his life as a dynamiter on Preparedness Day at San Francisco, Mooney found arrayed against him the concentrated wealth, political and social power and pull of the notorious United Railroads and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Was this fair? No honest man can truthfully say so. Were these big corporations concerned in meeting out punishment to the foul fiends who committed the murders? No. They brought against Mooney their lawyers, pull and private detectives to "get" him, because he could lead workingmen. It was an attempt to outrage justice, a throwing of a monkey wrench into the machinery upon the successful operation of which our democracy's life depends, and there was nothing fair to Mooney or to the country about it. As well call it fair for a squad of Hun shock troops to bayonet a French baby as a test of war strength. Mooney did not have a fair trial from the start.

But he was tried, convicted and is under sentence of death. Such were the conditions, motives and events of his trial that there are charges of perjury, subornation and judicial error, and today, all over the country, in England, France, Italy and even Russia, his case is arousing interest in most astonishing degree, because our most astonishing degree, because our

We have said that the very start of Mooney's trial wasn't fair. So notoriously unfair were the proceedings of the trial, so outraged public sense of justice at home and abroad that President Wilson sent a commission to San Francisco to investigate. That commission declared that the evidence and proceedings were such as to leave the greatest uncertainty as to Mooney's complicity in the crime, and so evident was the unfairness that President Wilson urged a reopening of the case.

Has this accused man been given the benefit of a reasonable doubt as to his guilt? No. But the certainty of the unfairness of his trial has been established beyond all doubt.

Shall we say to the world that's struggling, fighting, dying for such equality and justice as ours that this is our equality, our justice?

Mooney himself scorns commutation of sentence. He demands only a fair trial. Would it hurt anybody or anything to retry him? No. Then, why not? Simply because, as things now are, the big labor crushers of the coast have "got" Mooney, the fellow who has been highly successful in the work of uplifting labor.

Should California execute Thomas J. Mooney without fair trial, her Governor ought to cable Pershing's boys something like this:

"Fight on, bleed on, die on, ye heroes of democracy! We're hanging your kind over here on suspicion." For, with justice ravished by organized Big Business, who can say what workingman will be the next victim?

WAITRESSES HOLD REGULAR MEETING

At their headquarters, 719 Sixth street, the Waitresses, Local No. 803, held their regular meeting Tuesday evening, several new members being initiated.

This organization seems to be advancing in great bounds, having been established but a few months ago.

The Trades Unionist

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918

Random Comment.

The loudly heralded "efforts" of the management of the Wreco to better the car service seem to have been suspended with the publication of the intention of the company to allow the men to join the union. Even the men on the Capital Traction Company are now dissatisfied because of the low wages, and a strike is talked of in many quarters, though the officers of the Street Car Men's Union insist that such action is not contemplated. The resourcefulness of Mr. Beeler has about reached its limit, and the failure of the car companies to adopt his proposal for a belt line and the giving of universal transfers shows their unwillingness to make any real concessions to better the service. They are perfectly willing to do anything which merely inconveniences the public, but when service requires them to make any real sacrifice they pass the busy to the Utilities Commission. The employees are endeavoring to get their case to the War Labor Board, and this may result in increased wages, but the companies maintain that they are not able to pay more. If the companies themselves had taken the wage question up with the Labor Board they would have risen considerably in the estimation of the public, but they prefer to be compelled to raise wages so they can demand higher fares. Thousands for strikebreaking and high salaries, but not a cent for wages and service.

The strictures emanating from Senator Sherman of Illinois in the Senate Tuesday regarding the disposition of patronage by the President would result in difficulties with the Department of Justice if indulged in by the ordinary citizen. If the possession of a seat in Congress gives the holder the right to censure the Chief Executive because the speaker feels that his party has been getting the small end of the plum basket, in times like the present, decorum and good taste, not to mention mere patriotism, should restrain overheated statesmen from attempting to make political capital out of the imaginary injustices in the conduct of the war work. If this is to form the base of the Republic issues in the coming campaign the election may as well be postponed until after the war, as such tactics make a very weak appeal to the voters of the country and may prove a boomerang to the instigators.

There seems to be no limit to the altitude of the price of milk in the District, or to the foul condition of the milk served to the public. The recent seizure of milk, one bottle of which contained the dead body of a mouse, brought out the fact that the local health officers have no power to prosecute offenders of the health regulations. This leaves the people here absolutely at the mercy of the dealers, and the only hope is that they are still possess of enough common decency to give us good clean milk at a fair price. If they do not do this, the food administrator may put their product on the fair-price list, and then they can raise the price again.

After several years of agitation Washington at last has a bathing beach worthy of the name, due largely to the efforts of Senator Norris. The new beach is located on the south side of the Tidal Basin, is graded from the sea wall with sand, and a commodious pavilion with innumerable lockers and many showers affords protection and conveniences to the patrons. It is under the supervision of Colonel Ridley, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and is open all day for men, women and children. All that seems to be needed is street-car facilities and a clock on the water side of the pavilion, both of which will undoubtedly be arranged for in the near future. Some complaint as to overcharging at the refreshment stand will surely have the effect of eliminating any profiteering when the matter is brought to the attention of the proper authorities.

One good way to combat the malignant profiteering which seems to have effected most all lines of merchandise, and especially the larger vested interests, would be for the Treasury Department to publish the names of the persons and companies with the percentages of profits reported to the Internal Revenue Bureau. A little persistent publicity may help our money grabbers to realize that this war is for the purpose of exterminating the Hun and not merely to increase the number of millionaires. Publish the names and let the people see who is helping the Kaiser by extortion in America.

Congress at last has passed the appropriation bill to meet expenses of the District, and the fifty-fifty provisions for at least another year. The delay in the bill caused the loss of thousands of dollars, because the Commissioners were unable to place contracts for supplies and improvements at prices advantageous to the District months ago, and the municipal employees who were granted increases can now wait for a deficiency bill to carry their extra pay for the two months passed. Every year Congress has a beautiful excuse for not getting the supply bills out on time, and a like delay in any other branch of the Government would occasion many loud and prolonged howls on the floor for reorganization and more speed. If Congressmen worker on a piece-work basis, some of them would have difficulty paying their room rent.

—[Fred S. Walker.]

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MR. WORKINGMAN!

MORE FACTS TO GUIDE YOU.

In our advertisement of last week we demonstrated, so far as honest intentions and available data made this possible, that of the 1918 grain crop (per August forecast of the United States Department of Agriculture) the proportion likely to be used in the brewing of beer, will, approximately, not exceed

THREE-TENTHS OF ONE PER CENT.

Small as this proportion is—Three Bushels to the Thousand—it is far from being wasted; for, barring that part returned to the farm as the best milk-producing feed for cattle, all of the food value of the grain remains in the beer. Nor should we overlook the important part played by beer in the social and domestic life of the Working Class.

Promoting good fellowship, it tends to bring men of common tastes and common sympathies, but with limited opportunities for social intercourse, into closer and more abiding relations. Thus it plays in the social life of the workers quite as important a part as do fine whiskies, brandies and rare wines in the entertainments and recreations of the wealthy classes.

It does more! Conceding that these other drinks contribute much to the enjoyment of the dinners of the well-to-do, their contribution thereto is not nearly so important as is that of beer to the fare of the industrial masses.

The brewed beverage is of more importance as an aid to the meals of the Wage-earner because his meals on the whole are markedly inferior to those of citizens of more commanding means. By its use he manages not only to eke out his meals but also to make them more enjoyable and in proportion more sustaining. Thus his glass or two of beer enables him, in addition to making his meals more inviting, to secure a better appropriation of their actual food values.

Deprive the Toilers of their beer, and how shall the resultant deficiency be made up? Assume that it could be supplied in terms of bread and meat, and by otherwise increasing the solid proportions of their fare—would not this make still greater demands upon the grain supply or its sources? And would not such increased demands upon these food sources also result in forcing still higher the already high cost of living?

This question and the one preceding it are respectfully referred to those Drys whose suddenly developed passion for food saving would bring about precisely these conditions—and all to "save" the infinitesimal quantity of grain used in providing that which other countries in the war recognize as necessary in the social and domestic life of the masses.

"Beer," declared the Lloyd George commission on industrial unrest in Great Britain, as it proceeded to recommend that the supply be increased, "it must be recognized, is more than a drink." (See Bulletin No. 237 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, page 98.)

Brother Workingman! If you are unwilling to be deprived by any such food-saving fakery as that now being resorted to by the Drys, of your right to a glass of beer with your meals or with your wife and visiting friends, or with a Union brother after hours, say so in a brief telegram (also having your Union or shop do likewise) to the President of the United States, and to your Congressmen. Explain that you are opposed particularly to the Prohibition rider to the so-called Food Stimulation Bill. If you act at all, you must act quickly.

(Y-13)

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After spending two weeks' vacation at Atlantic City, I was agreeably surprised at the large number of employees at the Government Printing Office I met on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City. Among the many I met were the following: Public Printer Ford and wife. It seems that the Public Printer had been on a business trip to New York City and took in Atlantic City for a week-end on his way back. I also met William Schinnerer, night foreman of the Record, and his wife. I came down in the same train with Aaron R. Nathan, a reader on the day side; Charley Huse, a monotype keyboard operator of the night force; Howey Southwick, timekeeper in the day monotype section; Jimmy Huse, a reader on the night side; Joe Becker, a maker-up in the day monotype section; Charley Peake, a monotype keyboard operator of the night force; Benjamin L. Stidham, a reader of the day side, and wife; Mr. Wood, a keyboard operator on the day force; Perry T. Grimes, an operator in the day keyboard room; Mrs. Callie Jacoby, a compositor of the day hand section; Miss E. M. Eisenhower, a monotype keyboard operator; Joe Williams, a keyboard monotype operator of the night force, and wife; Harvey Copenhaver, a linotype operator; Harry Duce, a linotype operator; Bert S.

Elliott, a reader of the day force; Edward Heidingsfeld, a maker-up in the day Record room; Clement C. Hipkins, a reader of the night force, and wife. Besides, I met Charles S. Gunn and wife. Mr. Gunn was formerly chief of the linotype section and is now in the employ of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company. He has the eastern section of the State of Pennsylvania to handle, with headquarters at Philadelphia. Charley has made good as a salesman of linotypes. I also met Nate Newman and wife, one of the live wires of Bix Six. Nate has not missed a convention of the I. T. U. for 20 years. I had the pleasure of being a member of the Query Club, which took a trip from New York City to the Pacific Coast and returned to the Union-American Exposition. Nate Newman was the life of the Query Club in its trip to the Pacific Coast. There is not a better-known member in Bix Six than he is.

Patrick H. Gallagher, storekeeper in the Government Printing Office, and a well-known member of Columbia Union, oldest son, Dean Gallagher, enlisted in the Navy, but had to undergo an operation at the Emergency Hospital for hernia. Surgeon Dr. Lewis performed the operation. After three weeks spent in the hospital, young Dean expects to be accepted by the Navy Department. Storekeeper Gallagher's youngest son, James, will register in the next draft, between 18 and 45 years, as he is just past 18 years. Storekeeper Patrick H. Gallagher is certainly doing his bit in the present war to make the democracy safe in this country by having two sons enlisted in the military service of the United States. His youngest son, Edward, is too young to enlist, being only 8 years old, or else he would also enlist, making three sons. Mr. Gallagher has been blessed with, besides a daughter, Helen, who is about 15 years of age.

Andrew L. Huss, assistant foreman of the night monotype section, accompanied by Mrs. Huss, has returned from an automobile trip to Western Maryland.

James J. Murphy, formerly a linotype operator in the job section, but now of the Shipping Board, now stationed in Philadelphia, was a recent visitor to the city. Jim's home is in Philadelphia, and no doubt the location of the Shipping Board after pointment as a linotype operator. He having received a probationary appointment originally hails from Richmond, Va., where he served his apprenticeship. No doubt Jim was in Baltimore this week attending the annual convention of the Spanish War Veterans, of which organization he is a high official. His many friends in the office wish him continued success in his position with the Shipping Board.

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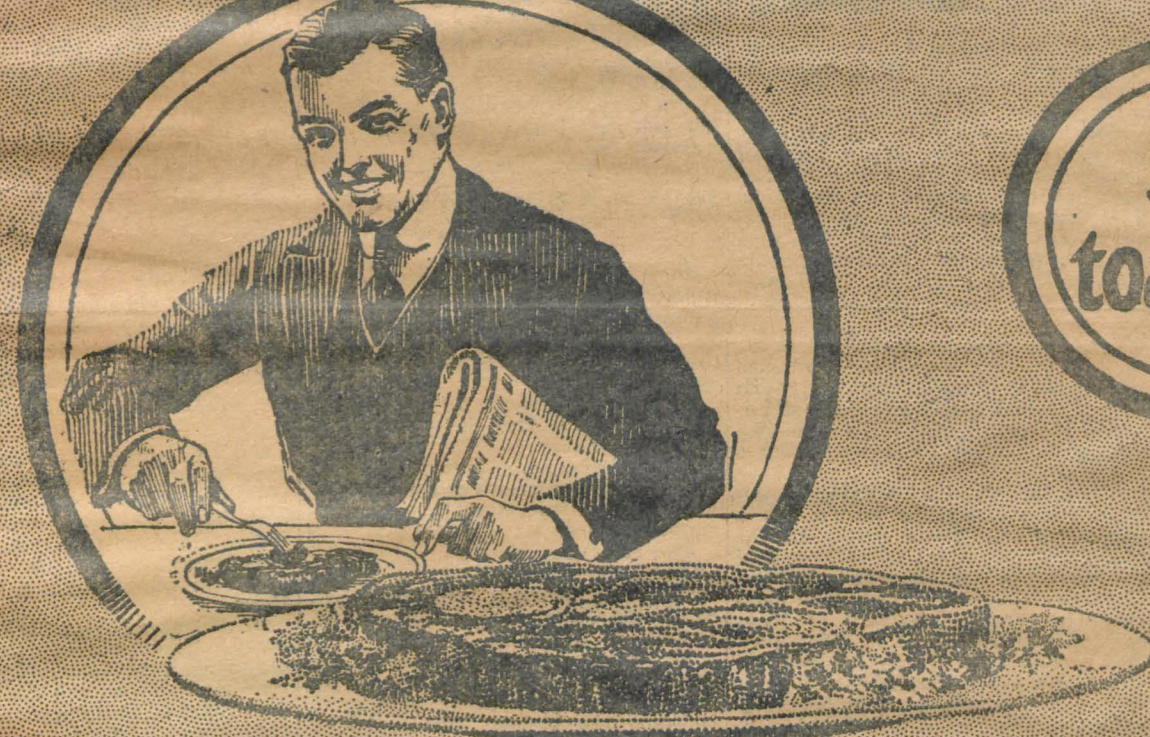
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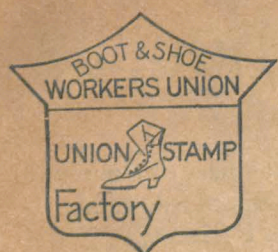
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If You Work, Vote For Riggles!

Issued by Authority of Maryland State Federation of Labor

This is your fight; support him at the Democratic primaries, Monday, September 9. He stands for Government control of the railroads and all measures in the interest of Organized Labor

A Vote for Riggles Means the Continued Enjoyment of Good Conditions

What the newspapers say about Riggles:

JACK RIGGLES AS CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

Young Labor Leader Will Run for Fifth Maryland District

"Jack" Riggles, member of Columbia Lodge of Machinists, an employee of the Washington Navy Yard, and one of the best known of the younger labor leaders in this section, has announced his candidacy for Congress from the Fifth Maryland Congressional District. Riggles lives at Seabrook, Md. Thousands of placards bearing his picture as "Labor's Democratic Candidate" have been distributed throughout his district and in Baltimore. Riggles hopes to receive assistance from the speakers' bureau of the American Federation of Labor when the campaign begins to warm up.

Riggles has been actively engaged in the trade-union movement in the District and in Texas for years. While in Houston, Texas, he was secretary of the Machinists' Union, and also was editor of the Railway Echo, published in the Texas city.

In his letter to the election supervisors of Prince George's county Riggles pointed out why it was necessary for the unionists to back labor candidates this fall. He said: "Organized labor is solid for President Wilson to win the war and to make the world safe for democracy. After the war times will change and the laboring class will need men in Congress who have their own interests at heart."

"In Prince George's county and in Baltimore unionism has grown from 50 to 9,000 per cent. Government clerks who have in the past voted the Republican ticket this year will vote with labor to show their appreciation for President Wilson's stand on the Borland eight-hour amendment."

Railroad brotherhoods will vote with the A. F. of L. as they are vitally interested in keeping the railroads under Government control after the war. Wage agreements with shipbuilding concerns terminate with the war.

"The Democratic machine will be careful not to knife whoever gets the nomination, as Senator John Walter Smith comes up for re-election next year."—Washington Herald.

J. R. RIGGLES CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION

Seeks Congressional Honors in the Fifth Maryland District

John R. Riggles, of Seabrook, Md., member of Machinists' Union, No. 174, Washington, D. C., filed his certificate as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District.

Mr. Riggles has been actively engaged in the trade-union movement for a number of years in this vicinity and was formerly secretary of the Machinists of Houston, Texas, where he was also labor editor of the Railroad Echo.

The controlling vote of the Fifth District is in Prince George's county, which has a large number of trade unionists in its confines. South Baltimore, which is also in this district, is today very strong as a trade-union center, the unions there having increased in membership from 25 to 9,000 per cent.

The railroad brotherhoods are expected to vote with organized labor, as they are anxious to keep the railroads under Government control after the war, and this aggregation will cast a large vote in this district.

Riggles has been a delegate to the Central Labor Union for Columbia Lodge of Machinists and was an advocate of the big steel foundry at the Navy Yard. Through the Chamber of Commerce, he has been advocating the new buildings at the Navy Yard, which has increased the number of employees from about 4,000 men to nearly 10,000.

In the last Presidential campaign Mr. Riggles was a very effective campaign speaker in favor of President Wilson.—The Trades Unionist, Washington, D. C.

GROCERY CLERKS HERE ENDORSE RIGGLES

John R. Riggles, labor candidate from Maryland, was endorsed last night at the regular meeting of the Grocery Clerks at 606 Fifth street, N. W.—Washington Herald.

"JACK" RIGGLES MAKING GREAT STRIDES

Labor's Candidate Will Win If He Gets Labor Vote

Should the voters affiliated with trades unions that participate in the primaries September 9 in the Fifth Congressional District cast their ballot to their best interest, they will support "Jack" Riggles, of Seabrook, Md., who is an active member of Machinists Union, No. 174.

Mr. Riggles has the endorsement of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor and



that of the Central Labor Union of Washington, which in itself shows labor's attitude toward the man.

He stands for the policy of Government control of the railroads after the war, which policy is also endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods. The roads under Government management have been successful. The men are the highest paid railroad men in the world, and freight is hauled cheaper here than in any other country.

After the war there will be many changes in labor conditions, and men are needed in Congress that will stand with the American Federation of Labor in the passage of legislation protecting the worker. Riggles is such a man.

Whenever there is a labor candidate the cry of "He hasn't got a chance" drives many voters to the candidates controlled by the political machines, the average voter desiring to be on a live one. Such a cry emanates in the headquarters of these corrupt politicians. It is being peddled around at this time, but will not affect so many as it has done heretofore. Labor's voters are at last realizing that the candidates of such politicians are controlled, body and soul, by the so-called leaders. The voter is wondering what the "leader" gets out of it.

Riggles will not be subservient to any of these. His policy will be to further the interests of the American Federation of Labor and the welfare of the worker at every stage of the game.

Members of organized labor should not at this time listen to the bunk handed them by the professional politician, nor should they put any credence in the stories circulated by the flunkies, straphangers and water carriers of this bunch. They should vote their convictions.—The Trades Unionist, Washington, D. C.

BOOST JACK RIGGLES AS LABOR CANDIDATE

Central Unions Endorse Him for Congress from Maryland

Resolutions endorsing "Jack" Riggles, labor candidate for Congress from the Fifth Maryland district, were passed yesterday by the Baltimore and Washington Central Labor Unions.

Mr. Riggles is a member of Columbia Lodge of Machinists and an employee of the navy yard. He has been prominent in labor circles for many years. He was secretary of the machinists' union in Houston, Texas, and editor of the Railroad Echo, published in the Texas city. He lives in Seabrook, Md.—Washington Herald.

LABOR'S CANDIDATE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

John R. Riggles, candidate for the nomination for Congress in the Fifth Congressional district at the Democratic primaries, is making great strides in his campaign.

Mr. Riggles has the support of organized labor, resolutions having been passed by both the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Union of Washington in his behalf.

This action would tend to show where the workers affiliated with labor unions fit in this campaign. They are at last becoming awake to what is best for them. They want to know where they benefit themselves by putting some one in office that is obliged to take orders from some ward politician or other so-called political boss that has nothing in common with them. It will be more difficult for this class of individual or their strap hangers or water carriers to control the ballots of the rank and file this year. There is but little doubt that this will be an organized-labor year. At no time before have trades unions been so strong. In other words, the worker is about to come into his own.

A vote for "Jack" Riggles is a vote for organized labor, as he holds a card in Machinists' Union, No. 174, and actually works for a living. Think of it, a candidate that works. Why, that's strange. Most of them are close enough to the "inside" to get by without that.

Figure this thing out: What have the candidates endorsed by the so-called leaders ever done for you. Unless, you have received a job somewhere, or, perhaps, some little petty favor on the side, there has been nothing you can point to. Then, why listen to these leaders this year. Here is one of your own kind. Get in the game.—The Prince Georgian, Mt. Rainier, Md.

JOHN R. RIGGLES HAVING LIVELY CAMPAIGN

John R. Riggles, of Seabrook, Md., candidate for the nomination for Congress in the Democratic primaries, in the Fifth Maryland Congressional district, is indeed fighting a lively battle.

He is a member of Machinists' Union, No. 174, and is employed at the Navy Yard.

There seems to be quite a tendency of the trades unionists of this district, and there is a considerable number, to support this fellow unionist.

The Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor passed resolutions endorsing this candidate, as did the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Riggles has opposition in the person of Mr. Duvall, of Annapolis, but unless the "organization" desires to continue the present representation, they should maneuver in some way other than to antagonize the organized labor vote of this section.

The Ralston deal has not yet been forgotten.—The Prince Georgian, Mt. Rainier, Md.

NAVY YARD MACHINIST TO RUN FOR CONGRESS

John R. Riggles, a machinist employed at the Navy Yard, has announced his candidacy for the seat in Congress held by Sydney E. Mudd, Congressman from the Fifth District of Maryland.

Riggles is from Seabrook, Md., and Mudd's home is in La Plata. Riggles, who is a member of Machinists' Union, No. 174, of Washington, already has filed his certificate as a candidate and started his campaign.

He says that the controlling vote of the Fifth district is in Prince George's county, which has a large number of trade unionists among its voters, and he expects to make his appeal for support chiefly to the unionists.—Washington Times.

J. R. RIGGLES ENTERS CONGRESSIONAL RACE

John R. Riggles, prominent labor leader, has entered the Maryland Congressional race, seeking election from the Fifth Congressional district, with the united support of labor organizations.

In the last two Presidential cam-

AFTER MUDD'S SEAT

Senator Duvall and "Jack" Riggles Believe They Can Turn the Trick

There are at least two men within the confines of the Fifth Congressional district of Maryland who, apparently, do not concede the re-election of Representative Sydney E. Mudd. Both of these men are Democrats, and so strong is their faith in their ability to trim the La Plata statesman that they will engage in a primary contest for the nomination. One of the gentlemen, State Senator Frank M. Duvall, of Anne Arundel county, has had considerable experience in law making having represented his county in the House of Delegates four years and a like period in the State Senate. He is a seasoned campaigner, affable and cordial and quite a mixer.

The other aspirant for the Democratic nomination is John R. Riggles, of Seabrook, Prince George's county, who announces that he is "Labor's Democratic candidate." "Jack," as he is familiarly known, is a member of Columbia Lodge of Machinists, an employee of the Washington Navy Yard and a labor leader in these parts. Thousands of cards bearing his picture have been distributed throughout the Fifth district. When the campaign gets warm, the candidate hopes to receive assistance from the speakers' bureau of the American Federation of Labor.

Riggles has been actively engaged in the trades-union movement in the District and in Texas for years. While in Houston, Texas, he was secretary of the Machinists' Union there, and also was editor of the Railroad Echo, published in the Texas city.

In his letter to the election supervisors of Prince George's county, Riggles pointed out why it is necessary for the unionists to back labor candidates this fall. He said:

"Organized labor is solid for President Wilson to win the war and to make the world safe for democracy. After the war times will change and the laboring class will need men in Congress who have their own interests at heart."—Hyattsville Independent, Hyattsville, Md.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE WILL ADDRESS MARINES

John R. Riggles, candidate for Congress from the Fifth district of Maryland, will speak to the marines at Indian Head tomorrow evening at the Indian Head carnival. A large number of marines are expected to be present from Quantico as well as Indian Head.

Mr. Riggles is running on the Democratic ticket and is backed by two organized labor associations, the Railroad Brotherhood and the Central Labor Union of Baltimore and Washington. He urges Government control of railroads after the war, because of Secretary McAdoo's statement of the high efficiency existing.—Washington Herald.

D. C. MACHINIST SEEKS CONGRESS

"Jack" Riggles, of Navy Yard, Out for Democratic Honor in Maryland

"Jack" Riggles, of Columbia Lodge of Machinists, an employee of the Washington Navy Yard, and a labor leader in this section, has announced his candidacy for Congress from the Fifth Maryland Congressional district. Riggles lives at Seabrook, Md. Thousands of placards bearing his picture as "Labor's Democratic candidate" have been distributed throughout his district and in Baltimore. He hopes to receive assistance from the speaker's bureau of the American Federation of Labor when the campaign begins to warm up.—Washington Post.

paigns Riggles has been an ardent supporter of President Wilson. While a delegate to the Central Labor Union he was an advocate of the big steel foundry at the navy yard and was interested in the movement to increase the number of employees at the yard. He is a resident of Seabrook, Md., and a member of Machinists' Union, No. 174, this city. He is employed in the navy yard.—Washington Times.

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Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XXIII. No. 11.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1918.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE SPECTATOR

Fred S. Walker

Senator Jones has introduced a resolution asking the Utilities Commission what the local car companies have done to give the District better car service. I here append a comprehensive list of the "efforts" of the companies in this direction:

A Congressman said that he would not ask permission to print a resolution because it had already been printed eight times in the Congressional Record. He has the right idea. More than eight times would be too much.

In the spring the price of ice cream was raised 25 per cent, and now it has been boosted 20 per cent, which is 50 per cent over last year's price. At this rate it will not take long to make up for that week they lost.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics says that the price of food has increased 69 per cent in the last five years. Perhaps this has something to do with the high cost of living.

A man out in the Government Printing Office lost a \$20 bill, but no legs were broken in the rush to return it to him.

Save the peach stones. Buy War Stamps. Cover the garbage can. Knock the car lines. Help the Red Cross. And watch for the female male carrier.

This here Senate don't want them there slacker raids looked into. Maybe there ain't gas masks enough to go round.

American Quakers are building houses and reclaiming land in France. They don't like to fight, but no one can accuse them of being afraid of work.

Seems rather queer to read the ad of a furniture store urging the busy housewife to take care of the war worker—and furnish the spare room from their store.

Tom Mooney has been in jail about two years, and in case he is finally released will be entitled to compensation for the time he has been held? Why not?

These here firefighters get their hours reduced and their pay raised, and then they go down and make a holler because Com. Brownello he don't let the right one go up the ladder first.

Old Sam Gompers is backing home rule for Ireland. If we could only get Sam interested in home rule for the District perhaps things would happen. But you are the feller who will have to get interested first.

Lafayette now appreciate more than anyone else what was meant by casting bread on the waters.

Class 1 of the original draft have all been ordered into active service unless they are absolutely indispensable. They'll beat the 45-year-olds yet.

Did you ever wonder why the minimum wage bill for the District is being held up in the Senate? Somebody knows.

Secretary Baker is in Europe again. He wants to be on hand to welcome the Kaiser when he comes across.

Fourteen foreign-born women were given their naturalization papers here

Ask Minimum Wage Same as Men

Female Workers Want to Work Under Same Basis as Men

Should the minimum wage for women be computed for the support of a woman alone, while the minimum for men is computed for a family of five? This question, says the National Women's Trade Union League, is one which cost of living survey which has just been undertaken by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The figures sought, according to the official announcement, are needed by the National War Labor Board and all other wage adjustment boards because every claim for higher wages in these days is based on the increased cost of living. Will the adjustment boards, the women workers are asking, revise their method and compute for women and men on the same basis, now especially as the draft proceeds and women are rapidly becoming the chief or almost the sole support of their families?

"Wage fixing for women as usually done," says the Women's Trade Union League, "is not our idea of a square deal. It collides right off with the principle of equal pay for equal work. But, principle and theory aside for the moment, the straight fact is that most women wage earners, just like most men wage earners, have other people besides themselves to look after. Only the few, relatively, like the few detached men, have themselves alone to consider."

"Time and again investigations have proved this. In the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the women workers come from families who have lived for years in the vicinity, the percentage who have dependents is 70. In one of the recent cases that came before the National War Labor Board, according to Miss Marie L. Obenauer, chief of the division of women examiners, out of 150 women's budgets representing a perfect cross section or miniature of the plant, there was only one where a girl was found to have nobody but herself to look after. Taking the entire plant, with thousands of workers, in only 32 per cent of the cases could the women's earnings be disentangled from the family budget."

"Economic quality for women is long overdue. The National Women's Trade Union League urges labor authorities to recognize this fact and utilize their wage-fixing powers to establish it."

KELLER RE-ELECTED HEAD OF MACHINISTS

William W. Keeler was unanimously reelected for the third time as president of Columbia Lodge, No. 174, International Association of Machinists.

Walter Smith was elected vice-president; James Lieper, recording secretary; B. L. Rinehart, financial secretary; G. S. Hild, treasurer; J. F. Morgan, conductor, and George Wirt, sentinel.

From 56 charter members 20 years ago, the union has grown to a membership of 4,200.

in the District, but as they can not exercise their citizenship in the District they have volunteered as nurses for overseas duty.

Hog Island contractors are found to be exempt from all Government taxes, and Frank Vanderlip has resigned as head of the War Stamp campaign.

The I. W. W. have a better appreciation of the speed of Government prosecutions than have the packers.

Hell, Heaven, or Home by Christ-mas.

Say good-bye to that straw hat. Buy more Liberty Bonds. And don't weaken.

Federal Employees' Convention

President Steward Gives Out an Interesting Interview. Important Resolutions Before the Convention

The second annual convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees, which has a membership of more than 12,000 in Washington, opened in Chicago at the Morrison Hotel Monday morning, September 9, and is still in session. Five delegates from Washington Local No. 2 and one each from Washington Locals Nos. 71 and 89 are in attendance, together with three of the national officers of this city. About 100 local unions, in all parts of the United States, are represented at the convention by one or more delegates each.

The presiding officer, Luther C. Steward, of Washington, director of the control division of the United States Employment Service, who was recently elected by the executive council of the federation to fill the vacancy caused by the induction of former President H. M. McLarin into the Army. President Steward, John S. Beach, seventh vice president, and E. J. Newmeyer, secretary treasurer of the national, all of Washington, left for Chicago last Wednesday to attend the meeting of the executive council, held in advance of the convention.

The delegates from Washington Local No. 2 are Miss Beatrice Allpress, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Miss Florence P. Smith, of the Bureau of Plant Industry; Van A. Zahn, of the office of auditor for the Post Office Department, treasurer of Local No. 2; Burd W. Payne, president of the Treasury branch; J. G. Burley, of the Department of Agriculture, editor of The Federal Employee, the official magazine of the union. Local 89, consisting of District employees, is represented by its secretary, W. F. Franklin, and Local 71 by its president, Richard Taylor.

Miss Florence Etheridge, third vice president of the National Federation, formerly of Washington but now probate attorney for the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Vinita, Okla., is attending the convention as the representative of her Oklahoma local.

In accordance with the primary purpose of the organization, the convention is devoting itself largely to plans for the betterment of the working conditions of Government employees and increased efficiency in the Government service. Resolutions have been adopted calling for reorganization of the civil service, with reclassification of salaries and a retirement law. It is expected that a comprehensive campaign will be outlined for securing salary increases based on the minimum wage and equal pay for equal creased cost of living, with a fair mind-work by women and men, in accordance with the principles laid down by the National War Labor Board.

Resolutions have also been introduced in the convention calling for measures to deal with the problems of industrial readjustment after the war, particularly with reference to the prevention of unemployment. "To meet the critical conditions after the war," says President Steward, who is vigorously advocating this program, "a sound governmental policy is necessary, and the organized federal employees should, I think, begin at once to do everything in their power to create public sentiment for such a policy. I am urging, therefore, that the convention formulate, in broad general terms, the principles we believe should be established in order to work out the right reconstruction program."

"Such a program," he continues, "must obviously work in two directions—first toward the provision of more jobs for the vastly increased number of workers the war has put into industry, and second toward the withdrawal, under proper conditions, of those who are either too old, too young, or otherwise unfitted for work."

We ought, therefore, it seems to me, to put our organized effort behind a movement for more extensive and better regulated plans for public construction work of all kinds, in order to employ more people independently of capitalistic competition. In addition to the reclamation of land for soldiers' homesteads, as proposed by Secretary Lane, we ought to urge the Government to encourage a back-to-the-land movement by forcing into productivity, through taxation, the great tracts of unused agricultural land now held by single owners. This would mean homes and a living for great numbers of people.

"On the other hand, there are great numbers of men and women now at work who should be relieved of that necessity because of their age or infirmity. There are children of 14 to 16 in mills and factories when they ought to be in school. There are vast numbers of men and women who are not receiving an adequate wage for the support of themselves or their families, and something must be done to forestall the infinitely worse effects of this condition that would come with a congested labor market."

"Therefore we as organized workers should demand legislation which will provide a fair minimum wage, old-age, health and unemployment insurance, and the complete elimination of child labor. We should demand, for times of peace, income, inheritance and excess profits taxes which will put the burden upon those who can most easily bear it. And we should demand at the same time a control of prices of the necessities of life in order to protect the wage workers and consumers."

"To support any program, however," declares Mr. Steward, "and to enforce it after it is secured, the first necessity is organization. An intensive organization program will, I hope, be provided for by our convention, to reach all the 400,000 Government workers in the United States. With thorough organization we can hope not only to secure the reorganization and reclassification of the United States civil service upon a just and business-like basis, but we can be a potent force in securing measures of justice and well-being also for all the great brotherhood of workers of which we are a part."

WAITRESSES HOLD ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

The regular meeting of the Waitresses' Local, No. 803, held on Tuesday evening, proved a great success. In fact, the prospects begin to look bright for Local No. 803, through the untiring efforts of the president and organizer, Mrs. Hipp, who fortunately for the local is a woman possessed of a wonderful business tact. Combined with her own pleasing personality, it has been a great boon toward bringing the girls into the union.

Tuesday night's meeting gave all the members great encouragement, as they got right down to business, filling all the offices vacant and electing a trustee and the executive committee, starting the union as a real live union should be.

Owing to the fact that Washington has never known what a waitresses' union meant, the meeting proved that they are beginning to wake up, and if the former organizer, Mrs. MacDonald, and the present organizer, Mrs. Hipp, lay down the irons to move on, they have done a great and glorious thing for the District of Columbia and the waitresses here.

The union wishes to thank all other locals of Washington and the Central Labor Union for any and all cooperation they have given.

Draftsmen Seeking Increase in Wages

Decide at Meeting to Present Matter to U. S. Officials Immediately for Action

Higher wages for draftsmen employed at the navy yard and in various other departments of the Government are asked for by this class of employees.

At a recent meeting it was decided to present the matter to the Government officials immediately for action. L. A. Sterne, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, addressed the meeting and was chosen by the draftsmen to lead this campaign.

While mechanics have had their pay increased, it is complained that draftsmen have not been advanced. It is said also that mechanics from the shops with some knowledge of drafting have been put in drafting rooms and receive the first-class pay they were given in the shops.

Although the Macy board has had the case of the draftsmen under advisement since June 25, it is declared that nothing has been done. It is said that it is within the power of the Navy Department to grant at once temporary relief in the form of substantial increases.

A mass meeting of draftsmen both Government and those employed by private firms will be held in Typographical Temple Monday, September 30, at 8 P. M. So far the following speakers have been received: Congressman Zihlman, of Md., Organizer Sterne, Secretary Flaherty, of the National Postal Employees, and James Egan, editor weekly news letter, of the A. F. of L.

MELINDA SCOTT RECEIVES GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT

The United States Employment Service announces the appointment of Miss Melinda Scott, of New York, vice president of the National Women's Trade Union League, as special representative of the employment service, attached to the women's division in the administrative offices at Washington. Miss Scott is an officer in the United Hat Trimmers' Union and was a member of the American labor mission recently returned from Europe.

It will be the duty of Miss Scott to see that no local obstructions interfere with the placing of women workers under the policies of the United States employment service and the women in industry division of the department of Labor. When, for instance, there is delay in filling a rush call for women workers from some industrial plant, Miss Scott will be assigned to discover whether the fault rests with the employment service or may be found in working conditions at the plant itself.

Miss Scott's experience gives her unusual qualifications for the work for which she has been chosen. Her knowledge of the problems of women in industry is based on practical experience, for she began work as a hat trimmer at the age of 13. She has worked in many factories, and of late has held many important positions, as an officer in the National Women's Trade Union League, a member of the women in industry committee of the Council of National Defense, and by appointment of Governor Whitman a member of the Industrial Council of the State of New York.

In addition, her experiences abroad with the American labor mission enable Miss Scott to bring to the Employment Service a valuable fund of information on the way problems which now face this country are being handled abroad. Her intimate knowledge of industrial conditions and plants and her wide acquaintance with employment managers and employees will make her also a valuable adviser at the central office.

Ask President to Appoint Women

Women's Trade Union League Makes the Appeal

The appointment of two women as members of the National War Labor Board, one of them to be a trade unionist, is urged in a telegram sent to President Wilson and the Secretary of Labor by the executive board of the National Women's Trade Union League, now in session in Chicago. The telegram which is signed by the league's national president, Mrs. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, and the national secretary, Miss Emma Steg-hagen, of the Boot and shoe Workers' Union, reads as follows:

"The executive board of the National Women's Trade Union League, in meeting assembled, recognizing the increasing responsibilities resting upon the women workers at this war crisis, urges upon you the appointment of two women to the National War Labor Board, one of whom shall be a trade unionist."

Practically every case that comes before the National War Labor Board now, it is stated, involves large numbers of women workers, and as this condition will become the more marked as the draft proceeds, it becomes both a matter of justice and of necessity, say the league officers, to have the women's viewpoint represented in the membership of the War Labor Board.

The executive board of the National Women's Trade Union League is composed of Mrs. Raymond Robins, of Chicago, president; vice president, Miss Melinda Scott, of New York, of the United Hat Trimmers' Union; Miss Emma Steg-hagen, of Chicago, of the Boot and shoe Workers' Union, secretary; Miss Agnes Nestor, of Chicago, of the International Glove Workers' Union; Miss Rose Schneiderman, of New York, of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union; Miss Nelle A. Quick, of St. Louis, of the Bindery Women's Union; Mrs. Louisa Middelstadt Brown, of Kansas City, Mo., of the Tin Foilers' Union; Miss Elizabeth Maloney, of Chicago, of the Waitresses' Union; and Miss Julia O'Connor, of Boston, president of the Telephone Operators' Department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Miss Scott and Miss Nestor were members of the first American labor mission to England and France.

INCREASE WAGE SCALE

Electric Line Gives Workmen Increase in Pay

A wage increase of 10 cents an hour is being made to employees of the Washington-Virginia Railway Company.

The new scale is 43 cents an hour for beginners, and 48 cents an hour after three months' service.

COAL MINERS SET

NEW DIGGING PACE

Week's Work at Connellsville Bad for the Huns

Connellsville coking-coal miners made a shock attack on Prussianism last week when they smashed all previous coal-mining records for the district in spite of Labor Day.

This information was sent to James B. Neale, director of production of the Federal Fuel Administration, from W. L. Byers, production manager.

The tonnage for the week was 718,221, an increase of 2,424 tons over the preceding week and 1,267 tons more than the previous high week of the current coal year.

Connellsville coal is a great source of coke supply and thus this great output is a direct contribution to the nation's blast furnaces which are supplying the metal for guns and shells to be shipped abroad.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys Editor

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1918.

Random Comment.

The two local car companies are now increasing the wages of the employees, and at the same time they are saying that an increased fare will be necessary for them to meet the increased expense, which is estimated at \$500,000, more or less. It is no new cry they are now making, as in the past any considerable expenditure by the companies has been met with the objection that they were not financially able to spare the necessary money. Whenever universal transfers has been mentioned, poverty and decreased revenues has been the objection. Asked to install an underground trolley on Georgia avenue some years ago, they pleaded lack of funds. Confronted with a demand for more money by their trainmen, they forced the men to strike rather than submit to the inevitable. This strike entailed an expenditure of somewhere around a million dollars by the poverty-stricken Wreco; the defense was engineered by their high-priced president, Clarence P. King, and the company has never recovered from the effects of his genius. Although the stockholders have actually lost very little money, the equipment has been neglected, and, to say the least, the entire road is in an awful condition. To replace the needed rolling stock and repair the worn-out tracks, to say nothing of the huge list of damage suits filed against the corporation, would tax the capital of the road. The Capital Traction Company also will ask for increased fare, although they have recently declared extra dividends. This road is now in better shape, as it did not enjoy the benefit of Mr. King's sagacious administration. For Congress to grant them increased fares without universal transfers would be a travesty. For the Government to assume their operation, guaranteeing dividends and supplying equipment, retaining both managements, would provide the roads with three directorates, assure them of their profits, and tickle them immensely. The Government should take over the roads, consolidate them, eliminate useless officers, place in charge a practical man of the type of Mr. John A. Beeler—who has solved many of their problems—lay the tracks along B street northwest, and give the people service. And then if a higher fare is found necessary the public will undoubtedly be willing to do its part.

If Pershing keeps crowding the Huns, the cruelty which has made them famous will soon be better appreciated by some of the higher officials in Germany.

One million railroad workers get in increase in wage with back pay, but they are told by the director general to keep out of politics. This does not mean that they are not to put men in Congress who will see that the railroads do not get back into private hands after the Germans have been satisfied.

Chairman Kitchen said that he was afraid to read very much of the income-tax report because it would create a spirit of bolshevism. He's right; it was large incomes that created the bolshevism in Russia.

Closing the breweries will deprive the Government of \$400,000,000 revenue. In considering a means for replacing this deficit the Ways and Means Committee might think about a 100 per cent excess-profits tax. You might amuse yourself by watching them do it.

Senator Jones Wrote the Public Utilities Commission asking what steps the local car lines had taken to better the service, and the Commission hasn't answered yet. They might tell him that the car lines have allowed the District to hire a traffic expert to tell them how to run their roads. That's about all they have done. —[Fred S. Walker.]

A VISION OF THE FUTURE

In view of the great hope for the coming of a better world, as expressed in our editorials, we here reproduce Robert Ingersoll's vision of the future:

"A vision of the future arises. I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth.

"I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the subtle powers of the earth and air are the tireless toilers for the human race.

"I see a world at peace, adorned with every form of art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with words of love and truth; a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns; a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall; a world where labor reaps its full reward, where work and worth go hand in hand, where the poor girl, trying to win bread with a needle—the needle that has been called 'the asp for the breast of the poor'—is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame.

"I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn.

"I see a race without disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair, married harmony of form and function—and, as I look, life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth; and over all in the great dome shines the eternal star of human hope."—Humanitarian Magazine.

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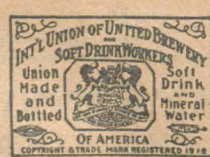
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Next Sunday at 2.30 P. M. Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, has its regular monthly meeting. As the delegates to the Scranton I. T. U. convention will present their report a good attendance is expected.

M. J. Hess, a reader on the day side, has the sympathy of his fellow employees in the death of his mother and sister in Springfield, Ill. Mr. Hess attended both funerals.

At the regular chapel meeting of the night proof room held last week Joe M. Johnson was re-elected chairman and Walter A. Kinsolving secretary for the ensuing quarter.

Philip E. Baker, a well-like messenger of the night proofroom, was in attendance at the world's series games in Boston. Phil was always a real baseball fan. There were very few games at the Georgia avenue grounds this year that Phil missed.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of John K. Bittenbender, of the day proofroom, and Miss Catherine Iseman. Mr. and Mrs. Bittenbender have taken a residence at Camp Springs, Md., where they will be "at home" to their friends after September 16.

Joseph W. McCann, who has been an employee of the Big Printery for 8 years, resigned last week to accept a position with the Department of Commerce. Mr. McCann is a widely known printer and writer. Joe is best known as one of the swiftest printers in the United States. He came to the G. P. O. from the New York Herald.

Lee Hartley, for over 30 years an employee of the G. P. O., having worked in nearly every section of the office, met with an accidental death on Thursday evening of last week. It seems he met his untimely death by falling from a trestle on a railroad bridge in Baltimore. Lee was last employed as a proofreader on the day side.

Joseph L. Holland, a well-known monotype operator on the night side, has returned from a three weeks' vacation spent in the West. Joe must have covered 4,000 miles. He visited Kansas, Neb., and other Western States. Joe says he enjoyed his vacation in the West. His appearance verifies this assertion. Mr. Holland is an active member of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101. He cheerfully serves on any committee to which he is assigned. Joe was president of his local union in the State of Washington before coming to the nation's capital. He is a very affable fellow and has an estimable wife and two daughters and a son, Robert Holland, who expects to graduate as a Jesuit father in a few years. His son, Robert Holland, is now teaching in the Boston Jesuit College.

John C. Reddy, an employee in the job section, has gone on leave. John is a resident of Philadelphia and was employed for many years in J. B. Lipincott's book office, one of the largest printing offices in the United States, until the 8-hour fight in 1906, when the office was lost to No. 2.

Since then the office has been regained to No. 2. John is a splendid printer and learned the trade from A. to Z. John intends to alternate between Atlantic City and Philadelphia. John has a brother, Ed, who is employed in Philadelphia. Ed Reddy is an ex-delegate from No. 2, and was employed on the Evening Telegraph when elected delegate. The Evening Telegraph recently was bought by the Evening Ledger (the paper made famous by the late lamented George W. Childs).

Alfred D. Calvert, a proof reader on the day side, volunteered to act as a Registration Clerk on Thursday, September 12, the day set apart for all to register between the ages of 18 to 45 years. Al Calvert was four times president of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, during the memorable 8-hour strike. He is the most conscientious printer I ever knew. There are few job printers who have anything on Al Calvert. He is an original and painstaking job printer. No job at the printing business is too different for Alfred to handle. Calvert no longer takes an active interest in tradeunion affairs, admitting that he is willing to stop aside in order to guide the ship of state No. 101. He has been an active member in trades union affairs since he was admitted as a journeyman printer in Philadelphia.

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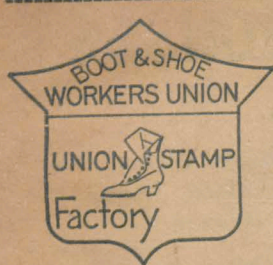


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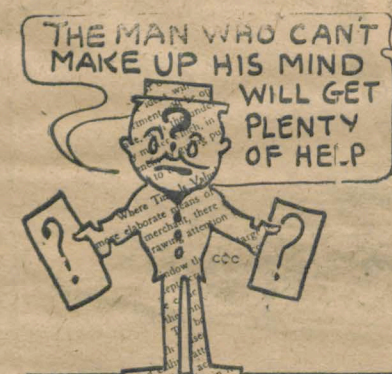
Sixty-six Plants to Participate

Eleven thousand women, workers in the munition factories at Bridgeport, Conn., where the law denies them a voice in the government of their community, state or Nation, will nevertheless be among the 60,000 voters who are about to cast their ballots in a local election. It is not an ordinary election, to be sure. It is an industrial election, and almost community wide—a thing unprecedented in this country. Its purpose is to choose representatives of the working people upon a board which will control the conditions under which those people work. And this is a case where working women, as well as working men, are considered people; therefore they vote.

The Bridgeport industrial election comes about as the method by which the munition workers of that city will put into operation the decision of the National War Labor Board in the dispute between the employees and employers in the 66 Bridgeport plants making arms and ammunition. These plants practically constitute the city of Bridgeport. Like all previous decisions of the board, this one orders the institution of a system of a collective bargaining. "We have passed from the day of the individual to the day of the group, and the will of the group shall have precedence over the will of the individual," is the language of the decision, which provides further that the local board referred to shall consist of six members, three to be chosen by the workers, three by the employers, and a chairman to be appointed by and to represent the Secretary of War.

The election at which the workers' representatives are to be chosen will be the culmination of a procedure no of the 66 plants concerned will elect less democratic. The workers in each shop committees to deal with the management of the respective plants. Members of these committees will be chosen as delegates to a convention which is to be representative of the workers in all the factories in Bridgeport, and this convention will nominate the candidates for election.

The function of the local board will be to adjust such future differences between employers and employees as cannot be settled between themselves. If the local board finds itself unable to effect a settlement, the case will again come before the National War Labor Board.



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Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.

Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 206 Fourth St. N. E.

[Where not otherwise specified meetings are held at night.]

Central Labor Union: Meets every Second and Fourth Monday.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month; first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p.m.

Naval Lodge Hall, 4th and Pa. Ave. S.E. Secretary, G. F. Reichel, 24 Myrtle St. N. E. Office of Business Agent, J. G. Schmidt, 612 F St. N. W., Third Floor.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month; Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. L. Considine, 747 Varnum St. N. W.

Bank Note Engravers, No. 15905: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Perpetual Building Association Hall, 11th and E Sts., N. W. Secretary, C. K. Young, 3653 13th St. N. W.

Boatmen's Union, No. 129: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Moose Hall, Seventh and G Streets Northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. N. E.

Barbers' Union, No. 205: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Armory, 706 St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman; financial secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Blacksmiths and Helpers, Local 217, International Brotherhood of: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 650 Pennsylvania Avenue southeast. Secretary, C. A. Chism, 1810 First Street northeast.

Seller Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts. N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kilroy, 817 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. F. Miller, 19 Quincy Place northwest.

Folding and Gathering Machine Operators, No. 1: Meets first Tuesday of each month, at 1015 G St. N. W. Secretary, Edw. L. Randall, Sec. Cherrydale, Va.

Shoe Workers Union, No. 491: Meets first and third Sunday of the month at the Secretary, T. Guilford, 908 Pennsylvania Ave. Moose Hall, Seventh and G Street Northwest, new northwest.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets first Thursday of each month, at the Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 122: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple, Secretary, Thos. W. Wolitz, 425 G St. N. W.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 528: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Washington Hall, 3d and Pa. Ave. S.E. Secretary, Harry A. Disney, 636 10th St. S.E.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 620 Rhode Island Ave. N. E.

Marriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Costello's Hall, 4th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhau, 737 10th St. N. E.

Chauffeurs and Hack Drivers Union, Local No. 115: Meets the first and third Saturday of each month, 6 A. R. Building, 1412 Pa. Ave. Secretary-Treasurer, Kirk C. Sipher, Room 25, 945 Pa. Ave. northwest.

Legislators Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 7th and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Wm. A. S. Secretary, Edwin Tillon, 242 8th St. N. E.

City Firemen's Union, No. 15665: Meets second Sunday of each month, hall, 1101 E St. N. W., 7:30 p.m. Sec., Wm. A. Smith, No. 2 Chemical Engine Co., Pa. Ave. S.E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, 155 Eleventh Street N. E. Secretary, Edw. Northagel, 110 R St. N. E.

Electrical Workers No. 148, International Brotherhood of: Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, 155 Eleventh Street N. E. Secretary, T. E. Finner, 155 Eleventh Street N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple, Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. I. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 11575: Meets every Tuesday night at 8:15, 1110 Sixth at a. w. Secretary, E. E. Nickolson, 3809 Ga. ave. n. w.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Paperhangers' Union, No. 2: Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, Secretary, Chas. F. Crump, Ballston, Va. Engineers, Hoisting, No. 77: Meets every Monday, 205 John Marshall Place. Secretary, David P. McGracken, 473 F St. S.W.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and H Sts. N. W.

Engraved Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 346: Secretary, C. W. Hiale, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Employees' Union No. 2: Meets second Friday of each month, Perpetual Building Association Hall, Florence P. Smith, secretary, 409 A. E. of L. Building.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12716: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 3300 15th street northeast.

Federal Guard and Watchmen's Union, No. 14964: Secretary, Jacob D. Nelson, 1013 Maryland Avenue S. W.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 618 Seventh street n. w. Fourth floor. E. Gentz, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Glassblowers Local No. 963: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, H. C. Turner, Mt. Rainier, Md.

Graded Teachers' Union: Meets first and third Friday, Central High School, Secretary, Elizabeth A. Hayden, 137 Belmont street.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 156 Todd Pl. N. E.

Government Chauffeurs' Union No. 695: Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Weller's Hall, Eighth and Eye Streets, Secretary, R. B. Page, 2200 Channing street northeast.

Horsehoes Union, No. 17: Meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, John T. Bowers, Twentieth and Twenty-first and L and M streets northwest.

Ice Cream Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Union, Local No. 111: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Typographical Temple, 425 G street northwest. Secretary-Treasurer, J. Neff Cline, 1211 North Capitol street.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, Local 63: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, at Painters' Hall, John Marshall Place and Pennsylvania Avenue, northwest. N. A. James, secretary and business agent, 606 Fifth street northwest.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesday, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S.E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 12th St. N.E.

International Jewelry Workers Local, No. 12: Meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., Flynn's Hall, Corner 8th and D Sts. N.W. Secretary, F. M. Leithel, 918 M St. N. W.

Laborers' Protective Union, No. 15037: Meets the second Tuesday of each month at the Cadets' Armory, 109 O street southwest. Secretary, E. E. McCormick, 1433 South Capitol street.

Laundry Workers, Local No. 118: Meets first Friday in each month at Winslow's Hall, 12 and R streets northwest. Secretary, Moten Jefferson, 560 Twenty-fourth street northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S.E. Secretary, W. N. Hutel, 1430 A St. N.E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday, 1204 Pa. Ave. N. W. Secretary, Chas. Frasier, 1920 4th St. S.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, H. T. Hoff, 2227 10th street northwest.

Mill Workers Local, No. 1694: Meets every Tuesday at Painters' Hall, 704 Sixth street northwest. Secretary, Robert Thesler, 1730 Thirty-fourth street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Monday, each month, Gayety Theatre, third floor. Secretary, G. King, or B. A. Spellbring, Business Agent.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenos Building, Eleventh and G Sts., N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 92 Pa. Ave., N. W. Phone M. 2665. Secretary, W. M. Lynch, Kenos Building.

Navy Yard Helpers, Meets 2d Sunday and 4th Friday in each month, Donohoe's Hall, 814 Pa. Ave. S.E. Secretary, Albert Bridges, 210 L St. S.E.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, 205 John Marshall Place. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 406 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers' Union No. 420: Meets every Friday at 430 Ninth street northwest. C. A. Maiken, Secretary, 1736 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 R St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday of every month, Red Room, The New Elbitt, 8 p.m. Secretary, Jas. H. Godsey, 1741 S street northwest.

Plate Printers, No. 1: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, Raymond R. Burrows, Clarendon, Va.

Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Robt. J. Barrett, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 43: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month, Secretary, Harry Cuppett, 320 Sixth St. S. W.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Monday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, C. H. Evans, 206 Fourth St. N. E.

Railway Carmen, Pride of Potomac Lodge, No. 313, Brotherhood of: Meets at Northeast Masonic Temple, Eighth and F streets northeast, first and third Tuesdays. Secretary, L. H. Taylor, 1106 Seventh street northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 242: Meets first and third Monday of each month, Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. W. Typographical Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodians and Janitors' Union, No. 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple, Secretary, T. J. Jones, 758 Morton Street N.W.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 102: Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, at Painters' Hall, 205 John Marshall Place N. W. Secretary, James P. McArdle, 1209 Sixth street northwest.

Sleam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Harry Fadeson, 51 R. I. Ave. N. E. (Apt. 5).

Stone and Building Laborers Union, Local 46: Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, at 1030 F Street N.W. Secretary, F. Holmes, 1101 I Street S. W.

Stone and Marble Workers' Union, No. 1: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at J. J. Janssen Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N.W. Secretary, E. J. Tracy, 18 Girard St. N. W.

Street Carman's Union, Division 639: Meets Typographical Temple first and third Tuesdays at 10:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Financial Secretary and Business Agent, J. H. Cookman, Room 412 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

The High School Teachers' Union of Washington, D. C., No. 5: Meets in the Music Room of the New Central High School at 3:30 p. m. the second Tuesday in the months of October, December, February, and May. Secretary, L. V. Lamson, Central High School.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House, Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1062 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 101: Meets on the third Sunday of each month 7:30 p. m. Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 58: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 756 Graham Place N. W.

Wood Finishers, Local No. 1653: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 415 Tenth St. N. W.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 450 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee.

INTERNATIONALS

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Rooms 402-407 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Franton, Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International): Headquarters, 1000 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Secretary, J. E. Goddard, Philadelphia Pa.

Yeast, Cereal, Beverage and Soft Drink Workers, Local No. 48: Meets second Sunday in the month at 205 John Marshall Place N.W. W. H. Schaefer, Secretary; Henry Miller, Business Agent, 606 Fifth Street Northwest.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES

Bakers Union No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p.m., John Marshall Place. Secretary, J. G. Schmidt, 723 6th St. N. E.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

National Capital Lodge, No. 92 (Ladies' Auxiliary, Int. Asso. Mach.): Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at National Capital Bank Hall, 316 Pa. Ave. S.E.

MR. WORKINGMAN!

IF YOU ARE OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION, YOU MUST ACT QUICKLY

The so-called Food Stimulation bill, with its Prohibition rider, has passed the Senate, and will presently go to the House. If passed by the House, it will then go to the President for his signature.

Thus the Country is to be made BONE DRY July 1, 1919, and for such time—be this one, two, three or more years—thereafter as may be required to return home and demobilize our fighting forces. The declared purpose of this most radical legislation being the "conserving of the man-power of the Nation and to increase efficiency in the production of arms, munitions, ships, food and clothing. * * * The necessary implication being that without such abridgement of their liberties, it is hopeless to expect the Workers to respond fully to the demands the Nation makes and will continue to make upon them. A point of view which falls far short of general acceptance.

Expressing a sentiment voiced by many of the leading newspapers of the Country, the Washington Herald states:

The effect that this legislation will have on the industrial world remains to be seen.

* * * we can not approve of any interference with the rights of those who are building our ships, making our guns, ammunition and other war material; work which calls for brawn; fatiguing work, which in most instances finds relaxation in the drinking of beer and light wines—harmless beverages.

Two Million Workingmen, Unions having so many members, have gone on record against this Bone-dry measure, a large proportion of them being Coal Miners and men employed in Ship Building and other super-essential industries. Now that the Prohibition lobby is, for the present at least, having the best of it, it is not unlikely that these workingmen, loyalists of the loyal, will proceed to ask questions. Already some of them are asking questions such as these:

If, in order to save grain, as it is claimed, American wage-earners are to be deprived of their beer, why should any part of the grain shipped abroad be used to provide beer for the wage-earners of Great Britain and other countries?

Is it because these foreign wage-earners INSIST upon having their beer? And does this insistence explain why this Prohibition amendment will not interfere with the exportation of beer and vinous beverages, while forbidding their importation?

Why is the American workingman to be treated as it is not proposed to treat the British, French or Italian workingman?

A decent regard for consistency makes pertinent these further questions:

(a) If workingmen—American workingmen, that is—are to be deprived of their beer and light wines, IN ORDER TO JACK THEM UP, why should not the Government commandeer the contents of the wine cellars of those citizens whose ample means and forehandedness set them apart from the common herd? Is their reaction to the war, their efficiency—their patriotism—so superior to that of the Working Class that they alone are to be trusted?

(b) If the supporters of this Bone-dry rider are sincere in upholding it as a war measure, why have they set the date of its taking effect so far off as July 1, 1919? Why not have it take effect immediately it is made a law?

(c) And why have its termination extend, as it at present does, beyond the war's close for the several years that may pass before demobilization shall have been completed?

The thing is wrong on both ends; wrong throughout its length, breadth and thickness!

If the Food Stimulation Bill, with its Prohibition rider, shall not have been passed by the House of Representatives by the time this advertisement reaches you, Brother Workingman, WIRE YOUR PROTEST as a wage-earner and loyal American to your Congressman; meanwhile having your Union do likewise. If you act, you must act quickly.

The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XXIII. No. 12.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE SPECTATOR

Fred S. Walker

The food administrator had ordered local restaurants to sell milk at 5 cents a glass. In Chicago beer sells at 10 cents.

When ice was cheap you could make your own ice cream, but with the increased cost of ice cream, the scarcity of ice prohibits the use of the home freezer.

A Philadelphia coal dealer was fined \$10,000 and ordered to refund \$100,000 to his customers. Some one should tell him what Sherman said about it.

There is no accounting for tastes. An Army officer preferred a local hotel to a life of ease on the hill across the river.

A Louisville cafeteria violated the food regulations and donates \$1,000. Not so bad for the Red Cross. The more violations the more money.

President Wilson is certainly quick. He grabs the Smith & Wesson plant, bawls out the striking machinists and tells the Austrian peacemakers to go to

A St. Louis commission merchant sold a car of cantaloupes and failed to send the check to the farmer. One of those absent-minded fellows.

After reading their appeal for operators do you wonder why they have to advertise at all if they treat the girls so well?

The Kaiser has about come to the conclusion that we have a few soldiers in France, and he soon will be able to admit that they have some knowledge of fighting as she is fit.

The barbers have a nice time, don't they? When they want more money they just hang up another sign.

More taxicabs are needed on the west front to help the Germans get to Paris. They clutter up the roads so that our troops have trouble getting by them.

Tom Mooney's fate is now on its way to the Supreme Court. Let us hope our highest tribunal will declare his detention unconstitutional. Then he can be arrested and get a new trial—a real trial.

Here are some more of those intolerable pests:

Barbers. Revivals.
Arithmetic. Hamlet.
Weddings. Wreco.

John Early, our favorite leper, is loose again. John probably wants a chance to swat the Hun.

The War Labor Board wants an itemized account of your living expenses for the past year, to be used as a basis for future wage awards. Get busy.

Do your Christmas shopping early. Save the peach stones. Take care of your registration card.

It took Noah 640 years to build the Ark, but that was before the days of Hog Island and the Steel Trust.

The convention of the American Bar Association overwhelmingly defeated a resolution opposing war prohibition.

The minimum wage bill got out of the Senate just as soon as the car companies increased wages to a point where it wouldn't touch them.

Gasless Sunday may be a hardship to some, but a great many of us have nothing but gasless days.

Prince George's county had a primary election last week. This will be news to many citizens of that progressive community. In Mt. Rainier

Fourth Liberty to be Largest Yet

Labor to do Its Part in Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign

The drive for the fourth Liberty Loan will open in a blaze of glory on Saturday, September 28, 1918. Committees are now at work perfecting plans to make this drive the most successful the District of Columbia has as yet held.

Unlike the previous drive, this one will last but three weeks, and the allotment to the District will be approximately double that of the last one, or, in round numbers, \$26,000,000. In order to reach this sum it is incumbent upon every individual in the District to do his share, and organized labor as such is called upon to subscribe to the limit of their resources.

Each local union is requested to appoint a committee of five to be known as the Liberty Loan committee, whose duties will be to see that every one of its members take as many of the bonds as they possibly can and to report the amount subscribed to the general committee on labor organizations, of which John B. Colpoys is chairman.

In this way we will be in a position to know the full amount that the organized forces of the District have subscribed for and which will enable organized labor to point with pride to the showing which they will undoubtedly make.

During the three weeks' drive it is hoped that every local union will be visited by speakers to urge the importance of each local having 100 per cent subscriptions among its members. The amount that each local through its members subscribe for will be published, so that all may know what has been done, and the local that makes the best showing, which will be figured on a percentage basis, will be awarded a flag of honor. All together now, and let the result speak for itself.

WANT WOMEN PROTECTED

Organized moving picture operators of Los Angeles, Cal., are charged with "hampering the war."

Theatrical managers want to employ women, thereby releasing man power, but the operators, they say, object.

Now the operators are unkind enough to expose these "patriotic" managers by showing that they would employ the women at a lower rate and without any apprenticeship, to the danger of every one in these theaters, as proved by frequent fires in houses where amateur operators are employed.

alone thirty (30—county 'em) were cast. Somebody must have repeated.

Making treaties with the present German Government should be classed as an extra-hazardous occupation.

Some people will object to soldiers using Keith's Theatre as a target range.

Wish some one would invent a lie which the German people wouldn't believe.

Somebody once said that the United States was too proud to fight, and they probably now think we are too proud to quit.

Again Congress wants to adjourn again.

The W. B. & A. seems to be in no hurry to build a terminal here so that they can park their cars on their own property instead of on one of our busiest streets. Why should they worry when the municipal authorities are so lenient?

The Kaiser's little olive branch was a very good olive twig, except that it was covered with the tears and blood of Belgium.

How to Wreck a Union

HERE ARE THE RULES:

Don't come.

If you do, come late.

If it is too wet, too hot, too cold, stay at home.

When you do come, be sure to find fault.

Don't do anything to help.

Don't take any part in the meetings.

Try not to encourage the officers; they don't need it.

Believe everything you hear; never investigate.

Don't pay your dues; have the business agent hunt you up so he won't have any time to organize.

If you have a friend who doesn't belong, use your influence to keep him from joining.

Consider that the union is conducted for your benefit only.

If everything is running smoothly, start something.

When there is something to do for everyone, you see to it that two or three have it all to do, and put all the stones possible in their way.

When a report is being read in the union, you start talking to the member next to you, so that nobody can hear it.—Miners Magazine.

Federal Employees' Launches Program

The second annual convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees, which has just been held in Chicago, closed on Friday night with the election of officers and the adoption of a big program for the coming year.

Luther C. Steward, formerly of Kansas City, Mo., now of Washington, where he is director of the control division of the U. S. Employment Service, was re-elected president. The seven new vice-presidents are: W. L. Junker, of New York (re-elected); M. P. Leonard, of Boston; Miss Florence Etheridge, formerly of Washington, now of Vinita, Okla. (re-elected); W. T. Griffith, of El Paso, Texas (re-elected); Charles F. Nagl, of Chicago (re-elected); S. Tyson Kinsell, of Philadelphia; Charles H. Wiegand, of Baltimore; E. J. Newmyer, of Washington, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The convention, composed of delegates from about 100 local unions throughout the country, did not confine itself to civil service question, but launched into a broad field of activities dealing with the expected industrial crisis after the war.

In resolutions creating special committees to promote such measures, the delegates declared (1) that the Government should guarantee not only to the returning soldiers and sailors but to civilians also the opportunity to make a living; (2) that women should not be forced out of their positions or compelled to underbid men in order to retain employment; (3) that the aged workers and children should be withdrawn from industry both in their own interests and to make room for other workers; and (4) that due provision to be otherwise made for demobilization, the civil service should not be utilized to provide jobs for soldiers and sailors except upon efficiency tests.

Some of the measures advocated to meet these problems were:

Extensive and wisely regulated plans for public construction work of all kinds, in order to employ more people independently of capitalistic competition. In addition to the reclamation of land for soldiers' homesteads, as proposed by Secretary Lane, taxation of unused land to force such tracts into productivity. Old-age, health and unemployment insurance, accompanied by minimum wage legislation. Prohibition of child labor. Taxes on income, inheritance, and ex-

Draftsmen to Await Ruling

The Draftsmen's Union, No. 16137, 300 strong, decided Wednesday night at a meeting at the Perpetual Building Association Hall to await the decision of the Macy Board on the question of raising the salaries of draftsmen before taking action. The Macy Board has promised a decision before October 1, and the draftsmen state they expect to be able to decide on a course of action at a mass meeting to be held September 30, at 8 o'clock at the Typographical Temple, 425 G street, N. W.

The speakers at the mass meeting will be Hon. F. N. Zihlman, Representative from Maryland; James Egan, editor of the Weekly News Letter of the American Federation of Labor, L. A. Sterne, organizer, A. F. of L., and Thomas Flaherty, secretary National Postal Employees.

The particular objection of the War and Navy Department draftsmen is that they are forced to work overtime without compensation, while at the same time they are paid 30 to 40 per cent less than the draftsmen employed by the big shipping concerns.

The statement published by the Draftsmen's Union in its campaign to increase wages and improve the conditions in view of the position of the National War Labor Board created by President Wilson, in which the following declarations were promulgated March 29, 1918:

"The right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with by the employers in any manner whatsoever.

"Employers should not discharge workers for membership in trade unions, nor for legitimate trade-union activity."

cess profits, and control of prices of staples in the interests of worker and consumer were also advocated.

As concerning especially the 400,000 civil service employees, the convention provided for a vigorous organization campaign, reindorsed the Johnson-Nolan minimum wage bill for Government employees, urged a civil service retirement bill, and called for a reorganization of the civil service with a wage and personnel commission upon which the workers should have representation equal to that of the administrative officers.

Minimum Wage Goes to President

The Trammell-Keating minimum-wage bill for women and minors in private employ in the District of Columbia, which was introduced in Congress at the request of the National Consumers' League and backed by the National Women's Trade Union League and the American Federation of Labor, passed the Senate by a vote of 36 to 12. The House had previously passed the measure without a dissenting vote, and it will now go to the President for signature.

The opposition in the Senate came from Senators Reed and Thomas (Missouri and Colorado, the Senatorial team which was responsible for the labor-conscription amendment to the last draft law which passed the Senate, but was eliminated in conference after the House had rejected it. In a long and characteristic speech, Senator Reed denounced the minimum-wage bill as "simply monstrous," and "seeking to take away the right of private contract." "Why," he demanded, "bring forward an act to fix minimum wages at a time when the minimum wage paid everywhere in the United States is more than the work is really worth?"

The 12 Senators who voted against the bill were Bankhead of Alabama, France of Maryland, Guion of Louisiana, Martin of Virginia, Overman of North Carolina, Reed of Missouri, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Thomas of Colorado, Underwood of Alabama, Wadsworth of New York, and Willey of Missouri.

The bill does not itself fix a minimum wage, but establishes a commission of three which is empowered to do so after full investigation of the existing wage and working conditions of women and minors in all occupations in the District of Columbia. The commission has also powers of enforcement, with a penalty of fine or imprisonment for violations. The members of the commission are to be appointed by the District Commissioners, and are to be representative, respectively, of the workers, the employers, and the public. The representative of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of the District who appeared at the hearings on the bill stated that his organization recommended the passage of the measure.

PRINTERS PAY COMPLIMENTS TO BORLAND

Whereas, William Patterson Borland, a Representative from the State of Missouri, has for many years made strenuous efforts to make more onerous the services of over 400,000 employees of the Government of the United States by the addition of one hour to their workday, and this in the face of President Wilson's request of all employees throughout the country that no change in the condition of labor detrimental to the workers be proposed during the continuance of the war, in which great struggle for world liberty labor is performing its full duty with much steadfast purpose; and

Whereas, the patriotic people of said Borland's district have resented misrepresentative's attitude on this great question and that the voters in the Fifth Congressional District of Missouri elected Mr. William Patterson to stay at home in the future at the primaries on the 6th of August, 1918, during future years; therefore, be it

Resolved by the International Typographical union, in sixty-fourth annual convention assembled in Scranton, Pa., that we congratulate the voters of the Fifth Missouri Congressional District for their patriotic support of the policies of the President of the United States and their assistance to the organized-labor movement by the defeat of William Patterson Borland for re-election to a seat in Congress of the United States.

Railway Department Makes Wise Move

Section of A. F. of L. Moves Headquarters from St. Louis

In moving the headquarters of the Rawlway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor from St. Louis to Washington it showed that the officers of this department were thoroughly alive to the situation that now exists in railway circles.

The closer to the fountain head that one can get the better it is for the cause that is represented and as Washington is the mecca for all of the important activities, especially those relating to railroad affairs, since the Government took over the supervision of the railroads of the country.

Here we find the Director General whose word is the final one on all questions pertaining to the roads.

Here also can be found the headquarters of all the boards having to do with any policy whatsoever effecting railway matters.

So, as stated, above, it showed excellent judgment and wisdom of the highest order when the branch of organized labor that looks after the welfare of the thousands of railroad workers decided to get as close to the railroad information center as possible to enable them to keep in the closest touch possible.

RIGGLES, LABOR'S CANDIDATE GETS RAW DEAL

Monday, September 9, was the time set for the Democratic primary for nomination for Congressional honors.

"Jack" Riggles, of Machinists Union, No. 174, was a candidate against a Mr. Duvall, of Annapolis. It was assumed that Mr. Riggles would get the support of organized labor, as there was nothing particularly attractive about Mr. Duvall's record as a friend of labor.

However, election day approached without even the slightest bit of warning. The powers that be—those that generally get out early to get the vote out—were not out with their automobiles to carry the voters to the polls. There was no one standing around to remind one of election day. Of course, it is one's own duty to be on the job, but when a person is in the habit of being and reminded of such things they generally look for it.

As a matter of fact, about 15 per cent of the registered vote was cast, and it is easy to tell what the result would be under conditions of that kind.

It is said that in Baltimore, where a sizable number of voters turned out men were told before reaching the polls that Riggles had withdrawn from the race. These voters, it is said, rather than support the slated of the organization, turned back and refused to vote.

In one precinct of Prince George's county, where there are over 150 registered voters, only 30 votes were cast. Duvall secured 20 of these and Riggles 10.

Perhaps, eventually, organized labor will learn how to play this game as she is played by these expert politicians and job holders that performed in this instance.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES

Members of the Typographical Union of Detroit, Mich., employed in commercial shops have received the big end of an arbitration award and their wages are increased from \$25 to \$29 a week. The union first demanded a 25 per cent increase. The employers granted a 5 per cent raise and agreed to arbitrate the remaining 20 per cent difference. The printers accepted and Judge Wilkins, with his 16 per cent award, nearly approached the types' original demand.

The Cigar Makers Union, of Minneapolis, has secured wage increases of 15 per cent.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys

Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L.,
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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - - ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of
its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will
see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later
than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

Random Comment.

One result of the Senate's query as to what the local car companies have done to better traffic conditions is the announcement by the Utilities Commission that the commission has approved a bond issue of \$572,000 to enable the Wreco to purchase fifty new cars. This figures out something like \$11,440 for each car. Here we have a corporation which has made no provision for replacing worn-out equipment, for the purchase of these cars is clearly replacement, as the road is now using numerous cars fit only for the junk pile, and it is inconceivable that they will continue their use when the new cars are placed in service, even supposing they can get men enough to man all the old cars. This will mean that the public will be called upon to pay for these new cars by increasing the fare.

The companies are to be commended for raising the wages of the employees without orders from the War Labor Board, and we can only hope that this marks a new attitude on the part of the managements, although their request for higher fares clearly indicates that they intend to shift the burden to the public.

Their plea for an increased fare should be considered by the Utilities Commission in the same light as the Commission considered the request from the public for universal transfers some years ago. At that time the Commission held that the company could not be ordered to issue transfers until the Commission had completed its valuation of the companies' property, and any concession favorable to the companies at this time will certainly be cause for speculation. If the commission finds itself justified in granting the increased fare, is it not reasonable to expect that universal transfers can also be ordered? The failure of the companies to get together marks the end of hope for unification, and any action in this direction will have to come through Government operation.

One of the greatest benefits organized labor has derived from the war is the prohibition by the National War Labor Board of the making of individual contracts. In the Pittsfield award the board said: "The practice of making individual contracts of a restrictive character before this board is prohibited." Compelling employees to sign contracts binding them, among other things, to refrain from joining labor unions has been fought by organized labor for years and was one of the main points at issue in the Pittsfield case. The decision of the Labor Board establishes a precedent which will put an end to this practice in all plants where war work is being done.

The action of President Wilson in taking over the operation of the Smith & Wesson plant when the company refused to adopt the award of the War Labor Board is significant in that it shows that war work must be done without interference either by the workers or by the capitalists. The machinists in Bridgeport about the same time heard from the President ordering them back to work and to abide by the decision of the War Board. Both instances are justified, and the action of the President is commended by everyone interested in winning the war.

One of the results of the downfall of the Kaiser will be the civilizing influence our soldiers will have upon the vulture of the east—Turkey and her Armenian massacres will be a thing of the bloody past.

The practice of compelling householders to buy their sugar in two-pound lots is wasteful of both paper and time. They should be allowed to buy at least one month's supply at any time during the month.

Henry Ford wants each returning soldier to have a 10-acre farm and proposes to plant a soldier on a corner of his farm as an experiment. In the old days the promise of ten million acres would get Henry in the Senate much quicker than his present scheme.

The Japanese Government has solved the problem of meeting the increasing cost of living by increasing the salaries of all Government employees 50 per cent, and private employers are doing the same. Please note that the Government did not raise merely the lawmakers' salaries 50 per cent, as our Congress did.

The Bethlehem Steel Company announces that it will adopt the award of the War Labor Board. Perhaps the visit of President Grace had something to do with this decision. Then again, maybe he read about Smith & Wesson.

Congressman Kitchin says that syndicates are buying up all issues of Liberty Bonds and will dump them on the market in order to force a higher rate on subsequent issues. You can help prevent this by hanging on to the bonds you have and buying more.

—[Fred S. Walker.]

A JUDICIAL GUESS

One Union Man the Equal of Ten Scabs

The molders had a strike at a foundry in Cleveland, Ohio, and a labor injunction was sued out. You know what that means. The case came on for hearing, and the temporary injunction was dismissed. Later the case was tried before one of the nisi prius judges of Cleveland, and he delivered himself of a learned opinion in which he said that the constitutional guaranty of free speech and free assembly would not be violated by limiting the number of pickets and machines. This is his decision:

"More than two men as pickets on the public streets in the vicinity of plaintiff's shop will not be permitted, and the use of automobiles by the union for the purpose of following plaintiff's employees to and from their work will be limited to one machine with not more than two men therein."

Of course, everybody always knew that a good union man could take care of a number of scabs, just as a good American soldier is worth a lot of Boches. However, it was not to be expected that two union men could take care of a shop, and so labor took an appeal. The court of appeals decided as follows:

"The decree of this court will be the same decree below except that the union will be allowed one picket for every ten men employed by the company and two automobiles for each plant, with as many occupants in each machine as desired. The Taylor & Boggis Company to pay the costs."

The court of appeals was more considerate of the constitutional rights of labor than the trial judge, but still a put a big fence around labor to keep it from enjoying the full guarantee of its constitutional rights. True, the fence is not as high or as dangerous as the trial judge had made it, but nevertheless a fence remains between the free, untrammelled rights of free speech and free assemblage guaranteed by the Constitution, and it should be completely torn down.

The Government, our Union, being all powerful, punishes any man who seeks to scab upon it, either by refusing to enlist, attempt to evade the draft, or using any other means of shirking his duty. In other words, the Union stands ready to send anybody to prison for a long stretch of years who would scab upon our Union boys in khaki but now about those men who scab upon the union boys in overalls? The appellate judges must have read about the great "stunts" pulled off by our union soldiers against the Boches and by the same method of logic reasoned that a union man could take care of at least 10 scabs. But after thinking it over, one is forced to the conclusion that there is no logic in the position taken either by the trial judge or by the Appellate Court. It is a mere guess, good or bad, a mere judicial guess. The guarantee of free speech and free assembly, however, should not be left to the guess of anyone.

If the case should go still higher, an unfriendly court might limit one union man to 20 scabs, or forbid picketing entirely, as many courts have already done, or a friendly court might remove the barrier altogether. In any event it is always a guess as to where the court stands on the question.

Where is your court. You ought to know. Capture the courts!

—W. B. RUBIN

LABOR PEACE TERMS STATED BY GOMPERS

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, presenting the proposals of that organization at the inter-allied labor conference in London, England, Wednesday, said the delegation is unprejudiced and open minded, but that it is bound by the principles expressed in the proposals.

The following, he said, are the essential fundamental principles for a peace treaty:

A league of free peoples, no political, economic, or class discriminatory restrictions; no indemnities or reprisals for vindictive or injurious purposes, but to right manifest wrongs; recognition of the rights of small nations; no territorial changes, except for the welfare of the people affected.

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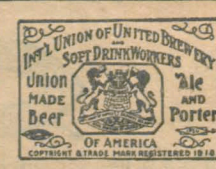
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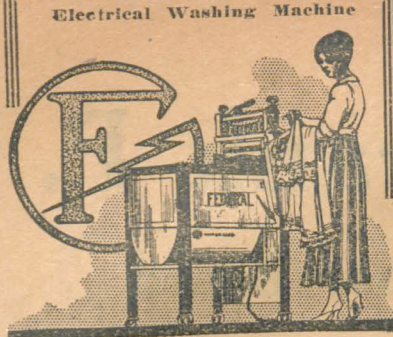
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"PENNY-PINCHERS"

By Earl R. Brower

Not long ago I heard a workman, a leader of workmen, say, "This consumers' cooperation is bad business; it takes a good live union man and makes a sordid, profit-chasing, penny-pinching, petty merchant out of him." Is this so? Let me tell you a story. Once there was a land where the workers lived in misery. Their labor was long, body-wrecking, heart-breaking; their reward was poverty and starvation; their women were forced to go in rags and their children were hungry.

This land was an island, and close beside it was a larger island. The masters of the two islands worked together to keep their workers in subjection, but they had been especially successful in grinding out the spirit of the workers of smaller island.

But not for long; for these workers came of a race of proud and independent men, men of vision and the gift of poetry; and such a race always produces its prophets and its leaders in the hour of adversity. Thus it was that the young men gathered together in the night; and their prophets and leaders appeared; and the young men swore a great oath that the workers of their land should never cease fighting until they were free.

And they formed unions of workmen of every craft and occupation; and they brought all these unions together in one committee. On the day appointed all workers, young and old, men and women, left their toil and said to their masters, "We will not work until our labor is lightened, our women clothed and our children fed."

All work was stopped; the forges and anvils were cold and silent; the chimneys of the factories no longer belched forth their great black clouds; the erstwhile hives of industry were silent and deserted, the ships lay at the wharves with their cargoes untouched. The workers folded their arms. They struck.

The masters gathered in their mansions and hotels and laughed. These workers were already starving; they could not stay out for long; they would soon be begging for mercy. But the strike went on, day after day, until the masters became uneasy; and to hurry the process of starvation they locked up all the stores of food on the island and put guards around them. And the children were crying for bread.

The workers were beginning to look questioningly at one another. Were their leaders right? Could they beat this monstrous machine? Yes! Nothing could end this fight but victory or death! But the children were crying for bread.

Then up spoke one, a prophet of labor, and said, "The workers of the Big Island are organized; I will go to them, raising the fiery cross of the revolt of Labor, and in the name of Solidarity ask help."

And this prophet of Labor went to Big Island, and the workers there met him in great multitudes, and the enthusiasm generated by the eloquent prophet of the "fiery cross" swept them off their feet. And soon he met the leaders of the workers of the Big Island, and they asked him "What do you want from us?"

"Food and Solidarity," was the reply.

So they planned long and carefully, and they gathered money for the food, and they went out to buy. But the merchants said, "We can not sell to you." When they tried to hire ships, the ship owners said, "We can not serve you."

"What is to be done? We have solidarity but not food."

Then an old man, one who had often heard the cry, "sordid, profit-chasing, penny-pinching, petty merchant," spoke up and said:

"The cooperators will handle it for you."

The while, on the Little Island, the men looked harsh, the women gaunt and the children cried for bread. And all eagerly scanned the waters for the return of the prophet; in gathered hosts the workers waited for him.

Came ships, strange ships; Quickly the news spread, "Those ships belong to workers, are manned by workers, were loaded by workers with food produced by workers and sent by workers to us. No master has laid one penny tribute upon the offering. It is from the cooperative society."

A great cry of joy went up from the waiting throng. Each face was bright, each heart was glad, for now each knew the strike was won, the labor lightened, the women clothed and now no more would children cry for bread!

Did I hear you say "Fairy tale"? The story is true; the islands are Ireland and England; and the story of this strike and the prophet of the "fiery cross," the solidarity of labor, and the cooperative ships laden with food is graven upon the heart and brain of every worker in those countries.

A magnificent strike; a magnificent leader, and a magnificent gesture of

A Union Goes to War

New and Striking Demonstration by Miners as They Sail for France

A Denver dispatch says: One whole local union of the International Union of Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers has gone to France. Every member of this union was a volunteer in the Twenty-seventh Mining Engineers' Corps in the United States Army.

The miners, coming from various local unions, were stationed at Camp Meade, Md. They applied to headquarters for a separate charter and it was issued to them by President Charles H. Moyer and Secretary Ernest Mills. President Moyer believes this is the only complete local union in the army.

There are 135 members in this soldier-miner union, each with a card paid up for the duration of the war. Their charter has gone with them to France. While at Camp Meade the union held regular meetings, but with the beginning of service overseas the members will be simply soldiers with union membership—but with the spirit of trade unionism running strong to inspire them in their work.

President Moyer believes that nothing better typifies the spirit of labor in the war than this union of soldiers, which he believes is the only one in the army.

So far as is known here there is no precedent for the action of this local union in this country. During the constitutionalist revolution Mexico, however, unions enlisted in the revolution as unions and fought under their union banners, the Casa del Obrero Mundial (House of the Workers of the World, a federation of unions) having had a signed contract with the revolutionary provisional government recognizing mutuality of aims.

The enlistment of this local union of miners is looked upon here as a new and striking demonstration of Labor's complete absorption in the nation's task and its complete oneness with the whole national spirit and determination.—Denver Labor Bulletin.

TO ADJUST R. R. DISPUTES

Director General of Railroads McAdoo calls attention to his orders covering adjustment of wage disputes.

"It should be understood by railroad employees," said the Federal official, "that it is impracticable to give interpretation on ex parte statements to the thousands who request information as to the manner in which wage orders should be applied to individual cases. Operating officials of the railroads are required to place wage orders in effect fairly and equitably, and should differences of opinion arise necessitating a formal interpretation, the matter will be disposed of in the following manner:

"When a wage order is placed in effect in a manner with which an employee, or the employee's committee disagrees, a joint statement quoting the cluding the contentions of employees language of the wage order, and in the contentions of officials, signed by the representatives of the employees and the officials, will be transmitted to the director of labor, who will record and transmit same to the board of railroad wages and working conditions, which will promptly investigate and make recommendation to the director general. Upon the receipt of the director of labor will interpret such interpretation to the railway boards of adjustment for their information and guidance in the application of such interpretation to existing conditions or to questions arising from the incorporation of the order as so interpreted into existing agreements on all railroads under Federal control.

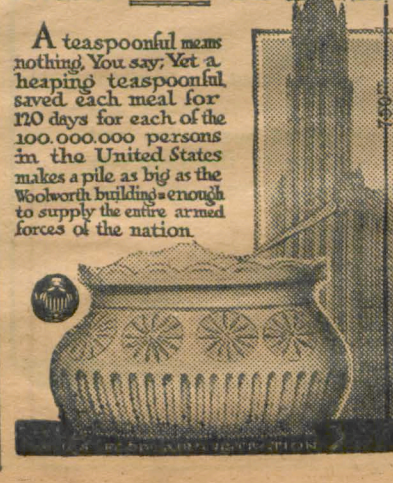
As occasion demands, all interpretations will be printed and given general publicity for the purpose of communicating the information to all concerned, and thus avoiding the necessity of duplication of interpretations."

working-class solidarity by the cooperative movement! And you, too, know the story and you know the man!

Did I hear you say something about "sordid, profit-chasing, penny-pinching petty merchants"?

But the hungry children were fed!

SUGAR MUST BE SAVED!
A teaspoonful means nothing. You say, Yet a heaping teaspoonful saved each meal for 120 days for each of the 100,000,000 persons in the United States makes a pile as big as the Woolworth building enough to supply the entire armed forces of the nation.



BRITISH TRADE UNIONS GROW

Official figures published recently in Great Britain in regard to the membership of trade unions, show that as yet at the end of 1916, they numbered 4,400,000. There can be no doubt about these figures, as they were given out by the Government.

The trade unions there are registered under a special trade union act and every year they must present a report of their financial transactions and membership. The figures are from time to time compiled in a special statistical department called Registry of Friendly Societies.

The trade unions of women workers are growing, as well as the unions of men. Altogether, there were then 1,115 trade unions. In one year their membership increased as follows: Men, 127,555; women, 130,352.

Growth of membership is mostly noticeable in the unions of railway workers. One of these—the National Union of Railwaymen—numbered at the end of 1917, 400,000 members. It should not be forgotten that the entire population of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales is about 40,000,000 souls.

WILSON APPLIES FORCE AGAINST MACHINISTS

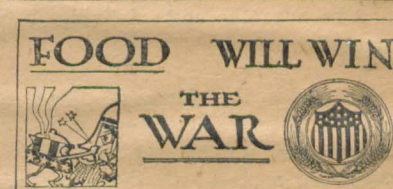
In answer to their request to President Wilson "for a square deal," the Chief Executive notified striking machinists at Bridgeport, Conn., that if they did not return to their employment they would be debarred from work in every war industry in that city for a year, and on Government work elsewhere, while draft boards will be instructed to reject their claims for exemption because of essential war work.

The President's action is the culmination of a series of disputes between machinists and employers in that city, which were finally taken to the National War Labor Board. Failing to reach an agreement, the board referred the matter to Otto M. Eidlitz, New York contractor and chairman of the Department of Labor's housing corporation. His award retained an objectionable classification system. The wage award was also objectionable to the workers, who suspended work.

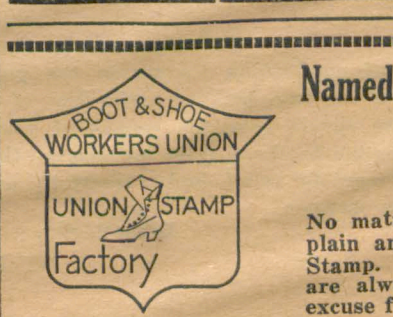
While joining with the machinists, in their dissatisfaction with the decision, officers of the International Association of Machinists opposed the strike. President Johnston ordered the strikers back to work. This would place them in a position where they could ask the National War Labor Board to reopen the case, as officers of the international association were confident that the National War Labor Board could be shown that the award was not based on equity. Instead of following this plan, the strikers refused to accept the order of President Johnson, and by appealing to the White House direct put the President in the position of being forced to either repudiate the award of a board he has indorsed or condemn a strike because of a dissatisfaction with arbitration proceedings the men had voluntarily become a party to.

The President chose the latter course, as is indicated by this portion of his letter to the machinists: "It is of the highest importance to secure compliance with reasonable rules and procedure for the settlement of industrial disputes. Having exercised a drastic remedy with recalcitrant employers, it is my duty to use means equally well adapted to the end with lawless and faithless employees."

The President's reference to "recalcitrant employers" was the Smith & Wesson Company, Springfield, Mass., whose plant was commandeered by the Government because of a refusal to abide by a decision of the National War Labor Board.



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U. S. Food Administration.
Jist ez de buckwheat cukes got flop over on his face, Br'er Bacon-rin' dance 'roun' en say, sezee:—"One good tun' desaves en nuth'er," sezee.—Meanin' dat ef de sojer boys go en do de fightin' fer us, de leas' we alls kin do is ter sen 'em all de wheat—en eat buckwheat instid. Co'n meal, rye en barley flour fer us will he'p a lot too.

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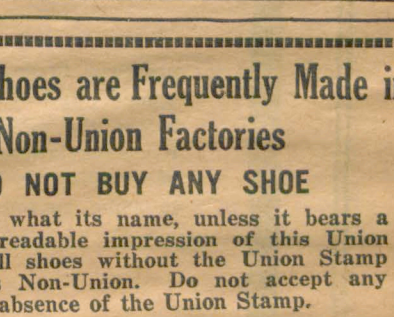
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JOHN F. TOBIN, President.
CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

Ex-President Taft and Hon. Frank P. Walsh

Joint Chairmen of the National War Labor Board

Recommend That Washington Street Car Fares Be Increased

Sufficiently to Meet Additional Costs Due to War-Time Conditions

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD WASHINGTON

Sept. 11, 1918.

"To the Honorable Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia.

"Gentlemen:

We beg herewith to transmit two communications from the Washington Railway and Electric Company to our board. These communications show that in deference to our ruling as arbitrators under the National War Labor Board, this company, which now pays its men rates per hour varying from 32 cents to 38 cents on a scale effective June 21, 1918, which itself was an increase from a rate of 24 cents to 30 cents an hour, has increased its rates to accord with our rulings in the Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland cases to a rate varying from 43 cents to 48 cents an hour.

"That this will involve a very large increase in the operating cost is shown by the figures submitted by the company, and, indeed, goes without saying.

"We feel that as this result has been attained by an acquiescence by this company in our rulings in other cases, this company is entitled to the recommendation to your board which we gave to the street railway companies of Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland, as follows:

"We have recommended to the President that special Congressional legislation be enacted to enable some executive agency of the Federal Government to consider the very perilous financial condition of this and other electric street railways of the country and to raise fares in each case in which the circumstances require it. We believe it to be a war necessity justifying Federal interference. Should this be deemed unwise, however, we urge upon the local authorities and the people of the locality the pressing need for such an increase adequate to meet the added cost of operation.

"This is not a question turning on the history of the relations between the local street railways and the municipalities in which they operate. The just claim for an increase in fares does not rest upon any right to a dividend upon capital long invested in the enterprise.

"The increase in fare must be given because of the immediate pressure for money receipts now to keep the street railways running so that they may meet the local and national demand for their service. Over-capitalization, corrupt methods, exorbitant dividends in the past are not relevant to the question of policy in the present exigency.

"In justice, the public should pay an adequate war compensation for a service which cannot be rendered except for war prices. The credit of these companies in floating bonds is gone. Their ability to borrow on short notes is most limited.

"In the face of added expenses which this and other awards of need and fair compensation to their employees will involve, such credit will completely disappear. Bankruptcy, receiverships and demoralization with failure of service must be the result. Hence our urgent recommendation on this head."

"Respectfully submitted,

"WILLIAM H. TAFT. }
"FRANK P. WALSH." } Chairmen and Arbitrators.

The above letter of recommendation is in reply to our letters of Sept. 10th and 11th (which are reproduced below) in which we stated exactly our position, showing the imperative need for immediate relief.

WASHINGTON RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANY 14TH AND C STREETS NORTHWEST WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 10, 1918.

Honorable Wm. H. Taft,
Honorable Frank P. Walsh,
Joint Chairmen, National War Labor Board,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

This company received recently from its conductors and motormen a demand for an advance in their wage scale to the limits fixed by your honorable board in its findings in the Cleveland, Chicago, Buffalo, and Detroit cases, to wit— from 43 cents to 48 cents per hour.

They urged that they were entitled to these increases because the same conditions and principles recognized by you in those awards as justifying them applied to their case and because the cost of living in Washington is equal to that in any of the cities named.

We were impressed with the force of these contentions and especially the need of acting promptly, fully realizing our peculiar obligations to do everything within our power to maintain unimpaired car service in the capital of the nation at this time. We therefore assented to the advance, which will be made effective September 12 and will continue for the period of the war, notwithstanding the fact that our income under the present rate of five cents or six tickets for twenty-five cents is wholly insufficient to enable us to meet it from current earnings. This will necessitate immediate application on our part to the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for relief through an advance of fares.

While this action on our part in granting said increase of wages was in a sense voluntary, yet in a larger sense it was in imperative consequence of the action of your board in the cases mentioned if our organization was to be kept intact.

We therefore feel, because of the precedents thus established by you and the practical necessity of conforming thereto in the public interest, that in our intended application to the rate making authorities of the District of Columbia and before the public we should have the benefit of your approval of our action and recommendations similar to those made by you in those cases as to the propriety of granting us the requisite relief, and respectfully ask that you indicate the same in some appropriate manner.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM F. HAM,
Vice President.

WASHINGTON RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANY 14TH AND C STREETS NORTHWEST WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 11, 1918.

Honorable Wm. H. Taft,
Honorable Frank P. Walsh,
Joint Chairmen, National War Labor Board,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Supplementing our letter dated the 10th instant, our present scale of wages for conductors and motormen is as follows:

Less than one year of service.....	32c per hour
Second year of service.....	33c per hour
Third year of service.....	34c per hour
Fourth year of service.....	35c per hour
Fifth year and thereafter.....	38c per hour

This scale only became effective on June 21, 1918. Within the year preceding said date there had been three other increases in the wages of conductors and motormen, the scale on July 1, 1917, having been from 24c per hour for the first year of service to 30c per hour after the tenth year.

An estimate of the effect of the wage increase which becomes effective tomorrow, the 12th instant, indicates an increase of \$333,717 over the existing scale, or an increase of \$454,590 per annum over the average which obtained during the year ended June 30, 1918.

The above increases relate only to conductors and motormen. As a result of the increased wage to them there will necessarily be increases in the near future to other classes of employees, in addition to those we have recently found necessary to make.

As to the effect of this wage increase upon our earnings, we wish to say that the petition that we are filing with the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia asking for relief shows that during the first six months of 1918 our operating income, as compared with the first six months of 1914, showed an increase of 24.48 per cent. In the same period operating expenses and taxes increased 42.98 per cent, leaving operating income 8.8 per cent less than it was in 1914. The ratio of operating costs, including taxes, to operating revenue has increased from 63.76 per cent in 1914 to 73.24 per cent in 1918.

We inclose income account of the Washington Railway and Electric Company's System, for the year ended June 30, 1918, from which it will appear that our net income, including dividends on stock of the Potomac Electric Power Company, owned by this company, was \$774,730.02. It will further be seen that the increase of \$454,590 per annum in wages of conductors and motormen will absorb nearly 60 per cent of our net income from all sources, wipe out all dividends on our common stock and make serious inroads upon the dividends upon our preferred stock, which are at the rate of 5 per cent per annum cumulative. Such a condition would absolutely destroy our credit and render it impossible to secure the funds to pay for fifty new cars which we have already ordered and to make other necessary improvements as will be required from time to time.

We think it is manifest that a rate of fare, fixed many years ago, of five cents or six tickets for twenty-five cents, is entirely insufficient to meet the costs of service which cannot be rendered except for war prices.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM F. HAM, Vice President.

Income account of this company referred to in paragraph above is omitted here for lack of space. Same is on file in our office, where it can be seen by any interested persons or committee.



Tom's Bits.

Thomas J. McDonough.

James S. Perkins, Mr. Price and John Shaw, linotype operators on the day side, have resigned and gone down town to work on the newspapers. The alluring scale paid down-town operators weaned these first-class operators away from the Big Printery.

Mr. J. Bradley, an operator of the day monotype force, has resigned. He worked for many years on the Post, and will no doubt go back to his old job.

Frank D. (Tod) Sloan, a linotype operator on the night force, has resigned and will no doubt become a "sub" on the Post. He graduated in law from the Georgetown University in June last and no doubt will take up the practice of law later on. Frank has the best wishes of his fellow-employees that he will make good in his chosen profession of the law.

Public Printer Ford has increased the compensation of the jacket writers, estimators and computers in the office from 80 cents an hour to 85 cents an hour. He has also increased the pay of the revisers in the pressroom 5 cents an hour. This is in conformity with the raise of the compositors, makers-up and proofreaders, recently enacted by Congressional action.

Some assistant foremen in the pressroom and book bindery have had their wages increased from \$2,000 per annum to \$2,250 per annum. Public Printer Ford is certainly doing his part toward making lighter the burden of the employees in the Government Printing Office.

Mrs. Lillie Thomas, wife of Edward Thomas, who was for many years referee in the night proofroom, passed away at Garfield Hospital on Thursday of last week. Mrs. Thomas was a very active member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101. She had been a former patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. Services were held on Saturday afternoon last at Lee's undertaking chapel. Members of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Women's Auxiliary were present in large numbers, besides many friends in the office who knew Ed Thomas for many years. Interment was held in Rock Creek Cemetery.

Last Sunday's regular monthly meeting of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, was held at the report of the delegates from No. 101 to the Scranton I. T. U. convention. Our delegates were assigned to the following assignments: Raymond H. Babcock, arbitration; John M. Barr, returns and finances; J. Harry Phillips, postal telegraph and telephone service; Royal E. Corwin, chair of the committee on the Union Printers' Among the most important propositions considered and passed by the convention were the following: A proposition raising the initiation fee of applicants, a proposition authorizing the international secretary to establish an individual record at Indianapolis of the members of the International Typographical Union, a proposition take care of our war members.

This last entails an assessment of 5 cents a week for each member, to take effect January 1, 1919. Also a proposition which provides that the vacancy created by a member enlisting in the active service of the army or navy or any of the war activities shall be filled by the foreman, but must be restored to them upon reporting for duty. The following propositions have been referred to the referendum and will be voted on Thursday, October 10. A proposition to tax each member 5 cents a week, to go into effect January 1, 1919, to reimburse the treasury to pay those members' dues who are in the service of the United States, Army or Navy, a proposition providing for the discontinuance of the annual convention during the war. Also a proposition raising the salary of the president and secretary treasurer of the I. T. U. to \$5,000 per year. The next convention is to be held in Albany, N. Y., providing it is the judgment of the membership of the I. T. U. that one should be held.

LABOR BOARD JOLTS PEONAGE IN ALABAMA

Peonage in Alabama and elsewhere has been given a blow by the National War Labor Board, which orders that employees of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, at Russellville, Ala., shall be treated as human beings. Other companies are included in a denunciation of a "permit system" by which employers in that district agree with each other not to hire a man until he can produce a permit from the company which last employed him.

Other orders to the Sloss-Sheffield Company are: Accept the principle of collective bargaining. Establish the eight-hour day, with time and one-half for overtime.

Stop deducting 20 per cent for cashing advance pay checks for employees. Stop the insurance system which provides for deductions from the workers pay.

Money due workers shall be paid at face value, with no deductions. Increase wages of all employees \$2 a day. (Former rates varied from \$1.85 to \$4.25 a day, with the bulk of the employees receiving from \$2 to \$3 for a 10-hour day.)

At the hearings it was shown that the company operates a store from which the workers purchase virtually all of the necessities of life, and that many of the workers receive less than \$1 a week in their pay envelopes every two weeks because of these deductions and other charges, which include hospital service, company physician and for the maintenance of a school.

With the right of organization assured the workers are now in a position where they can correct other evils. The National War Labor Board will not depend on the company to enforce this award, but has directed that an examiner shall be appointed "to supervise" the execution of the award. —Miners' Magazine.

PACKERS ACCUSED OF BUYING PAPERS

The Chicago packers were accused of attempting to influence newspapers in their favor through the expenditure of millions of dollars in advertising by Senator Norris, of Nebraska, before the Senate Agricultural Committee Wednesday afternoon.

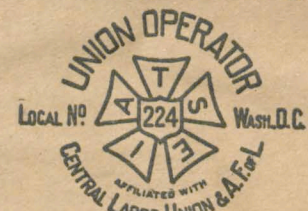
NATIONAL MOSAIC CO., INC.
Marble and Enamel Mosaics—Interior
Marble Work—Tiling and Ceramics
Structural Slate—Terrazzo and Scagliola
338 Penn. Ave. N. W. Main 2320

Representative Houses OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Following Wholesale and Retail Business Firms and Professional Men Are Friendly to Organized Labor and Desire and Are Entitled to Its Patronage

<p>BANKS</p> <p>NATIONAL SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY. Capital \$1,000,000. Pays interest on deposits, rents safes inside burglar-proof vaults; acts as administrators, etc. Corner Fifteenth Street and New York Avenue.</p> <p>WASHINGTON LOAN & TRUST COMPANY. Capital \$1,000,000. Surplus, \$750,000. Interest paid on deposits. Acts as administrator, executor, trustee, etc. JOHN JOY EDSON, President.</p> <p>SECURITY SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BANK. A bank for the working people. Three per cent on savings. One dollar opens an account. Ninth and G Sts. N. W.</p> <p>UNION SAVINGS BANK. Commercial accounts. Three per cent interest on savings accounts. The oldest savings bank in Washington.</p> <p>MACHINIST</p> <p>G. W. FORSBERG, formerly with Forsberg & Murray, Boilers. Eighth and Water Sts. S. W. Main 742.</p> <p>DRY GOODS</p> <p>WM. H. BURCH, Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies and Men's Furnishings. Hosiery, a Specialty. 506-508 H St. N. E. Phone Lincoln 946.</p> <p>DENTISTS</p> <p>Dr. H. E. SMITH, Dentist, Seventh and D Streets, N. W.</p> <p>PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.</p> <p>W. H. BUTLER CO., 607-9 C St. N. W.</p> <p>LIME, SAND, GRAVEL, CEMENT</p> <p>NATIONAL MORTAR CO., 1st and M N.E.</p> <p>COLUMBIA GRANITE & DREDGING CO., 3036 K Street.</p>	<p>ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW</p> <p>RAILSTON & RICHARDSON, Evans Building, 1420 New York Avenue.</p> <p>SOFT DRINKS, ETC.</p> <p>SAMUEL C. PALMER CO. (Inc.), Soda Water, Syrups, etc. 1066 Wia. Ave. N. W.</p> <p>PHOTO SUPPLIES</p> <p>E. J. PULLMAN, Developing and Finishing for Amateurs a Specialty. 420 9th St. N. W.</p> <p>LUNCH ROOMS</p> <p>MOSSBURG'S RESTAURANT, 1404 Pa. Ave. N. W. Our Specialty, Lynnhaven Bay Oysters.</p> <p>FIRE INSURANCE</p> <p>FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Seventh Street and Louisiana Avenue.</p> <p>UNDERTAKERS</p> <p>J. WILLIAM LEE UNDERTAKER AND LIVEET 332 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.</p> <p>JOSEPH GAWLER'S SONS Member by invitation National Selected Morticians. Services rendered in all parts of the United States by special representative.</p> <p>TELEPHONE MAIN 5512-5513 1730-32 PA. AVENUE LADY ASSISTANT CHAPER.</p> <p>DRUGGISTS</p> <p>CHARLES HAWKINS, Prescription Druggist, Corner Fourth St. and Virginia Ave. S. E.</p> <p>DAY & CO., 5th and G Sts. N.W. 14th and P N.W., 20th and H. I. Ave. N.E.</p> <p>QUIGLEY, Druggist, 21st and G Sts. N.W.</p> <p>A. T. BRONKAUGH, Pharmacist, Southwest Corner 7th and P Streets N. W. N. 2872.</p> <p>Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes</p> <p>J. E. HOGGLE, Union label tobacco, cigars, stogies and cigarettes, 509 F street, N. W.</p>
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THESE PICTURE THEATRES HAVE "SIGNED UP" WITH US.



American - 1st and R. I. Ave. N.W.
Apollo - H St. bet. 6th & 7th, N.E.
Auditorium - 13th and N. Y. Ave. N.W.
Avenue Grand - Pa. Ave. bet. 6 & 7, S.E.
Belasco Theater - 15th & Madison Pl.
Bijou Theater - 9th and Pa. Ave.
Carolina - 11th & N. Car. Ave. S.E.
Casino - F St. near 7th N.W.
Cosmos - Pa. Ave. bet. 9th & 10th Circle - 2105 Pa. Ave. N.W.
Crandall's Joy - 9th & E Sts. N.W.
Dixie - 8th & H Sts. N.E.
Dumbarton - 32d & O Sts. N.W.
Elite - 14th & R. I. Ave. N.W.
Empire - 910 H St. N.E.
Empress - 9th bet. D & E Sts. N.W.
Favorite - H St. bet. N. Cap. & 1st Florida - 15th St. & Fla. Ave. N.E.
Garden Theater - 423 9th St. N.W.
Gayety Theater - 513 9th St. N.W.
Grand & Starlight Park,
Four and a Half and L. S. W.
Happyland - 7th bet. L & M N.W.
Home - C St. bet. 12th & 13th N.E.
Knickerbocker - 18th & Col. Rd.
Leader - 507 9th St. N.W.
Liberty - N. Capitol & P Sts.
Loewe's Columbia - F near 12th Lyric - 14th St. near Park Rd.
Maryland - 624 9th St. N.W.
"M" Street Theater - M St. near 32d
Mid-City - 1223 Seventh st. N. W.
Navy - 8th St. bet. D & E S.E.
Olympic - U St. bet. 14th & 15th N.W.
Palace - 312 9th St. N.W.
Park View - Ga. Ave. & Pk. Rd.
Plaza - 434 9th St. N.W.
Poli's Theater - 15th & Pa. Ave.
Princess - 1112 H St. N.E.
Raphael - 9th St. bet. N & O N.W.
Regent - 18th & Cal. Ave. N.W.
Revere - Ga. Ave. & Park Rd.
Savoy - 14th & Columbia Rd.
Senate - 324 Pa. Ave. S.E.
Strand - 9th & D Sts. N.W.
Stanton - 6th & C Sts. N.E.
Stanton Park - 219 4th St. N.E.
Truxton - N. Capitol & Fla. Ave.
Virginia - 614 9th St. N.W.
Victoria - 7th & E Sts. S.W.
Washington & Park - 18th & U Sts.
Zenith Theater - 625 8th St. S.E.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters

Office: 425 G St. N.W., Typographical Temple

H. S. HOLLOHAN, President, 1109 K St. N.E.
M. A. FOLEY, Vice President, 118 Seaton St. N. E.
E. B. BYRNE, Recording Secretary, 425 G St. N. W.
L. LUEBKERT, Treasurer, 1314 Kearney St. N. E.
L. W. MATTER, Financial Secretary, 425 G St. N. W.
W. L. STRATTOR, Conductor, 617 Sixth St. N. W.
A. F. MORRISSETT, Warden, 425 G St. N. W.
C. H. ADAMS, Business Agent, 804 A St. S.E.
TRUSTEES
Q. L. COMER, 523 Eleventh St. N. W.
A. P. TAYLOR, 622 Eye St. N. E.
F. J. NOLTE, 24 Eighth St. N. E.
DELEGATES TO DISTRICT COUNCIL
R. H. BURDETTE, 316 K St. N. W.
E. B. BYRNE, 425 G St. N. W.
M. A. FOLEY, 118 Seaton St. N. E.
L. LUEBKERT, 1314 Kearney St. N. E.
F. W. HAMILTON, 410 Tenn. Ave. N. E.
J. H. RYAN, 1201 Eleventh St. E. E.
T. W. WOLTZ, 604 Thirteenth St. N. E.
DELEGATES TO C. L. U.
H. S. HOLLOHAN, 1109 K St. N. E.
E. B. BYRNE, 425 G St. N. W.
F. J. NOLTE, 24 Eighth St. N. E.
W. L. STRATTOR, 617 Sixth St. N. W.
T. W. WOLTZ, 604 Thirteenth St. N. E.
RELIEF COMMITTEE
F. W. HAMILTON, 410 Tenn. Ave. N. E.
J. T. CLIFT, 415 7th St. N. W.
M. FOLEY, 118 Seaton St. N. E.
W. B. DOLAN, 413 Mass. Ave. N. W.
C. A. SWANK, 176 L St. N. E.
DELEGATE TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
GABRIEL EDMONSTON, 1123 Twelfth St.

Washington District Council of Carpenters

OFFICE: 425 G ST. N.W. PHONE M. 4967

R. H. BURDETTE, President, Local 132, 816 K street, N. W.
W. F. CONWAY, Vice President, Local 1665, 527 S. Fairfax street, Alexandria, Va.
T. W. WOLTZ, Secretary, Local No. 132, 425 G street, N. W.
F. E. KETTNER, Treasurer, Local 1665, 3016 Cambridge street, N. W.
P. L. O'BRIEN, Trustee, Local No. 132, 1632 Sixth street, N. W.
GEO. HATTON, Trustee, Local 1604, 519 M street, N. W.
J. H. HILL, Trustee, Local No. 1665, 210 Washington street, Alexandria, Va.
Business Agents
C. H. ADAMS, 425 G street, N. W.
J. H. RYAN, 425 G street, N. W.
ROBERT ADAM, 800 P street, N. W.

Atlas 927 D St. N. W.

SPORTING GOODS
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
FISHING TACKLE
Finest Quality
Lowest Prices
BLOOD WORMS
The Best Bait
Open Sunday Morning
Tel. Franklin 2408

FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

Hammett Fire Proofing Company
301-302-303 Wilkins Bldg.
Phone Main 3337

PATRONIZE YOUR HOME COMPANY

Equitable Life Insurance Co.
of the District of Columbia
THE ONLY OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE COMPANY ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Issues Ordinary and Industrial
Wm. A. Bennett, 2nd Vice-President & Mgr.
EQUITABLE BLD'G. 818 14th St. N. W.

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The New
Edison
DIAMOND DISC
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INVALID AND SICK ROOM SUPPLIES

ORTHOPEDIC APPLIANCES
TRUSSES, ELASTIC
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917 G St. N. W.
TELEPHONE MAIN 1085

MOVING

By experts. Low Rates.
Storage Rooms, \$1 Month Up
UNION STORAGE CO.

Phone North 104
705 FLORIDA AVE. 414 3d ST. N.W.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES

Paid for jewelry, old gold, silver, diamonds, artificial teeth and platinum.
D. ALPHER, 907 G Street,
Ph. Main 2375.

DIAMONDS
PLATINUM AND GOLD
PURCHASED
Established 1866
PRECIOUS JEWELRY ON SALE
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361 PENN. AVE. N.W.

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE



It's
toasted

BROILED STEAK
TOASTED LUCKY STRIKE

Cooking makes them both delicious

for lunch

—you can have steak once in a while. And don't you enjoy it when you do! Tender, juicy, seasoned to suit you—well, it is a privilege. You're thankful when it's cooked just right for you.

after lunch

—you'll enjoy a LUCKY STRIKE Cigarette—also "cooked" just right for you. It's toasted, to bring out the Burley flavor.



Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—MALE HELP

IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED
WITH YOUR PRESENT EMPLOYMENT
OR IF YOUR OCCUPATION IS NOT
LISTED AS "ESSENTIAL"
THE WASHINGTON RAILWAY AND
ELECTRIC CO.
HAS A PLACE FOR YOU.

"Essential" Work—Excellent Pay.

Under our new scale of wages, now in effect,
you can make from \$30.00 to \$35.00 per week
as either conductor or motorman.

Our new wage scale is as follows:

First three months of service..... 43 cents per hour
Next nine months..... 46 cents per hour
Thereafter..... 48 cents per hour

This is an exceptional opportunity for able-bodied men, either within or above the draft age.

APPLY

ANY MORNING THIS WEEK
Between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M. (noon).
WASHINGTON RAILWAY
AND ELECTRIC CO.
Instruction Department,
Fourteenth and E. Capitol Streets

64 STORES

SHOES FOR THE
FAMILY
—AT—
POPULAR PRICES



64 STORES

98c
—TO—
\$3.98

G. R. KINNEY CO., Inc.
Largest Shoe Retailer in the World
729 7th St. N. W.

64 STORES

64 STORES



Increase the purchasing power of the
wages of labor by dealing at the
OLD DUTCH MARKET, Inc.
the home of
Holland Belle Extra Creamery Butter.
Old Dutch "Special" Coffee,
Millbrook Select Eggs,

THE HEALTH AND POWER TO WIN THE WAR
IS FOOD
FUSSELL'S
REAL CREAM, ICE CREAM
Is the best food and food value on the market

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Since it is reported that a Government order is about to be issued whereby the brewing of beers shall cease on December 1st, we have decided to suspend our advertising campaign with this announcement, and for such time as this order may remain in force.

In reaching this decision we are not unmindful that Prohibitionists will make much capital of this Government order, making what is merely a war measure appear as an endorsement of Prohibition as such; but we do not believe that this will deceive many working men, whatever effect it may have upon others.

We wish publicly to acknowledge the splendid support rendered us by the LABOR PRESS, and by labor organizations representing more than 2,000,000 wage-earners.

Fraternally,

LABOR'S EMERGENCY LIBERTY LEAGUE.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 1918.
(Y-15)

Postal Employees Want Investigation

A request for the appointment of an investigation committee by Postmaster General Burleson to inquire into the causes for the large labor turnover, excessive overtime and night work in the postal service was made today by the executive committee of the National Federation of Postal Employees. Three officials of the employees' organization, First Vice President John J. Welsh of Memphis, Tenn. Fourth Vice President Walter G. Hancock of San Francisco, Cal., and Fifth Vice President Patrick E. Higgins of New York discussed with First Assistant Postmaster General John C. Koons the service problems that the organization desires to have investigated.

The committee told Mr. Koons that the labor turnover in the larger post offices was excessive and that men and women were reluctant to accept employment in the service because of the unnecessary night work and uncertain hours of duty. A closer observance of the postal eight-hour day was suggested as a remedy for the present condition. Mr. Koons told the committee that efforts were being made to adjust this matter.

The committee stated that 70 per cent of post-office mail distribution was done at night and the men performing this night work should be granted a time for wage differential. President Wilson's statement relative to the advantages of the shorter work day was quoted as an argument in favor of less overtime service.

Insanitary conditions in post-office work rooms that menace the employees' health and filthy mail bags that are potential disease spreaders, the committee stated, were of sufficient importance to merit a thorough investigation. In view of the large influx of women workers into the service, the problem of better sanitary conditions in the work rooms is the more important, it was stated.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES HAVE DIFFICULTY FINDING HELP

Ever since the draft law became effective the securing of competent help by the many local business concerns has been getting worse and worse.

Washington, never an industrial city, being one of Government activity principally, has been taxed to far more than its capacity and as Government needs have the first call, it can readily be seen when properly analyzed that service can not be so easily obtained as elsewhere.

Printing establishments that in ordinary times could get out work on almost a moment's notice, are now filled up with Government orders, running short handed because of the draft and fortunate indeed are those who get any work of this kind done under a week's notice.

As it with the printing trade, so with all other businesses hereabouts. It takes but a little study on your daily rounds to find this. The service given in any business now is very poor compared with what it was before the war-time rush started.

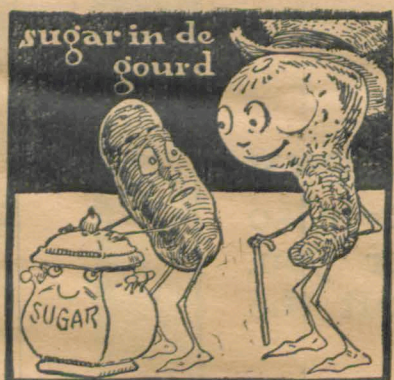
It can be seen that patience is indeed a virtue and if not already acquired will have to be if one is to maintain his proper equilibrium.

COAL PROFITEERS SUFFER

The Logan Coal Company, of Philadelphia, has been ordered by the fuel administration to pay \$25,000 to the Red Cross as a fine for profiteering.

In addition, the company has been ordered to give to the Red Cross all its profits between September 15 and October 1, refund to all purchasers of smelting coal the difference between the Government price and the price which it charged, and deliver to a state institution, with which it made a two-year contract, coal at the Government price.

The Deep Sea Fishermen's Union, of Neah Bay, Wash., has chartered a vessel and will handle fish direct without the aid of middle men.



U. S. Food Administration.
De ol' song sez "Dar's Sugar in de Gourd," but Br'er Tater 'lows dat de only sugar he's studyin' 'bout now-a-days is what's in de sugar bowl in hit's gwine ter stay dar.
De folks wots doin' de fightin' mus' have sugar fust.
But ef dars enny sweet'nin' in de gourd nowdays, he sho' gwine ter git tapped, 'cause dey's lookin' fer syrups an' lasses en honey to "substitute."

SAMUEL H. BELL SIGNALLY HONORED AT SCRANTON

A member of Typographical Union, No. 101, was singled out for special mention in the report of the delegates that represented No. 101 at the sixtieth annual convention of the I. T. U., held at Scranton, Pa., on Monday, August 12.

Mr. Bell has worked in the Government Printing Office for over 40 years and is now employed as a copy editor on specification. The resolutions follow:

"Your committee would feel derelict in its duty if they did not call special attention to the untiring efforts of Mr. Samuel H. Bell, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, of Washington, D. C., who has been a member of the committee on government ownership of the Postal Telegraph and Telephone Service since its inception in 1893. Mr. Bell has devoted much thought and study to the subject of Government ownership of telegraph and telephones and deserve a great deal of credit for his work in this direction."

LABOR LEADER VISITS BIRTHPLACE; IS RECOGNIZED

Samuel Gompers went down into the London Ghetto the other day to visit the house where he was born, and to walk through the lanes where as a boy he ran errands and blacked shoes.

When he got there he found his visit had leaked out. On the house where he was born the word "Sam" was chalked in huge letters. A crowd of women and children were out to welcome him.

"I was greatly touched by the friendly demonstration," said Gompers. "The old house hasn't changed much since I left in 1863 as a boy of 13. There was a woman in the crowd who said she remembered when Sam Gompers went to America. She had the best of men, but she may have been right."

TO OPPOSE RAISE IN MILK PRICES

A clash between Clarence R. Wilson, District food administrator, and Virginia and Maryland milk producers, when the wholesale milk price advances from 33½ to 40 cents a gallon October 1 is forecast by the continued refusal today of Mr. Wilson to sanction the 16 per cent increase.

Continued efforts have been made by the Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Association to have the District Food Administrator approve of the price increase but Mr. Wilson intimates that active opposition will be forthcoming after October 1.

"It is not up to the local Food Administrator to pass on milk price outside the District," stated Mr. Wilson, "but when milk charges are raised in Washington it concerns the Food Administration greatly."

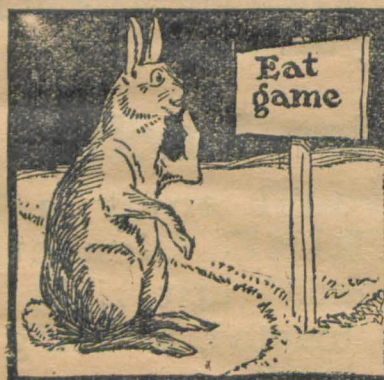
Mr. Wilson stated that he would be unwilling to say whether a portion of the 16 per cent increase asked by the producers would be fair, declaring that action must come after retailers had raised the price.

While the Food Administrator declared that the system of distribution of milk in this city is evidently responsible for the high price, he stated that new systems had failed in other cities and that the solution of the problem lay in improving the present plan.

Mr. Wilson praised the patriotism of Washington lunch-room owners in co-operating so readily with the Food Administration in the matter of reducing the price of a glass of milk from 10 to 5 cents. The 12 restaurateurs who attended the meeting promised to help make the price reduction move general among other Washington lunch rooms and the success of their plan is seen in the charging of 5 cents a glass of milk in all local eating places.

PRESSMEN RAISE WAGES

Printing pressmen of Peoria, Ill., have secured a new agreement, which raises wages \$4 a week and more.



U. S. Food Administration.
O' Br'er Rabbit better make hisself mighty skceer en not go pro-jickin' roun' whar dere's cookin' goin' on, 'cause a rabbit in a pot is er goin' ter look mighty good to mos' ennybody 'fo' long 'count er folks havin' ter save on meat. 'Sides folks'll kinder have ter save d. wheat flour fer comp'ny en eat bread made outen dis yere "substitute" flour. Dat wise ol' owl dave say dat to win de war you got ter feed de sojer boys dat's doin' de fightin'. Dat's wat's takin' de wheat on meat.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 13, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets at Typographical Temple, fourth Monday in each month.
Allied Printing Trades Council: Meets third Thursday in the month at Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N. E.
Where not otherwise specified meetings are held at night.

Central Labor Union: Meets every Second and Fourth Monday.

Bakers and Confectioners, No. 118: Meets first and third Saturdays of each month: first Saturday at 7:30; third at 4 p.m. Naval Lodge Hall, 4th and Pa. Ave. S.E. Secretary, L. A. Watson, 438 Fourth Street, N. E. Office of Business Agent, J. G. Schmidt, 512 F Street, N. W., Third Floor.

Bakery Salesmen's Union, No. 33: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. L. Condit, 74 N. Varum St. N. W.

Bank Note Engravers, No. 15905: Meets third Tuesday of each month, Perpetual Building Association Hall, 11th and E Sts., N. W. Secretary, C. K. Young, 3653 13th St. N. W.

Barbers Union, No. 239: Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Moose Hall, Seventh and G Streets Northwest. Secretary, Joseph Handlos, 655 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Barbers' Union, No. 305: Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Cadet Army, 706 O St. N. W. Secretary, Chas. A. Bowman: financial secretary, Chas. Walker, 624 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.

Blacksmiths and Helpers, Local 217, International Brotherhood of: Meets first and third Monday of each month at 650 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Secretary, C. A. Chism, 418 Tenth street northwest.

Boat Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at New Masonic Temple, Eighth and F Sts., N. E. Secretary, Wm. P. Kirov, 317 North Capitol St.

Bookbinders Union, No. 4: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Harry Ochler, 30 Quincy Place, N. E. Folding and Gathering Machine Operators, No. 7: Edw. L. Ransdell, Sec., Cherrydale, Va.

Boat and Ship Workers Union, No. 489: Meets first and third Sunday of the month at the Secretary, T. Guiffre, 908 Pennsylvania avenue, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Street Northwest.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 5: Meets every Friday, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, C. W. Scherier, 48 Seaton Place N. E.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets every Friday evening at Typographical Temple. Secretary, Thos. W. Woltz, 425 G St. N. W.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Washington Hall, 3d and Pa. Ave. S.E. Secretary, Harry A. Disney, 636 10th St. S.E.

Carpet Mechanics, Local 85: Meets third Friday of each month, Sixth and E Sts. N. W. Eagles' Hall, Secretary, Chas. T. Krause, 620 Rhode Island Ave. N. E.

Marriage and Wagon Workers, No. 72: Meets first Thursday in each month, Corlie's Hall, 6th and G Sts. n. w. Secretary, Wm. H. Umhan, 787 10th St. a. e.

Chauffeurs and Hack Drivers Union, Local No. 115: Meets the first and third Saturday of each month, G. A. R. Building, 1412 Pa. Ave. Secretary-Treasurer, Kirk C. Sipher, Room 26, 945 Pa. Ave. northwest.

Cigar Makers Union, No. 110: Meets every Saturday, 706 Seventh St. N. W. (Wasserman). Secretary, Edwin Tillou, 242 8th St. N. E.

City Firemen's Union, No. 15665: Meets second and Sunday of each month, Hall, 1101 12 St. N. W., 7:30 p.m. Sec., Wm. A. Smith, No. 2 Chemical Engine Co., Pa. Ave. S.E.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of: Secretary, Edw. Northrup, 110 E St. N. E.

Electrical Workers No. 148, International Brotherhood of: Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Twelfth and H Streets N. E. Secretary, T. E. Fennell, 155 Eleventh Street N. E.

Electrotype Molders and Finishers, No. 17: Meets first Thursday in the month, at Typographical Temple. Secretary, J. T. Noonan, 138 R. L. Ave. N. W.

Elevator Conductors Protective Union, No. 14586: Meets every Tuesday night, at 8:15, 1110 Sixth st. n. w. Secretary, E. E. Nicholson, 8500 G. ave. n. w.

Elevator Constructors, No. 10: Meets Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth Street N. W., second and fourth Thursdays of the month. Secretary, Chas. E. Crump, Baltimore.

Engineers, Halting, No. 77: Meets every Monday, 205 John Marshall Place. Secretary, David P. McCracken, 473 E St. S.W.

Engineers, Stationary, No. 99: Meets Typographical Temple, every Friday night. Secretary, A. W. Leake, Twelfth and B Sts N. W.

Engraving Steel and Plate Finishers, No. 548: Secretary, C. W. Hsie, 1016 Eleventh St. N. E.

Federal Employees' Union No. 2: Meets second Friday of each month, Perpetual Building Association Hall, Florence P. Smith, secretary, 409 A. F. of L. Building.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12776: Meets second Wednesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Gertrude M. McNally, 3300 15th street northeast.

Federal Guard and Watchmen's Union, No. 14964: Secretary, Jacob D. Nelson, 1013 Maryland Avenue S. W.

Garment Workers, United, No. 11: Meets first and third Tuesdays, 618 Seventh street n. w. (fourth floor). E. Gents, president; Miss R. Lyons, Recording Secretary.

Glaaziers Local No. 963: Meets first and third Fridays of each month, Costello's Hall, 6th and G streets northwest. Secretary, H. C. Turner, Mr. Rainier, Md.

Graded Teachers' Union: Meets first and third Friday, Central High School. Secretary, Elizabeth A. Hayden, 1437 Belmont street.

Granite Cutters, Washington Branch: Meets third Thursday of each month, Building Trades Hall, Sixth and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, Albert Beer, 126 Todd P. N. E.

Government Chauffeurs' Union No. 695: Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Waller's Hall, Eighth and Eye Streets. Secretary, R. B. Page, 2206 Channing street northeast.

Horsehoers Union, No. 17: Meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, John T. Jones, Twenty-first and L and M streets northwest.

Ice Cream Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Union, Local No. 111: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Typographical Temple, 425 G street northwest. Secretary-Treasurer, J. Neff Cline, 1211 North Capitol street.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, Local 63: Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, at Painters' Hall, John Marshall Place and Pennsylvania avenue, northwest. N. A. James, secretary and business agent, 606 Fifth street northwest.

International Molders Union: Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays, Washington Hall, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S.E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 408 12th St. N.E.

International Jewelry Workers Local, No. 12: Meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., Flynn's Hall, Corner 8th and K Sts. N.W., Secretary, F. M. Leitheiser, 918 M St. N. W.

Labors' Protective Union, No. 15007: Meets the second Tuesday of each month at the Cadets' Armory, 708 O street northwest. Secretary, E. E. McCormick, 1433 South Capitol street.

Laundry Workers, Local No. 110: Meets first Friday in each month at Winslow's Hall, 12 and R streets northwest. Secretary, Melon Jefferson, 550 Twenty-fourth street northwest.

Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S.E. Secretary, W. N. Huttel, 1430 A St. N.E.

Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday, 1394 Pa. Ave. N. W. Secretary, Chas. Frazier, 1020½ 6th St. S.E.

Marble and Slate Cutters, Interior, No. 5: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Hauser, 1729 First St. N. W.

Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, H. T. Hoff, 2227 10th street northwest.

Mill Workers Local No. 1694: Meets every Tuesday at 7:30, Sixth street northwest. Secretary, Robt. Reichard, 1720 Thirty-fourth street northwest.

Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 224: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theatre, third floor. Secretary, G. King, or B. A. Spill-bring, Business Agent.

Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenols Building, Eleventh and G Sts., N. W., Room 411. Meets first Sunday in each month, 92 Pa. Ave., N. W. Phone M. 2655. Secretary, Wm. M. Lynch, Kenols Building.

Navy Yard Helpers. Meets second and fourth Friday in each month, Donohoe's Hall, 317 Pa. Ave. S.E. Secretary, Albert Bridges, 219 L St. S.E.

Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, 20 John Marshall Place. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 406 Tenth St. N. E.

Paperhangers' Union No. 423: Meets every Friday at 430 Ninth street northwest. G. A. Maiden, Secretary, 1736 F street northwest.

Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S. E.

Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday of every month, Red Room, The New Exhibit, 8th and E Sts. N. W. Secretary, J. H. Godsey, 1741 S street northwest.

Plate Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, Raymond R. Burrows, Clarendon, Va.

Plumbers, No. 81: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Robt. J. Barrett, 430 Ninth St. N. W.

Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets every Friday at 430 Ninth street northwest. G. A. Maiden, Secretary, 1736 F street northwest.

Printing Pressmen, No. 1: Meets fourth Monday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N.E.

Railway Carmen, Pride of Potomac Lodge, No. 313, Brotherhood of: Meets at Northeast Masonic Temple, Eighth and F streets northeast, first and third Tuesdays. Secretary, H. H. Taylor, 1106 Seventh street northeast.

Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 423-425 G St. N. E. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

School Custodians and Janitors' Union, No. 14596: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Typographical Temple. Secretary, T. J. Jones, 738 Morton Street N.W.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, at Painters' Hall, 205 John Marshall Place N. W. Secretary, F. Holmes, 1011 Street S. W.

Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesdays at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Harry Hildeson, 21 R. L. Ave. N. E. (Apt. 6.)

Stone and Building Trades Union, No. 161: Meets first and third Friday nights at Cadets Armory Hall, 708 O street northwest. Secretary, F. Holmes, 1011 Street S. W.

Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and third Tuesday of each month at Jonathan Hall.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month, Pythian Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, E. J. Tracy, 18 Grand St. N.E.

Street Carman's Union, Division 689: Meets Typographical Temple, second and third Tuesdays at 10:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Financial Secretary and Business Agent, J. H. Cookman, Room 412 Washington Loan and Trust Building.

The High School Teachers' Union of Washington, D. C., No. 8: Meets in the Music Room of New Central High School at 3:30 p. m. the second Tuesday in the months of October, December, February, and May. Secretary, L. V. Lamson, Central High School.

Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month, at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. I. Trundle, 1082 Jefferson St. N. W.

Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 161: Meets on the third Sunday of each month, 2:30 p. m. Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Seibold, Typographical Temple.

Upholsterers Union, No. 84: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, Moose Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N. W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 750 Grosvenor Place N. W.

Wood Finishers, Local No. 1053: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth st. a. w.

Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 450 Ninth St. N. W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee.

INTERNATIONALS.

International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, Room 402-407, McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N. W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer.

Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary, Tracy, W. J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N. E.

Yeast, Cereal, Beverage and Soft Drink Workers, Local No. 48: Meets second Sunday in the month at 205 John Marshall Place N. W. W. H. Schaefer, Secretary; Henry Miller, Business Agent, 606 Fifth Street Northwest.

LOCAL AUXILIARIES.

Bakers Union No. 118: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p.m., John Marshall Place. Secretary J. G. Schmidt, 722 6th St. N. E.

Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesday nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N. W.

National Capital Lodge, No. 92 (Ladies' Auxiliary, Int. Assn. of Meats): Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at National Capital Bank Hall, 316 Pa. Ave. S.E.

FREDERICK'S FALL HATS

Are the Choice of Most Men

\$1.50 & \$2

Why Pay More?

New Colors in Brown, Soft Shades
in Green, New Tones in Gray.

FREDERICK'S HAT STORE
825 7th St., N. W.



The Trades Unionist

OFFICIAL ORGAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

READ OUR ADVERTISEMENTS, PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

Were it not for the labor press the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause.—President Gompers.

WITH A MISSION, WITHOUT A MUZZLE.

VOLUME XXIII. NO. 13.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1918.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE SPECTATOR

Fred S. Walker

Senator Lodge has suspicions about the necessity of gasless Sundays, and Dr. Garfield himself is now looking into the matter. If Doc finds that total abstinence was uncalled for, he will look around for a good goat.

The United States Chamber of Commerce before a Senate Committee was compelled to admit that it had no real evidence that the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the packing industry exaggerated. However, they said what they said, even if they didn't mean it, and the Trade Commission should proceed to investigate the Chamber of Commerce and see who pulls the wires when it performs.

Now that unification of the local car lines is a lost hope, it is up to the Public Utilities Commission to give the public the next best thing—universal transfers. Citizens' associations have worked for many years to this end, and the Federated Citizens' Association will have representatives at the hearing to urge this in connection with the increased fares.

These Congressmen and barbers when they want higher prices or vacations all they have to do is to say when.

The Right Reverend Charles Gore, Bishop of Oxford, England, visiting in this country, says that the workers must be assured that the militaristic spirit necessary to win the war will not be permanent. We hereby nominate the Bishop to be present of the Security League.

It looks no was if the junior partner of the firm of Me & Gott will have to assume the responsibility for the dissolution of the partnership.

John Early, our favorite leper, has lost his happy home; the District has lost a pensioner, and the health officer has been relieved of one of his chief responsibilities, which seems to make it unanimous.

"New blood in corporations" is a phrase interpreted to mean that new ideas will be employed in skinning the public.

Two thousand mechanics left Cramps' shipyard as a protest against the employment of hero athletes as bosses to allow them to evade the draft. One way to make the shipyards unpopular as places of refuge.

While milk is admittedly scarce and high priced, we read in the daily papers that one dealer feeds milk to his chickens. Suffer little children to come unto me; their food shall fatten fowls.

Henry Ford's opponent in the Michigan primaries spent \$170,000. Right now is a pretty good time to speculate as to where this little wad comes from.

The packers are long on advertising, but they knew better than to question Mr. Colver at the Round Table Forum.

Judge Mallowney says that near beer has a kick like 100 proof whiskey. Perhaps this will cut into the profits of the W. B. & A.

Can these also be called pests?
Profiteers. Spiritualism.
Pacifists. Carbuncles.
Phonographs. Suffragettes.

When the War Department sent the soldiers to France some one should have told the officers what to say when they want the soldiers to stop. Now that they are started to Berlin they keep on going.

UNUSED LAND FOR SOLDIERS

"Returning soldiers should not be compelled to go to distance places to locate while people in their own neighborhoods own large areas of unused land," said Frank P. Walsh, of the National War Labor Board, in an address to charity workers. "Persons having more land than they can use," he said, "should be compelled to sell to the Government at a fair price that it may be distributed among the returned soldiers. In his fight for democracy we must make sure that serfdom is not recognized in our own country."

The women of the country are to protest against the high cost of living. If they follow the example of the suffrage workers and camp on its trail with banners old H. C. L. will certainly be considerably discouraged.

Some how it hardly seems right to put over this war prohibition idea when Sam Gompers is away from home and can say nothing.

Sixteen people were hurt in a street car collision on Wisconsin avenue. When we get the nickel fare less people will be injured because there will be fewer passengers. Some consolation.

Although there is a recognized scarcity of dwelling places in Washington, there has been no riotous clamor for possession of Leper Early's late habitation.

The War Industries Board is to instruct employers in the proper treatment of their employees. This leads to the belief that heretofore the boss has not been worthy of his hirelings.

Mr. McAdoo's ban on political activity leaves the railroad men up in the air. They have always been able to get instructions as to whom the companies preferred them to elect, but this year they evidently are to be left in the dark and will have to use their own judgment.

The War Labor Board was called to the rescue by Mayor Hylan, of New York, to induce the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to cease dismissing trainmen and prevent a strike. Wonder if Mr. King is in Brooklyn.

Last Sunday was almost a real gas-lust Sunday for North Washington. The folks out there had hardly enough pressure to boil the patriotic potato.

Mr. Madden, of Illinois, has discovered that there are thousands of unemployed employees in the various war bureaus, and he thinks that if only those needed were here there would be no need for a housing commission. Maybe he's right.

The ruling of the War Labor Board that the practice of compelling workmen to sign individual contracts shall cease exhibits very little respect for the decision of the Supreme Court in the West Virginia Glassworkers' case. Very little.

Labor men will enjoy watching Germany organize the Bolsheviks, but there are few who would care to tackle the job.

The Fourth Liberty Loan give you another chance to show the Kaiser what you think of him. Go the limit.

Swift & Co. are now using the same argument the local railroads cling to—a large number of small stockholders who will suffer if the Government disturbs the grafting machine.

Thousands of mine workers in the Fairmont field of West Virginia have affiliated with the United Mine Workers in the last few months. What do you suppose prevented them from doing this in the past?

Watchmakers in Connecticut are on strike. Next we will have a clock strike.

Union Men---

You need The Trades Unionist, and The Trades Unionist needs you.

Organized labor must have a newspaper that will champion its cause, and The Trades Unionist represents organized labor and its willing to fight with you and for you.

Make The Trades Unionist a special order of business at your next regular meeting.

Nolan Wage Bill Passes House

By a vote of 252 to 14 with five members voting "present," the minimum wage bill for employees of the Federal Government and the District

of Columbia, which has been sponsored through three Congresses by representative John I. Nolan, of California, passed the House of Representatives Tuesday of this week. The measure provides a minimum of \$3 per day, 37½ cents per hour, \$90 per month, or \$1,080 per year, for all employees who have been in the service two years or more, excepting only the postal employees affected by the reclassification law of July 2. It has had the organized support of all the Government trade unions, of the American Federation of Labor, and the National Women's Trade Union League, and will now be pushed in the Senate by the same combined forces.

It is estimated that something like 60,000 to 70,000 Government workers are affected by the Nolan bill. Of these large groups are the watchman, charwoman and entire custodian force in the Federal buildings in Washington and elsewhere throughout the United States, the lowest paid clerical workers in Washington and the field offices, the women in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, about one-half of the employees of the Library of Congress and the Public Library of the District of Columbia, teachers in the public schools of the District, and a large miscellaneous group of workers in all the departments and the District service. On a yearly basis the pay of all these employees will be raised to 1,080 beginning with the first of the next fiscal year, providing the Nolan bill passes the Senate.

Notwithstanding the slight opposition registered in the final roll call, the House debated the measure all afternoon and numerous amendments were offered.

Representative Mondell of Wyoming wanted to make the provisions apply to the news workers in the service as well as those who have been employed for two years, as provided in the original bill. Representative Madden, of Illinois, proposed an amendment to eliminate the post office clerks, letter carriers and railway mail clerks, because the recent postal reclassification law has provided for them a minimum of \$1,000 per year, with automatic increases to \$1,500 per year during the war.

Representative Fields of Kentucky attempted to remove the age limit of 20 years for application of the increase, and Representatives Blanton of Texas offered successive amendments providing \$4 per day, \$1,440 per year and \$1,200 per year for teachers.

Representative Black of Texas offered an amendment to restrict the application of the \$3 minimum to employees who work eight hours per day, but this was quickly voted down, with a comment by Representative Sabath of Illinois, reminding the Texas mem-

ber, "You know what happened to Borland."

The 14 members who voted against the measure are: Black of Texas, Byrnes of South Carolina, Candler of Mississippi, Collier of Mississippi, Gordon of Ohio, Helm of Kentucky, Houston of Tennessee, Kincheloe of Kentucky, Oliver of Alabama, Quinn of Mississippi, ayburn of Texas, Sisson of Mississippi, Young of Texas and Saunders of Virginia. Representative Borland of Missouri voted for the Nolan bill.

The National Federation of Federal Employees, which has been pushing hard for the passage of the Nolan bill, now expects to urge immediate action on this measure in the Senate, according to Luther C. Steward, national president of the organization.

"The action of the House this afternoon marks a distinct advance on the road to an equitable reclassification of the salaries of Government employees," said Mr. Steward, "and is a source of profound satisfaction to the National Federation of Federal Employees, because it provides relief for those Government workers whose need is greatest. We shall confer with Mr. Nolan and plan to secure early hearings before the Senate committee. The most important thing in the minds of the members of our organization now is to see the Nolan bill enacted into law at the present session of Congress."

Friends of the Nolan bill who are members of the Senate committee on education and labor, which is expected to handle the bill when it reaches the Senate from the House, said they intended to ask for early consideration of the measure in the committee and in the Senate.

The fact that the war revenue bill probably will not be reported to the Senate for another month gives ample opportunity to dispose of other important measures like the Nolan bill in the meantime, it was said.

Senator Ohnson of California has a bill identical with the Nolan bill already before the committee. Now that the House has actually passed the Nolan bill by a large majority, it is expected the Senate committee, of which Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia is chairman, will go to work on the bill without delay.

CARPENTERS BUY BUILDING SITE

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local No. 132, at a meeting September 20, 1918, voted to purchase a home for the organization. The committee in charge submitted nine pieces of property, of which the Costello property was accepted. It is situated on Sixth street, between F and G streets, northwest. It is the intention of the organization to construct a four-story fireproof building on the entire site. The main floor will be so constructed for office purposes. The three stories above will be arranged for an auditorium and other halls. The work will be started as soon as possible.

Says Labor Must Be Shown Light

Bishop Gore Declares Fear Entertained That Militarism Will Remain

Labor must be convinced that militarism is only a necessity of the moment, which will cease to exist as a dominating force when the war is over, if the allied powers are to be assured the full, constant and unswerving fidelity of the workers, Bishop Charles Gore of Oxford, England said the other day.

Bishop Gore said labor has taken the right stand on the war, but he had noticed in its ranks an undercurrent of suspicion regarding the ultimate purpose of the great democratic powers. He is in America, he said, to help allay that feeling.

Although a member of the House of Lords, chancellor of the Order of the Garter, the most exclusive order of knighthood in the world, and head of the most important diocese in the Anglican church, Bishop Gore is charmingly democratic in manner. He is accompanied neither by servant nor secretary. Among his communicants in his diocese is King George, with the entire royal family of Great Britain.

When seen in his room at the Raleigh, the distinguished churchman was smoking a modest-looking, made-in-America briar pipe.

"It is very necessary," said the Bishop, "that we crush Germany, but it is also necessary that the allies convince the workers that they are fighting not only for the overthrow of their foes from without, but are, as well, fighting for liberty and justice to all classes, creeds and colors within. If with the overthrow of Germany this is not accomplished the war will only have been partially won. This is the thought I am trying to get into the minds of all the people with whom I come in contact."

"One thing I fear is that the militaristic spirit may obtain permanent possession in some quarters. This we must avoid. We must have it thoroughly understood that militarism is but a necessity of the moment and in no sense a permanent institution. Democracy under a military system is an impossibility."

"When the nations entered the war it was found necessary to suspend certain rights and privileges inalienable among British and Americans. And I have noticed a suspicion among certain workers that these rights and privileges may, when the war ends, continue to remain in abeyance. This is a mistake. I believe all leaders of all political parties in the allied countries are anxious to restore these suspended rights as soon as possible."

"We must win the war within as well as without. I mean that we must assure liberty and justice to all persons, classes and colors in our own countries as well as to assure ourselves against the domination of Prussia. If this is not accomplished, the war will not have been won in the fuller and larger sense. Men and women should be made better in character as well as free in action as a result of the sacrifices they are making."

The Bishop said the future of labor never was brighter and capital's attitude toward the toilers was never more generous. He declared he was sure these ties would be lasting.

Asked what he thought of the victories of the allies in Macedonia, Serbia and Palestine, Bishop Gore said: "It is quite as important that the power of Germany be destroyed in the east and southeast as on the western front. I am delighted with the news from those theaters. If Germany were permitted anything like a free hand in the Balkans or in Russia she could well afford to admit defeat in the west and agree to surrender territory there. It would be fatal to allow this, and I am glad to

Labor Plans Big Bond Drive Here

72 Special Meetings to Be Had; Bakers Vote \$1,000

A vigorous bond-selling campaign among the 72 local labor unions, which include approximately 45,000 members is to be launched tomorrow. The drive will be made by the subcommittee on labor organizations of the Liberty Loan committee of the District, of which John B. Colpoys is chairman. Each local has been asked to appoint a committee of five to look after subscriptions among its members.

The plan has received the indorsement of the Central Labor Union, representing all District of Columbia labor organizations, and the special subcommittees are now being formed. In addition to the work of the subcommittees, each of the 72 locals will be addressed at special meetings by Liberty Loan speakers.

The Bakers' Union, at its meeting Saturday night, voted to invest \$1,000 of its funds in the fourth loan. It is believed many of the other locals will take similar action. These subscriptions will be entirely separate from the individual subscriptions of their members.

Members of the Plate Printers' Union, now printing Fourth Liberty Loan bonds, will be urged to invest in them at a meeting Sunday afternoon in Typographical Temple.

The speakers will be Mr. Colpoys and Isaac Gans.

The personnel of the subcommittees is as follows: ohn B. Colpoys, chairman; Newton A. James, Joseph E. Toome, Miss Gertrude McNally, Hugh D. Digney, Henry Nolda, Harry Shearer, John G. Schmidt, Arthur Fallon, ernard O'Leary, John McDonald, C. C. Coulter, Henry Miller, H. F. Myers, Royal E. Corwin, Joseph Rose, R. E. Oden, Olaf Santad, George Myers, H. J. Wells, G. McComas, E. L. Tucker, A. L. Murphy, Orce Thompson, John Lorch, Miss Mabel Hawes, James H. Ryan, Cabbel H. Adams, Frank Nolty, George W. Crosby.

F. C. ROBERTS IN PORTO RICO FOR DEPT. OF LABOR

Some time ago Mr. F. C. Roberts, special agent, United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, was sent to Porto Rico to procure labor from that island.

For the past four months he has been endeavoring to secure these men among the mechanics and laborers of Porto Rico. Yesterday a transport arrived at New Orleans with 3,000 men to be used in the shipyards.

These, with the many more that are expected to arrive shortly, will in a large measure, relieve the labor shortage for a while.

Mr. Roberts, who is a member of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, was formerly Commissioner of Labor of Porto Rico, and because of his knowledge of the people and the island is expected to have considerable success in his new venture. He is also a member of the sub-committee on labor of the Counsel of National Defense.

It is expected that Mr. Roberts will remain in Porto Rico for several months longer.

INDEPENDENTS IN LINE

The independent union of axle and spring workers of Wilkes-barre, Pa., whose members are employed by the Sheldon Axle and Spring Company, has dissolved and many of these workers are joining the bona fide Machinists' Union.

The independent union has been a source of contention in the metal trades and its disappearance will make harmony possible.

see that this is not going to be permitted."

Bishop Gore said the entrance of America into the war changed the entire aspect of the struggle and made victory certain.

"But let us have victory within as well as without," were the Bishop's parting words.

The Trades Unionist

A JOURNAL IN THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR
Published Every Friday

John B. Colpoys

Editor

Official Organ Central Labor Union, Affiliated with the A. F. of L.,
District of Columbia, and Trades Council, of Alexandria, Va.

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ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR

The Management of THE TRADES UNIONIST will not be responsible for the opinions of its correspondents. If you do not get your paper, drop a postal to the Editor, and he will see that you do. All matter intended for publication must be received at this office not later than Wednesday noon to insure insertion in current issue.

EMBLEM OF FAIR DEALING

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1918.

Random Comment.

In considering the plea of the local car companies for a higher fare the question arises, will the Public Utilities Commission base their decision upon the recent claims of the car companies, or will they use the figures of the commission's experts? The commission some time ago valued the Washington, Railway & Electric Company at about fifteen million dollars, while the company insists on a valuation of about twice that figure. If the commission has any faith in its own valuation, the companies will have little chance to convince them that an increase is necessary. On the other hand, if the companies' valuation prevails, an increase immediately should be granted.

The War Labor Board, in a letter to the commission, urges an increase at once, the question of watered stock and overcapitalization to be left for later action. The Labor Board's argument is strong from the standpoint of the companies because it will save them embarrassing explanations and delays, but from the public's point of view the time to wring concessions (and they must be wrung) from the transportation companies is now, at the same time they ask for a concession from the public. Tomorrow never comes to the rescue of the people.

Which set of figures does the Public Utilities Commission think is correct—their own or those of the car companies?

The Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Railroad has issued a report showing that the road last year enjoyed the largest net earnings of any year in its history and also the largest of any road in the United States. This is the road which a few months ago had the crust to ask for an increase in fares, although they had already raised the fare once since the war began. They also pleaded poverty and will not provide themselves with a terminal in this city and are successful in ignoring our traffic regulations in parking their cars on New York avenue. Some time ago a Congressman asked what right the road had to run cars in the District, and as no answer has been published it is to be presumed that no right exists. They just come.

Mr. W. B. Colver, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, at a luncheon of the Round Table Forum at the Ebbitt House the evening of the 19th, invited queries from those present regarding the recent report of the commission on the packing industry, which the packers in a nation-wide campaign have endeavored to discredit. Although there were among the guests two representatives of the packers, neither of these gentlemen ventured a question, and the only light shed on the matter was brought out by a few Senators who were given desired information. The reluctance of the packers' representatives to ask questions can hardly indicate such an especially overwhelming desire to be square with the public as their widespread advertising would have us believe.

The Parkview Citizens' Association has taken the lead in the formation of a citizens' food committee to discuss food production and prices and confer with the district food administrator in handling the local situation. This association in the past has been the birthplace of many beneficial innovations, and the latest movement promises to be of real service to the consumers if not to the profiteers.

Mr. Hoover says the cost of food has increased only 3 1/2 per cent in the last year, which sounds encouraging until we read that the Bureau of Labor Statistics figures the increase at 15 per cent. Now, one of these estimates is somewhere near the truth, and the layman who has been up against the grocery bill in the year just gone will be likely to concede that the Labor Bureau is nearer the correct figure because it is not passing upon the results of its own efforts.

The convention of the International Typographical Union at Scranton, Pa., last month enjoyed the presence of one lady delegate. She was Miss Lucy Beeson, secretary of the Parkersburg, W. Va., Union, and her committee work was rewarded by the presentation of a wrist watch. Miss Beeson has been secretary of the Parkersburg local from its inception and has enjoyed all the petty persecutions that union-hating employers know so well how to inflict, the first of which was prompt dismissal when they learned she had a card. But she is still in possession of a card and their respect, even if she lacks their friendship and a job.

The President has sent the name of Victor Murdock to the Senate for confirmation as a member of the Federal Trade Commission. The packers and other large corporate interests will now be observed striving to induce the Senate to act favorably upon the President's nomination. Victor Murdock and the Federal Trade Commission have done the people and the Government of the country a valuable service, and opposition to his reappointment will identify the influences which interfere with the war by manipulating the country's food supply.

Another one of those anti-suffrage organizations has appeared in New York. Of course, we can't please all the women all the time, but these old antis object to a part of the women being pleased part to the time.

—Fred S. Walker.

Pastime Paragraphs

By CYCLE

The Liberty Bond is a life saver.

Now is the opportunity for the "folks" back home to go over the top.

Every dollar invested in bonds is a rebuke to autocracy.

The allied cause emphasizes the fact that in union there is strength.

We get things mixed when we would buy flour.

Who remembers when packers placed the smaller apples at the top of the barrel?

In the service of giving to the cause of humanity, the desire should be much—not little.

To refuse to subscribe to the Liberty Loans is to prolong the war and increase the casualty list.

Wide acquaintance is to the advantage of the habitual borrower of street-car tickets.

There was a chorus of amens following the heart-to-heart message by President Wilson to the munition workers of Bridgeport.

Soldiers and sailors, by land and by sea, are fighting the battles for you and me. They also are buying Liberty Bonds.

Two wafers of bread with a tissue layer of meat constitute the average lunchroom sandwich.



The Allied "Grip"



"On to Berlin!"



The Spirit of '76, Now Repeated on the Fields of France.



Freely Ye have Received, Freely Give.



A "Piece" Message to the Kaiser.

The member from Cincinnati evidently consented to act as spokesman and billboard whenever anything of a family nature requires.

And, by the way, if there was less monopoly of space by sprawlers more people would be accommodated by a seat in the street cars.

The purchase of Liberty Bonds is not only a patriotic duty, but it is an expression of confidence in the allies to win the world victory; besides there is no better or safer investment.

Those of us at home, surrounded by comparative comfort, should be willing—even anxious—to contribute of our means to help "the boys" in their greater sacrifice.

Any hardship we may be called upon to bear, or any sacrifice we make is not a tithe of what is required by those who must face the dangers of a treacherous sea and the battlefield.

A considerable number of the Government Printing Office force have recently reaped a harvest from overtime work, which will materially ease off their subscription to the Fourth Liberty Loan.

It is officially announced that there are now nearly 6,000 printers enrolled for war service, with increasing numbers to be added. Every last one of them, if they should live to return, will be eligible and entitled to the best jobs in the shop.

The recent purchase price of the Washington Times, by its present owner, was \$500,000. The paper was launched by volunteer subscriptions at \$10 per share during the year 1894. The printers that undertook the venture were only about \$449,000 short of enough to put the paper on a sound

financial basis when Mr. Conn, of Indiana, rescued it from the morgue and resuscitated it, since which it has met with varied success. Just at this time it seems to be immune against any further financial attacks. The consolation now derived by the originators of The Times is that by a genuine protest against an unfair competitor the printers of Washington succeeded in putting a paper in the field which has uniformly dealt fairly with its employees, and the present management seems even more liberally disposed than those preceding.

Colored musicians have organized in Baltimore and are affiliated with the bona fide trade-union movement.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY TO MEET OCTOBER 7

The Woman's Auxiliary of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 13, meets the first Monday of each month. The next meeting will be October 7. Mrs. F. C. Roberts is president and Mrs. E. W. Morcock is secretary treasurer.

The officers of the auxiliary request the members to start the fall season with a full attendance, thus creating a new enthusiasm which would have a tendency to make this a banner year. The auxiliary of this jurisdiction should be one of the largest.

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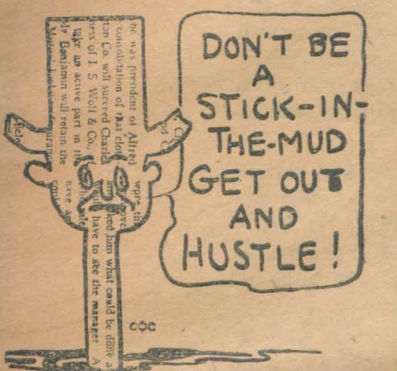
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O' Squire "Tater" low he goin' to be mighty high king er de roos' mong garden sass folks. We ails him eat him as a 'tater boiled, baked, fried, stewed, cooked wid cheese en day gettin' so dey make im inter flour; so's we kin "substi-tute" him fo' wheat flour. He's de "substi-tutenest" of all de vittles, he sez.
De udder garden sass folks lak inguns, tomatoes, cabbage en turnips en squash don't need to git peeved, 'cause dey's goin' to be room in de pot fo' de whole tribe. "Ev'ry las' one on 'em can he's save wheat en meat fer de boys dat's doin' de fight-in' over yander.



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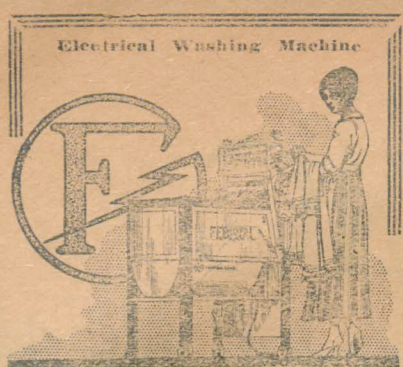
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MISUNDERSTANDINGS CAUSE ANTI-MEXICAN FEELING

Ill feeling between Americans and Mexicans along the lower Rio Grande River is kept alive by "pistol toters," Texas rangers and other civilian officers who have been permitted to act as trial judge, jurors, and executors. Ninety per cent of the Americans do not appear to understand and do not seem to care to learn the customs or to respect the ideals of the Mexicans.

The above epitomizes an investigation of border conditions by Emilio C. Porto, of Brownsville, Tex., at the request of Col. H. J. Slocum, commanding American forces on the border. Mr. Porto is an American citizen, speaks Spanish and has lived in Brownsville for 50 years. He has held the offices of sheriff, county judge and secretary of the school board of trustees.

"The border Mexican," he says, is a peace-loving, law-abiding and pleasant seeking individual. He seeks no one's injury. As a rule he is kindly disposed and ever willing to share his half a loaf with the most abject stranger. Womanhood feels safe in his presence, and the horrible stories of criminal assault so common elsewhere in the United States have no place here. A girl may go about the streets of Brownsville or along the public highways at midnight and feel safe. And since the days of 1860 to 1865, when war was the rule of the day, the number of murders committed here has been 75 per cent less proportionately than in Dallas, Texas, or other large cities. But in a community 75 per cent Mexican there is naturally a tendency to cling to Mexican ideals, customs and manners. Here is where the lack of sympathetic understanding figures.

"Ninety per cent of the Americans do not appear to understand and do not seem to care to learn the customs or to respect the ideals of the Mexicans.

"The border Mexican as a rule is illiterate and consequently not well informed as to hygienic and sanitary requisites. Twenty-five per cent of the newcomers usually look upon the Mexican as a filthy, unsanitary and sickly makeshift. They can not and generally will not, assimilate him. Therefore everything relative to the Mexican and his habits becomes repulsive to the American who has been fed on anti-germ theories for a lifetime. I do not mean this as a comparison, nor do I mean to belittle the American for his beliefs. I merely refer to it as one of the obstacles to fraternal progress and the consequent uplift of a peace-loving people. I would not have the American change his belief, but would wish that he might not condemn the Mexican because the latter has not been educated in the same belief.

"It is an unquestionable fact that the undisciplined ranger force is responsible for the enmity and friction existing between Mexicans and Americans while they (the Mexicans) have great regard for and maintain friendly relations with the United States soldiers, whom they consider their protectors.

"During the so-called Mexican bandit raids many lives of good Mexicans were sacrificed by rangers and other civil officers, and the more ignorant and illiterate Mexicans were induced to become revengeful against Americans, and as a matter of fact the soldiers received the brunt of their antagonism and attack while looking after the rangers.

"It would require a lengthy discourse to place before you the real happenings of the alleged bandit raids in 1915, what brought them about, etc. Suffice to say, they were stimulated by the killing of two brothers from Mercedes on or about July 24, 1915; the lynching of a boy named Munoz at San Benito about the same time; the indiscriminate killing of a father and two sons named Flores in the presence of the wife and mother of 10 surviving children at the Arroyo Colorado, without any provocation whatever, and many others whose names could be secured. The number of victims thus sacrificed by such peace officers assuming the powers of a court of justice will probably never be known, though I understand that Attorney F. C. Pierce holds a list with names of nearly 300.

"From all reports (some from army officers whose testimony is probably available) a campaign of extermination seemed to have begun in those days. The cry was often heard, 'We have to make this a white man's country!' It would not be difficult to establish the fact that many well-to-do natives of Texas, of Mexican origin, were driven away by rangers, who told them 'If you are found here in the next five days you will be dead.' They were in this way forced to abandon their property, which they sold at almost any price."

MORE MINERS KILLED

Reports to the Federal bureau of mines from every State except Kentucky show that 192 coal miners were killed in May of this year.

A NEWSPAPER TRAGEDY

By George P. West

There have been three recent developments in the American newspaper field that may well breed pessimism as to the progress of democracy in this country. Mr. Fremont Older has resigned from the editorship of the San Francisco Bulletin, which means that that newspaper will no longer exist as a great inspirer and heartener of all who are committed to humane and democratic causes. Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard has sold the New York Evening Post to Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., just as all of us were hoping that it might gradually come to fill the place in this country occupied by the Manchester Guardian in England. And the Philadelphia Public Ledger, after surprising and delighting its liberal readers with the Washington correspondence of Lincoln Colcord and the cartoons of Clyde Weed, has dispensed with the services of both and apparently repudiated the bias from which they worked.

The tragedy of these losses is that they wipe out liberal gains in a field where most of all they are needed, and in which the outlook was bad enough before. The conservative business mind is left in almost absolute control of the sources of public information and the means of public discussion. It is even worse than that. For the average business man—the banker or the great advertiser or the Chamber of Commerce executive—is subject to aberrations in which, in off-guard moments, he is capable of intelligent and disinterested and liberal thing. But his sentimental attachment to the established order is such that he reserves that sort of thinking for confidential intercourse with his equals. He would as soon gossip about women friends with his butler as to permit his editors to question the established order within sight or hearing of the multitudes who read his newspapers. It is not safe. It is not wise. The people are only too ready to acquire wrong ideas and unfounded prejudices. And so he chooses as his editor some discreet and respectable journalist who can be trusted to take the safe and sane view of any and every question. Often it is possible to staff a newspaper with men who honestly believe that wage earners are profiteers and that property rights as they now exist were ordained of God. But some of the worst newspapers are written and edited by men with their tongues in their cheeks. They have surrendered to cynicism, and because they know in their hearts where the truth lies, they are the more skillful in finding and stating its opposite. In San Francisco a few years ago the newspaper organ of Pat Calhoun and the United Railroads employed as its chief editorial writer a man who spent his days sounding the praises of plutocracy on a typewriter and his evenings expounding Socialism on a soap box. Like hundreds of newspaper workers, he made a living and saved his soul by such a compromise as seemed forced on him by circumstances. The profound cynicism and the breathtaking frankness of personally decent and honest newspaper men in avowing the rottenness of their trade is one of the minor tragedies of our times.

The estate to which editors of metropolitan newspapers have fallen was exposed vividly by Mr. Lamont in announcing his purchase of The Evening Post. "It is obviously impossible," he said, without further explanation of why it was impossible, "for me to devote my personal attention to the conduct of The Evening Post." If we lived under any sensible regime, it would not be obviously impossible for the owner of a great metropolitan daily to devote any personal attention to it. But we accept Mr. Lamont's proposition without thinking twice about it. A partner in J. P. Morgan & Co. obviously can no more give his attention to a mere moneys of his bishop. "Let these writer newspaper than he can write the serf-fellows attend to it, and give me a safe and sane and eminently respectable board of trustees to set over them. And if you see anything of the wrong sort in the paper, let me know, and I'll telephone them about it." It is enough to call up visions of the barricades thus to see a pompous Money-bags disposing of the staff and resources of a great journal. Mr. Villard has not disclosed his reasons for selling The Post. We guess that the state of the advertising market hardly encouraged him to take The Post further along the road toward justice and truth-telling, and he prefers to devote a fortune not without limit to The Nation, in that weekly field which Mr. Villard sees as the hope of the immediate future—a future in which the prospects of honest daily journalism look black.

Mr. Older's resignation from The Bulletin is the greatest newspaper tragedy of the day. There was hardly a liberal-minded person in the (Continued on last page)

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We took the LUX from Luxury. And the last of the word Excel. And made the hair from Dandruff free. When we gave you LUX-L.
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'Slides savin' fats en wheat, we got ter save sugar. De bes' way ter save sugar is ter use syrups en honey.
A nice H! pitcher full er 'lasses conveyed by a fleet er buckwheat cakes is one er de bes' ways to 'get crost' wid de sugar prolick, en it saves wheat flour too.

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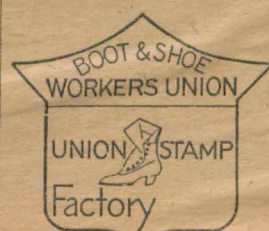
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TO THE PUBLIC

THE CAPITAL TRACTION COMPANY has requested needed financial assistance from the Public Utilities Commission. The following communication states the reason why such relief is necessary. The company requests its careful consideration.

September 23, 1918

To the Public Utilities Commission
of the District of Columbia.

Gentlemen:

The Capital Traction Company respectfully submits that because of the high and increasing cost of labor and all materials which enter into the operation of street railways, it is now no longer possible, on the present rate of fare, to wit, six tickets for a quarter, to meet the requirements of service or fulfill its charter obligations.

Accordingly for the reasons stated, and these will be more fully set forth herein-after, it is requested that the existing tariff for the transportation of passengers on its lines within the District of Columbia be amended, and the rate of fare increased in amount sufficient to give to the Company an ability to operate to the benefit of the public, to maintain its credit and at the same time to reasonably preserve the rights of its stockholders.

It is believed that on thorough investigation and fair consideration the Commission will conclude that a uniform cash rate of five cents per passenger per trip, with existing transfer privileges, will be certainly required to meet present needs and conditions, and to place the Company in position to respond fully to the growing demands of the public and of the Government, under the stress of war conditions.

The National War Labor Board, acting through its Joint Chairmen, the Hon. Wm. H. Taft and the Hon. Frank P. Walsh, late in July announced their findings in the matter of wage increases of trainmen and other employees of street railway companies in some twenty-two cities, which had been a matter of consideration by it for some weeks. The Board fixed a scale of wages for the trainmen in the cities of Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago as follows:

For the first three months' service, 43 cents per hour;
for the next nine months' service, 46 cents per hour;
thereafter, 48 cents per hour.

A somewhat smaller scale was fixed for smaller cities.

On July 15th representatives of our trainmen, members of Division 689 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, presented to the Company a resolution adopted by their association, requesting that the wage scale which had been fixed by the War Labor Board for street railway men in Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago be adopted by this Company. They also requested that a proportional increase of wages be given to employees other than trainmen. Upon receipt of this communication the Company, knowing its inability to pay the very large additional sum in wages which this increase would entail, did not feel justified in granting its employees' request, and in conference agreed with them that it would be most satisfactory for all concerned to leave the determination of this question to the National War Labor Board.

On further consideration of the matter, realizing that service to the public was suffering materially by its inability to procure a sufficient number of competent trainmen and other employees, and feeling that its duty to furnish adequate service to the public was paramount to all other duties, the Company re-opened negotiations with its men; and on September 3, 1918, entered into an agreement with them, establishing wage rate for trainmen equal to the maximum rates which had been fixed by the War Labor Board, and agreeing to increase the wages of other employees twenty-five per cent; this increase to be effective as of August 25; it is proposed to request the approval of this agreement by the War Labor Board. This action was taken by the Company, not because they felt able to meet the obligations thereby imposed, but because of the fact that the War Labor Board had announced in its previous findings that the ability of the employer to pay was not a factor to be taken into consideration in fixing what they considered to be fair living wages.

Although Washington is smaller than any of the cities for which the maximum wage rate was fixed by the War Labor Board, the well known severe living conditions and high prices here determined the Company to pay its men the highest prevailing rates in order to leave no step untaken to procure the best men obtainable and to furnish the most satisfactory service possible. The effect of this new wage increase, and the wisdom of its adoption, was immediately reflected in a greater ability to procure suitable men and a consequent betterment in service. These wage increases to trainmen and other employees are now in effect and will necessitate an additional annual expenditure by the Capital Traction Company of approximately \$400,000.

During the past few years and particularly since the beginning of the European War, this Company has in common with other industries in the country felt severely the rapidly growing costs of operation. Trainmen's wages, which form approximately 36% of the total operating cost, had prior to the last agreement with our employees above cited been increased on five separate occasions since early in 1916; the average wage paid before that time was 23.7 cents per hour, which was successively raised to 35 cents per hour, the rate prevailing immediately previous to the last increase.

The present average rate is about 47 cents per hour, an increase of 97% in less than three years. Wages of other employees have risen proportionately as we have endeavored to maintain a fair relation between the wages paid the different classes of workers. The actual amount paid for all wages during the month of August, 1918, which did not include any of the increase recently made, was 64.4% higher than the corresponding amount paid in the month of August, 1914. The increase in trainmen's wages for the same period was 63.1%.

Wage increases are only a part of the additional expenditures which the Company has been compelled to make during recent years in order to continue its operation. The cost of all materials entering into the construction, maintenance and operation of electric railways has increased, many to an even greater degree than wages. Coal, for example, the cost of which is a large factor in our total expense, has risen in price from \$3.37 per ton in 1914 to \$5.49 per ton now, an increase of 61.1%. A comparison of the cost of certain other items used largely in operation and maintenance is shown in a statement marked "Exhibit A" in our advertisements in the daily papers of September 23.

While The Capital Traction Company, as now known, came into existence in 1895, when under authority of Congress the Rock Creek Railway Company purchased the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, changing its name from the Rock Creek Railway Company to the Capital Traction Company, several of its lines which made up the Washington and Georgetown Railroad were incorporated as far back as 1862.

Growing with the growth of Washington, its lines, while extending into every part of the District, are principally located within the city proper and give access to all important points, Government buildings and activities. Its type of construction is the conduit system, expensive both in installation and maintenance, its equipment is new and up-to-date, and the service rendered by it in the past has been excellent. Its importance, both to the City and to the general Government, always recognized, has been by reason of war conditions increased largely, and its maintenance up to the highest possible standard of efficiency is necessary both to the City of Washington and the general Government.

In spite of its every effort during the last eight months, it has been unable in some respects to maintain its usual standard of service, because of the unprecedented growth in its business, due to war time conditions; its inability to obtain a sufficient number of competent men to man its cars and to repair them, and because some of its lines, at least, are operated to their full capacity.

The large increase in wages annually paid the employees does not entirely meas-

ure the losses the Company has sustained through labor conditions in recent years. Losses in man power through voluntary enlistment and through many attractive business openings in other fields have caused a labor turnover far beyond anything in our previous experience.

During the eight months ending August 31st we employed and instructed 1,086 trainmen, although our total pay roll at the end of this period included only 757. The effect of this large number of new men upon operating conditions may be, in some degree, measured by expenditures in injuries and damages. These expenditures for the month of August just past exceeded similar expenses for the corresponding month of last year by 279 per cent. A similar comparison for the eight months' period ending August 31st, 1918, shows an increase of 51 per cent over 1917, and 86 per cent over 1914. Decreased efficiency of trainmen also caused increased expenditures for car maintenance and increased coal consumption.

The combination of increased wages and increased material prices has caused a total increase in the operating costs of this property of nearly 100 per cent, comparing the month of August just passed with the corresponding month of 1914. It would have been impossible for the Company to meet this tremendous growth of expenditures had it not received a greatly augmented revenue, due to the abnormal increase in population in the city of Washington during the past 18 months, bringing with it a corresponding increase in street car traffic. As will be shown later, even this large growth in revenue, while it has enabled the Company to operate satisfactorily up to the present time, will not make it possible for us to bear the additional burdens imposed by the recent wage increase without detriment to service, danger to credit, and the impairment of invested capital.

An income statement of the Company's business for the month of August, 1918, as compared with the same month for the years 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917 is submitted, marked "Exhibit B" in the advertisements in the daily papers of September 23. This statement shows that operating expenses for the present year have increased 50 per cent over the preceding year, and nearly 100 per cent over 1914, that the amount paid for taxes has been increased by an even greater rate and that the total operating revenue increased 33.9 per cent over last year and 73 per cent over 1914. While the net income applicable to dividends is 40 per cent in excess of 1914, it shows an actual decrease of 3 per cent as compared with last year.

These figures for 1918 apply to conditions existing before the present wage scale went into effect. They do not even include the payment on account of the difference between the old and new scales for the period from August 25th to August 31st, which will be paid during the present month. If the proportional part of the annual additional expenditure of \$400,000 is deducted from the net income of the past month, a remainder of only \$39,887 is left, an amount entirely insufficient to pay a reasonable return on the investment in the property and less by 23.7 per cent than the amount earned in August, 1914. This shows conclusively the necessity that relief through increased revenue be granted the Company if it is to continue its operations and maintain and furnish a satisfactory service to the public. The comparison has been made for the month of August in order to reflect conditions as they exist today. If taken for a longer period previous increases in wages and other increases in necessary expenditures would not be accounted for.

In this connection it should be considered that the wage scale will continue and perhaps increase, and that the cost of materials and supplies will continue to increase, but it should be also borne in mind in considering this matter that the revenue now being received by this Company is abnormally high. While it is not probable that conditions in Washington will ever again be as they were before the war, it is extremely improbable that they will continue indefinitely as today. The Company is now making very considerable expenditures for additional equipment and must purchase still more equipment and build more track if it is to furnish satisfactory service. These additional capital expenditures will naturally add to the cost of furnishing service.

In order to determine conditions which would exist with the present wage scales under more normal traffic, we have calculated what additional expenditures would have been necessary during the years 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917 and during the first eight months of 1918, had the present wage scales been in effect during those periods. We have deducted these amounts from the net income shown in the Company's reports for each of the years in question, and this is shown in a statement, "Exhibit C," of the previously mentioned advertisements of September 23. It will be seen from this statement that in the years 1914 and 1915 the Company would have been unable to even pay its interest charges, while in the year 1917, by far the most prosperous year of the Company's history, a net income of only \$200,000 or less than 2 per cent on its capital stock would have been earned, and that in the whole period of four years and eight months there would have been earned a total amount of only \$574,895 for distribution among the stockholders of the Company.

The fare now paid by the street car riders in the District of Columbia is exceeded in almost every city of the country. For example, in Cleveland, the home of the three-cent fare, where the Municipal Government has participated for many years in the operations of the street railroad company and where a material reduction in capital was insisted upon, it has been found not only necessary to increase the fare to five cents, but to add an additional cent for transfers, this where wages are the same as those paid here under the new schedule.

Requests for increase in fare have been made and granted by commissions and other rate-making authorities in 246 cities of various sizes throughout the country. The case of Cleveland has been referred to. Boston, another large city using the overhead trolley system, is now operated by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, and one of the first acts of this Board in assuming control was to increase the rate of fare from five to seven cents; it is reported that this rate has been insufficient and that the Trustees are now contemplating a fare of eight cents.

A careful survey will show that with a flat fare of five cents car riders in Washington will still pay less than is paid in a great majority of the cities of this size, and less than in 186 of the 246 cities where increases have been granted.

To furnish suitable street car facilities to the people of Washington at the present time is, we submit, an important part of the National war work and should be so regarded generally. This Company, by fixing a maximum rate of wages to its employees equal to the maximum rate established by the National War Labor Board, by ordering new equipment, and by economic direction, has done and is doing all in its power to improve the service now rendered and to make that service the best possible under existing disadvantageous circumstances. In doing this, and because of war conditions, it has gone beyond its financial ability measured by the present rate of fare, six tickets for a quarter.

The Utilities Commission has done much for the betterment of service by the employment of Mr. Beeler, whose work has already been of very material benefit to the public and to the Company, but to make these indicated betterments permanent and broad enough to meet the present and growing requirements of good and sufficient service, as measured by the needs of Washington and of the Government, existing and forecasted, the requested increase in fare is essential.

It is a principal undisputed in public service operation and direction that the cost of service should be paid in full by the people who are car riders, and the rate now being paid is not sufficient to cover the cost of the present service, which can not be improved or extended, but, on the contrary, must deteriorate unless fair relief is given.

Respectfully,

THE CAPITAL TRACTION COMPANY,
By GEO. E. HAMILTON, President.

NOTE--Exhibits omitted for lack of space.



Tom's Bits.

Thomas J. McDonough.

Charles Preston Knapp, son of Ernest P. Knapp, a reader on the night side, left recently for the training school at Charleston, S. C., for instruction in the United States Naval Reserve Force.

Edward L. May, a well-known linotype operator on the night side, is still sick at home, but is showing improvement. He expects to go away for a little time to get added strength to his broken-down condition. Ed seems to be suffering from liver trouble.

Arthur S. Jones, a maker-up in the night monotype hand section, had the misfortune the other night to cut a finger to the bone with a lead cutter. He has been detailed to the night proofroom. Arthur hails from Baltimore.

William McEnaney (Big Chief), after an absence of three months in the office of Custodian of Alien Property, A. Mitchell Palmer, a former member of Congress from Stroudsburg, Pa., has returned to the day supply section.

Amy Forrester, 13-year-old, daughter of Assistant Foreman A. M. Forrester of the day linotype section, and Audrey Babcock and Mary Cole, both

under 13 years of age, gave an ice-cream social one evening last week for the benefit of the Red Cross. The little ladies cleared \$38.25, which they proudly presented to the District of Columbia Chapter of the Red Cross.

William Dawson, who formerly worked in the day linotype section of the Government Printing Office, but who for several years has been employed in Pittsburgh, Pa., has received a probational appointment and has landed a machine in the day linotype section. There has been few cities in the United States that Bill has not deposited an up-to-date working card. Bill has been quite a "traveling man."

The Government Printing Office will lose many of its employees in the next draft, unless Government printers come under the exemption law. A great many employees within the draft age want to go. Plate printers are also to be drawn upon heavily in the next draft.

George W. Robinson, an employee for many years in the "Y" section of the day hand section, has just lost a son in the Army service of his country, who was sent to camp on September 5. He contracted the much-dreaded Spanish influenza from which malady he died. Mr. Robinson has just recovered himself from a such spell and has the sympathy of his fellow workers in his bereavement the loss of a son from influenza.

The many friends of Walter L. Evans have learned that he has gone to Bluemont, Va., in the mountains to recuperate. Walter is recovering from an attack of pneumonia. He expects to be back home in a couple of weeks. He has lost several pounds in weight, but has every reason to believe that the trip to the mountains of Virginia will bring him around all right again. Walter has been an em-

ployee of the Record force for many years, and his friends are pleased to learn that he is on the way to a speedy recovery.

Your truly, for the Fourth Liberty Loan. On Saturday, September 28, will begin the drive for the Fourth Liberty Loan. Public Printer Ford is anxious to have the employees of the Government Printing Office outdistance their efforts of the past. The office employees subscribed over \$100,000 in the Third Liberty Loan, the night proof room chapel leading all other sections, contributing over \$27,000. The night proofroom can be depended upon to repeat and even surpass their efforts. Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, voted at its last regular monthly meeting in August to subscribe \$2,000 in Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds. It may even do better. Organized labor is certainly doing its share to make the greatest nation on earth safe for democracy. Here's for an increased allotment of Fourth Liberty Bonds.

There suddenly passed away last Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock Levi Brown, who had been employed in the Government Printing Office for over 20 years. Levi was last employed as a proofreader on the day side. He worked on the day before he was suddenly stricken with heart disease. Mr. Brown was an excellent monotype operator. When he turned in a take he heldom had any errors in it. It was a usual affair for him to set O. K. proofs. He possessed many good traits that endeared him to his fellow employees. He always took a pleasure in visiting a sick brother. After his good wife died he went to live with his married daughter, Mrs. Harvey V. Avery, at 51 Girard street, N. E. Levi Brown hailed from Watkins, N. Y. Funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock from his daughter's residence.

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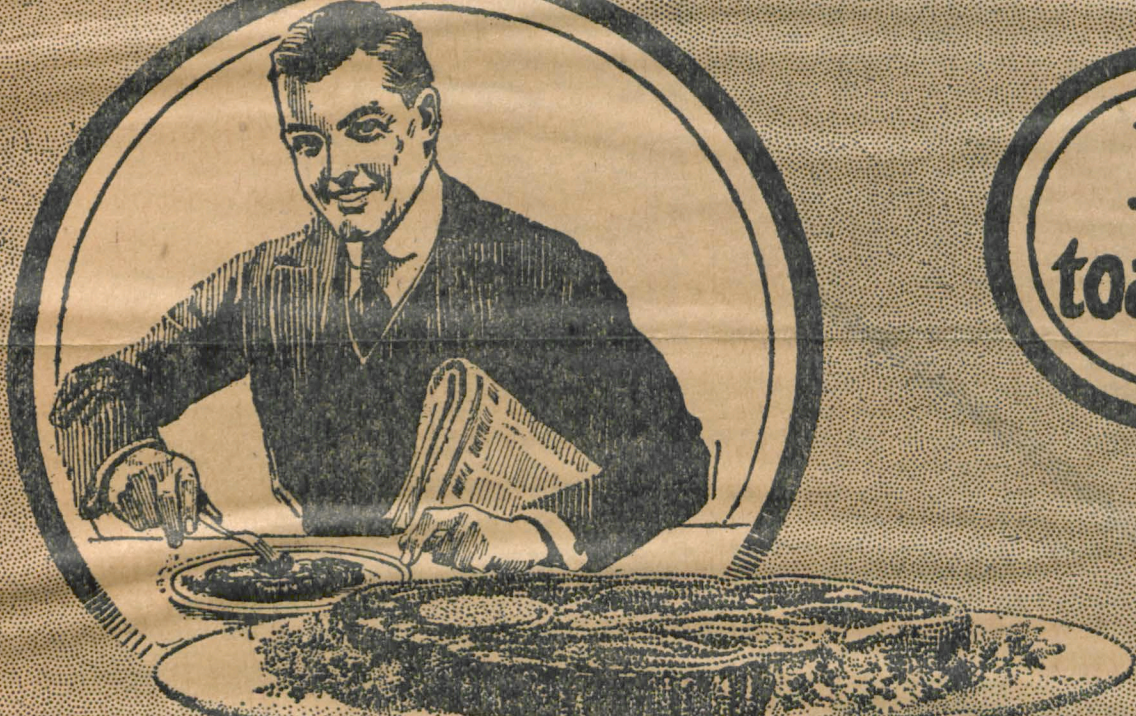
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BROILED STEAK TOASTED LUCKY STRIKE

Cooking makes them both delicious



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—you can have steak once in
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it when you do! Tender, juicy,
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is a privilege. You're thank-
ful when it's cooked just right
for you.

after lunch

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STRIKE Cigarette—also
"cooked" just right for you.
It's toasted, to bring out the
Burley flavor.

Guaranteed by

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(Except Thursday)

Between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M. (noon).

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*Gee, but this song
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of man."*

*You, too, will sing a Happy Song entitled
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Conservation Is as Important as Production
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During the past season we have endeavored to give our customers and the public 100% efficiency in our Delivery Department, but due to unusual conditions, caused by the shortage of labor, hundreds of ice cream containers are yet to be returned to us.

Equipment of this nature is difficult to obtain, due to the National Need of Iron, Manufactured Wood, Tin and Transportation. It is daily increasing in price, and soon may be utterly impossible to secure.

We therefore urgently request the assistance of our customers, wholesale and retail, in notifying us of tubs and cans not in use. By so doing you will render a patriotic service, as well as giving our Shipping Department assistance, for which we will be grateful.

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Cream of Ice Creams

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A Newspaper Tragedy—Continued

country—from the Wilson Democrat and the Progressive Republican to the soap-boxer and the I. W. W., who did not know about Older and The Bulletin—they were synonyms—and take heart that somewhere was a great editor who understood, and who in season and outdared risk the wrath of advertisers and owners by exposing the rotten underpinning of our social and economic structure. Without owning a cent of stock in the paper, Older for nearly 25 years had dominated its policy and fashioned it along lines that made other newspaper men gasp. The end had been predicted times without number, and it has come, perhaps significantly, just as the Chamber of Commerce of that lawless and fascinating town b the Golden Gate found itself balked and discredited by the campaign that followed Older's exposure of the plot to send Mooney to the gallows on perjured testimony. Always a man of tremendous energy, courage and magnetism, with a genius for capturing and holding the public's interest, Mr. Older after the graft prosecution underwent a metamorphosis that lifted him out of the ranks of great journalists and made of him a preacher and a prophet as well. His long struggle with the plundering public service corporations and their allies in politics and the tenderloin had been probably the most bitter and spectacular battle of its sort ever waged in this country. In his early life he had not been a reformer as the reformer is usually imagined. He came into it through his surging, restless, violent career as editor of an evening newspaper with a reputation for exposures, and a circulation built largely on popular speculation as to what Older would do next. Earlier he had been even a roysterer and a bon vivant. He had led a full life as that term was understood in the San Francisco of the eighties and nineties. Perhaps that is why he later escaped self-righteousness. The graft prosecutions which he instigated culminated in the election of Hiram W. Johnson as Governor and the imprisonment of Abe Ruef under a sentence of 14 years for bribery. As Johnson's most intimate friend and most powerful supporter in the campaign just concluded, Older in the fall of 1910 had come into his own. He had done enough hard fighting for a lifetime. He was honored throughout the State, which was rejoicing in the overthrow of the Southern Pacific machine and grateful to the men who had led in the fight. Governor Johnson was eager to honor him, to make public recognition of his great part. But by this time Older was off on a new trail. The claque of successful reformers and politicians of the better sort surrounding the triumphant Johnson irked and disgusted him. He looked about him and saw that nothing was really changed. The graft prosecution had been for his friends a step toward power and fame. For Older it had been a great laboratory. He emerged from it seeing that Ruef and Calhoun were but trifling incidents, victims, even, of a system that required more radical and affirmative treatment than the placing of a few men in jail. Even the futility of a jail sentence had not overtaken Calhoun and the rich men who

profited from Ruef's rascality. Older decided that we were all guilty. He decided that the property standard was the true criminal. He saw Ruef in San Quentin as the victim of his own and other men's self-righteous vindictiveness—of a crusade undertaken, in the last analysis, for selfish ends. And he outraged, infuriated, his friends in and out of office by asking Governor Johnson to parole the man whom Johnson's oratory had sent to prison, who lay there a visible sign of their success. His interest in Ruef led to an exposure of prison conditions—managed with all of Older's newspaper genius. It stirred the State and inspired Thomas Mott Osborne in far-off New York. It was the year of the Los Angeles Times explosion, and Older throw all his energy into the attempt to give his readers the picture complete—the violence of the McNamara's responding to the Steel Corporation's violence of indecent wages and suppression of organization through thugs and detectives, the violence of General Otis' virulent mendacity. Then came the I. W. W. strike at Lawrence, their free speech fight at San Diego. Older's readers were almost the first to receive an intelligent and sympathetic exposition of what the I. W. W. intended, who they were, their aims and ideals, the cause of their being. It was the writer's most precious experience that he happened to be the agency that Older used, under his guidance and inspiration, in this work of presenting unpleasant truths to The Bulletin's amazed and startled readers. How he ever kept his advertisers and escaped complete boycott by the business interests of San Francisco is a mystery to be solved by an appreciation of the tremendous hold that Older had—and has—on the imaginations and affections—or fears—of San Franciscans. None other would have dared attempt it. That he succeeded so long is not so hopeful a sign as it would be were he less the genius. His humanity was broad enough to leave him always points of contact—not only with the thousands of ex-prisoners (never "ex-convicts" in The Bulletin office), whom he aided, with the prostitutes whose tragedy he presented in amazingly frank narrative and soap-boxers—but even with corporation lawyers, bankers, and big advertisers. There was a time when Older's ranch and country home was the abiding place of three of the most desperate characters known to California history. There were old Charley Dorsey and Buck English, stage robbers, gun men and highwaymen of the Jesse James tradition; there was Jack Black the burglar. All owed their parole to Older. When Older had to stay in town over night, Mrs. Older felt secure in the knowledge that these men were at the near-by bunk house. Once when Older's car broke down and he arrived at the mountain ranch long after midnight, it was to find old Charley walking the road far from home, on the look-out.

For eight years Older's biggest fight has been directed, not against grafters or corporations, not even against institutions that he sees as the sanction of injustice and oppression, but against hate and spite and misunderstanding, and against these things as they exist in himself. He is capable of a ferocity as huge as his physical bulk. Lincoln Steffens used to say he was cut out for a cavalry leader. He has not mastered it, but he has gone further along that line than almost any man I know. And today when he enters the room his presence is like the sun breaking through clouds or like a breeze from the mountains. He may tell you, and probably will, that the outlook seems to him hopeless, that he is baffled, that he doesn't see the way out. But there is than in the cock-sure cheerfulness of any optimist I know.

And this is the man who has gone to Hearst, some one will say. They have been pointing for years to places in Older's record where smaller men with one fine gesture might have obliterated themselves to the applause of the gallery. Older could go with Beelzebub and retain all his stature. Almost anything was better than to sit amid the ruins of the old Bulletin into which he had poured his lavish gifts of energy and courage and inspiration and love for nearly a quarter of a century. The contemplation of those ruins again evokes the spirit of the barricades.

ROSTER OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Women's Auxiliary, No. 12, of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101: Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m. in the hall, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S.E. Secretary, C. W. McCaffery, 403 12th St. N.E. International Jewelry Workers Local, No. 12: Meets every Friday night at 8 p. m. in the hall, Corner 8th and K Sts. N.W. Secretary, F. M. Leichter, 918 M St. N.W. Laborers' Protective Union, No. 15037: Meets the second Tuesday of each month at the Cadets' Armory, 708 O Street northwest. Secretary, E. E. McCormick, 1438 South Capitol Street. Laundry Workers, Local No. 110: Meets first Friday in each month at Winslow's Hall, 12 and R Street northwest. Secretary, Moten Jefferson, 560 Twenty-fourth Street northwest. Machinists, Columbia Lodge, No. 174: Meets every Wednesday at Naval Lodge Hall, Fourth St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S.E. Secretary, W. N. Huttel, 1430 A St. N.E. Machinists, Washington Lodge, No. 193: Meets every Thursday, 1204 Pa. Ave. N.W. Secretary, Chas. Frazier, 1020 1/2 6th St. S.E. Marble and Stone Cutters, Interior, No. 61: Meets first and third Wednesdays, Building Trades Hall, Secretary, Edward Weaver, 1729 1/2 St. N.W. Milk Wagon Drivers Union, No. 110: Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month. Typographical Temple. Secretary, H. T. Hoff, 2227 10th Street northwest. Mill Workers, Local No. 1894: Meets every Tuesday at Painters' Hall, 704 Sixth Street northwest. Secretary, Robt. Reichard, 1729 Thirty-fourth Street northwest. Moving Picture Machine Operators Protective Union, Local 2241: Meets first and third Mondays each month, Gayety Theater, Secretary, C. King, or B. A. Spelling, Business Agent. Musicians, No. 161: Headquarters Kenois Building, Eleventh and G Sts. N.W., Room 311. Meets first Sunday in each month, 92 Pa. Ave. N.W. Secretary, W. M. Lynch, Kenois Building. Navy Yard Helpers, Meets second and fourth Friday in each month, Donohoe's Hall, 314 Pa. Ave. S.E. Secretary, Albert Bridges, 210 L St. S.E. Painters, No. 368: Meets every Friday, 205 John Marshall Place. Secretary, Wm. Zell, 405 Tenth St. N. E. Paperhangers' Union No. 429: Meets every Friday at 430 Ninth Street northwest. C. A. Hudson, Secretary, 1749 F Street northwest. Pattern Makers Association: Meets first Friday of each month, Third and Pennsylvania Ave. S.E. Secretary, John H. Brown, 911 K St. S.E. Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 17: Meets first Monday of every month, Red Room, The New Exhibit, 8 p. m. Secretary, Jas. H. Godsey, 1741 S Street northwest. Press Printers, No. 2: Meets fourth Tuesday of each month. Typographical Temple. Secretary, Raymond C. Burrows, Cleveland, Va. Plumbers, No. 5: Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N.W. Secretary, Robt. J. Barrett, 430 Ninth St. N.W. Press Feeders and Assistants, No. 42: Meets Typographical Temple on the Fourth Wednesday of each month. Secretary, Harry Cuppet, 820 Sixth St. W. Printing Pressmen, No. 11: Meets fourth Monday of each month. Typographical Temple. Secretary, C. H. Evans, 320 Fourth St. N.E. Railway Carriers, Ride of Potomac Lodge, No. 312, Brotherhood of Meets at Northeast, first and third Tuesdays. Secretary, L. H. Taylor, 1008 Ninth St. N.W. Retail Clerks, No. 262: Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Typographical Temple, 425 1/2 St. N.W. Secretary, J. A. Geier, 619 F St. N.W. School Custodians and Janitors' Union, No. 1436: Meets second Tuesday of each month. Typographical Temple. Secretary, T. J. Jones, 105 Morton Street N.W. Sheet Metal Workers, No. 102: Meets first and third Tuesday at Painters' Hall, 205 John Marshall Place N.W. Secretary, James P. McArdie, 1209 Sixth Street northwest. Steam Fitters and Helpers, No. 602: Meets first and third Wednesday at Paperhangers' Hall, 430 Ninth St. N.W. Secretary, Harry Fiedler, 91 St. N.W. Stone and Building Laborers Union, Local 46: Meets first and third Friday nights at Cadets' Armory Hall, 708 O Street northwest. Secretary, F. Holmes, 1101 I Street S.W. Stone and Marble Cutters: Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Jonathan Hall. Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants, No. 11773: Meets first Tuesday of each month. Typographical Temple, 1008 Ninth St. N.W. Secretary, E. J. Tracy, 18 Grand St. N.E. Street Carriers' Union, Division 559: Meets Typographical Temple first and third Tuesdays at 10:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Financial Secretary and Business Agent, J. H. Cookman, Room 412 Washington Loan and Trust Building. The High School Teachers' Union of Washington, D. C., No. 51: Meets in the Music Room of the New Central High School at 8:30 p. m. the second Tuesday in the months of October, December, February, and May. Secretary, L. V. Lamson, Central High School. Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance, Local 22: Meets third Sunday of each month at the Eagle Club House. Secretary, T. J. Frund, 1028 Jefferson St. N.W. Typographical Union, Columbia, No. 1611: Meets on the third Sunday of each month. 2:30 p. m. Typographical Temple. Secretary, Geo. G. Selbold, Typographical Temple. Upholsterers Union, No. 98: Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Moore Hall, Seventh and G Sts. N.W. Secretary, E. P. Richardson, 766 Greenham Place N.W. Wood Finishers, Local No. 1652: Secretary, H. Baumgarten, 414 Tenth St. S.W. Washington Building Trades Council: Meets every Tuesday night, 430 Ninth St. N.W. Secretary, Stover D. Zee. INTERNATIONALS. International Association of Machinists: Headquarters, 492-497 McGill Building, 908-914 G St. N.W. Wm. H. Johnston, International President; George Preston, Secretary-Treasurer. Plate Printers of North America (International Steel and Copper): Headquarters, International Secretary Treas. v. Jas. E. Goodyear, Philadelphia, Pa. Yeast, Cereal, Beverage and Soft Drink Workers, Local No. 48: Meets second Sunday in the month at 205 John Marshall Place N.W. W. H. Schaefer, Secretary; Henry Miller, Business Agent, 606 Fifth Street Northwest. LOCAL AUXILIARIES. Bakers Union, No. 115: Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at 7:30 p. m. Marshall Place. Secretary, J. G. Schmidt, 722 6th St. N.E. Ladies' Auxiliary, Carpenters: Meets Tuesdays nights, Hutchins Building, Tenth and D Sts. N.W. National Capital Lodge, No. 92 (Ladies' Auxiliary, Int. Asso. Mach.): Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p. m. at National Capital Bank Hall, 316 Pa. Ave. S.E.

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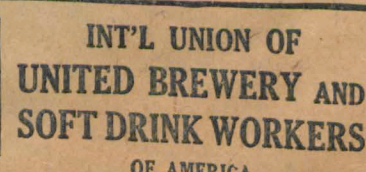
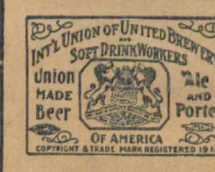
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